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Part One
Pages 1-8

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THE OUTLOOK BRIGHTER

Prospect that the Senate May Give Help to the Treasury.

IT IS HEARING FROM THE PEOPLE

Mr. Gorman Predicts that Something Will Be Done—An Earnest and Helpful Debate — Jones Is Back.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—"Before the Senate clock points to 12 o'clock on the night of March 3, I believe—I think I know—I shall be the most deceived man in the world if it be not so—this body will rise in a way sufficient to meet the case and save the country from impending disaster."

This utterance by Senator Gorman, the climax of a forcible speech delivered by him late this afternoon on the subject of the needs of the Treasury, is being quoted to-night as indicating that the Senate will bow to the people's will and join the House in enacting some remedial financial legislation. Mr. Gorman's speech was the last one of a series which had been sprung upon the Senate in the course of the consideration of the District Appropriation bill, and which attested the general feeling of unrest in the Senate over the financial situation.

Mr. Gorman's vigorous statement followed close upon the heels of the equally significant remark that he believed the Senate would, if necessary to maintain the credit of the Government, place upon an appropriation bill provision enough to pay every honest obligation of the Government. His speech was so worded that the impression was conveyed to every person in the chamber that a movement was on foot in the Senate to bring about harmonious action, and it gave much encouragement to Senators who in the last forty-eight hours have felt hope slipping away from them. Mr. Aldrich and other Republican Senators had given an exhibition of partisanship, thoroughly in keeping with their recent performances, and they affected to sneer at some of Mr. Gorman's remarks, but it was noticeable that none of them questioned the sensational statements which in reality amounted to a prediction.

The unexpected debate is considered to have been most helpful to the proposition to rehabilitate the Treasury. That the currency question is taking a firm hold on the Senate is shown by the adoption, just before adjournment, of the resolution introduced yesterday by Mr. Hill directing the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate whether it is necessary or desirable that legislation should be had authorizing the issue of bonds, Treasury notes, or other securities to realize money for the purpose of paying the current deficiencies in the revenues, and if so, to state the nature and substantial details of such legislation. By some it is thought that the information, said to have come from the Treasury, that there soon would be a surplus, has a connection with this resolution. Mr. Hill is known to be in favor of a change in the currency system, so as to do away with the "endless chain" referred to by Mr. Cleveland in his message last December, and if, as a result of his resolution, Secretary Carlisle shall report in line with the speech delivered yesterday by Mr. Vest, it is not impossible that Mr. Hill will direct his attention to a scheme for reforming the entire financial system.

Another resolution adopted to-day calls upon the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish to the Senate a complete statement relative to the finances, and particularly concerning the inroads made upon the gold reserve.

In some quarters the opinion is now entertained that Mr. Gorman's speech was intended as a hint to the House, and that it will be followed by the leaders in that body to the extent of trying to attach riders to appropriation bills designed to relieve the Treasury. Such propositions will be subject to the rule prohibiting general legislation on appropriation bills, unless it reduces expenditures.

The return to the city of Senator Jones of Nevada, and the attempt of Mr. McPherson to introduce in the Senate a resolution discharging the Committee on Finance from further consideration of the Sherman bill providing for temporary relief of the Treasury, caused to-day much gossip in the Senate wing of the Capitol. The absence of Mr. Jones from the meeting of the Committee on Finance two days ago prevented a favorable report upon the Voorhees bill, which calls for the unlimited coinage of silver. It was said at the time in these dispatches that Mr. Jones would be requested to hurry to Washington, and his appearance in his seat to-day showed that no time had been lost by him in answering the summons. The Finance Committee meets each Tuesday; but in view of its present attitude there would not be much surprise if it should be called together this week in order to take action upon the Voorhees bill. With Mr. Jones's vote, this bill undoubtedly would be reported favorably to the Senate.

The idea that an extra session of the committee may be called is emphasized by the move of Mr. McPherson, who realizes in order that the Senate may get an opportunity to pass upon the Sherman bill, it will be necessary to override the Finance Committee. Mr. Cockrell to-day objected to the McPherson proposition, and the Chair has not yet decided whether the motion was received or not; but whatever may be his decision, there is no doubt that either Mr. McPherson or some other sound-money Senator will endeavor to press it. Such a motion inevitably will lead to debate, but with telegrams and petitions pouring in upon the Senate, the longer the debate might last the better would seem to be the chance of the motion, for the talk would show inevitably that the Finance Committee stands as a barrier to the advancement of bills which do not provide for free or unlimited coinage of silver.

The silver men are becoming restless under the pressure that is being brought to bear upon them. Mr. Vest already has shown that he has lost his temper, and this in itself is a good sign that the sentiment of the business men of his State is thoroughly appreciated by him, although it now suits him to deride that sentiment. The silver men as a class still are proclaiming that they will filibuster against any legislation which shall not provide for silver.

DISCUSSION IN THE SENATE.

The Entire Day Practically Taken Up with Talks About Finance.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The subject of finance was brought up in the Senate early to-day through the presentation by Mr. Hill of the petition of the hide and leather trade of New-York in favor of carrying out the recommendations of the President. Mr.

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JAPANESE CAPTURE WEI-HAI-WEI

The News Comes from Shanghai—Adverse Criticism of the Attack Made on Teng-Chow-Fu.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—The Central News correspondent in Shanghai says that the Japanese have taken Wei-Hai-Wei.

A Central News dispatch form Chee-Foo, under date of Jan. 31, says that Wei-Hai-Wei is completely surrounded by the Japanese forces, and is being bombarded by land and sea. The Chinese have begun to retreat, and if not already captured, will soon be taken prisoners.

The Daily News says that the commandant at Wei-Hai-Wei is Peter Nielsen, a Norwegian naval officer, thirty-one years old.

The Times's correspondent in Tien-Tsin says that all the southern forts of Wei-Hai-Wei were captured yesterday and that the telegraph wires were cut.

A dispatch from Tokio to the Central News says: "The statement that the Japanese, in attacking Teng-Chow-Fu, bombarded the defenceless city is baseless. The city was not defenseless, as a large force of Chinese troops was stationed there, and the firing, which was directed against the forts only, was necessary as a military measure."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Secretary Herbert has received a cable dispatch from Admiral Carpenter at Che-Foo, dated to-day, saying that the bombardment of Wei-Hai-Wei had begun, and he had dispatched the cruiser Yorktown to witness the operation.

SHANGHAI, Feb. 1.—The Shanghai Mercury in an extra edition says that all of the mainland and island forts at Wei-Hai-Wei and the entire Chinese fleet have been captured by the Japanese.

INDICTMENTS EXPECTED TO-DAY

Priem, the Lexow Witness, Before the Extraordinary Grand Jury—Two Young Women Detained.

The Extraordinary Grand Jury of the Court of Oyer and Terminer did not report to Justice Ingraham yesterday, but it was hinted that indictments would be handed up to-day, and that they would furnish satisfactory evidence of the industry of the inquisitors.

If indictments are handed in to-day, it will not be because there is any legal obligation on the jury to present a result of its work in January. The jury might, if it chose, sit until April without presenting an indictment, and not violate either law or custom, as it might have handed up indictments daily. It was simply sworn to investigate without limit as to time or instruction as to method.

The jurors had but one session yesterday, but it lasted until nearly 2 o'clock. Among the witnesses, about whom no secrecy was observed, were a number of east side peddlers and Charles Preim, the Lexow witness, whose commitment to the House of Detention on Wednesday was exclusively announced in The New-York Times.

Two young women, said to be important witnesses, were taken from the Grand Jury room before Justice Ingraham and committed to the House of Detention. Their names were kept secret.

Assistant District Attorney Lindsay, after the Grand Jury adjourned, had a long private talk with Col. Fellows, regarding which neither would answer questions.

In the arrest department of the District Attorney's office a report was denied that extraordinary preparations had been made for to-day, or that an arrangement had been made with Superintendent Byrnes to have a number of detectives in the Criminal Courts Building this morning.

The Elks Bury Manager Norton.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 31.—The funeral of John W. Norton, the theatrical manager, who was killed in the Vandalia wreck, was held to-day under the auspices of the Elks. After services at the Southern Hotel, conducted by the Rev. Dr. Snyder, the body was taken to Bellefontaine Cemetery, where the interment was in accordance with the Elks ritual. The funeral procession was long and imposing, and was one of the largest ever seen in this city. The honorary pall bearers were intimate friends of the dead manager, and the active pall bearers were employes of the Grand Opera House.

She Beat Him with a Horsewhip.

Agent King of the Gerry Society, in whose charge eleven-year-old Harry Jarczyski was placed, appeared in the Morrisania Court yesterday with the boy.

Pointing to his stepmother, Mrs. Jarczyski, the little fellow said: "She used to beat me with a horsewhip if I wasn't washed and dressed every mornnig in seventeen minutes. My stepbrother beat me, too, and last Friday he knocked me down and kicked me in the right side."

Justice Martin, after a severe reprimand, discharged the woman, but promised not to let her off so easily another time. The boy was sent to the Catholic Protectory.

Nominated for Congress.

TUNKHANNOCK, Penn., Jan. 31.—The Fifteenth Congressional District Republican Convention to select candidates for the unexpired and full terms made vacant by the death of Myron B. Wright, to-day nominated E. J. Jordan of Tunkhannock for the short term and James H. Codding of Towanda for the long term.

The Democratic Convention nominated R. H. Stocker of Wayne County for both terms. The election will be held Feb. 19. The district is composed of Bradford, Susquehanna, Wayne, and Wyoming Counties.

Minnesota New State Officers.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 31.—Gov. Nelson this morning transmitted his letter of resignation as Governor of Minnesota, which was handed to Lieut. Gov. Clough, and read when the Senate had convened for the session. Chief Justice Hart was present, and administered the oath of office to Lieut. Gov. Clough, who assumed office to-day. Senator Day became Lieutenant Governor under the law. There will be no changes of moment in State Government offices, as all of the appointees of Gov. Nelson have already been confirmed.

WARD M'ALLISTER DEAD

He Had Been Ill for a Week with an Attack of the Grip.

THE END WAS UNEXPECTED

His Condition Not Considered Serious by His Physicians Until Wednesday Morning—His Long Career as a Society Leader.

Ward McAllister died last night at 9:30 o'clock at his home, 16 West Thirty-sixth Street. The immediate cause of death was an attack of grip with which he had been suffering for a week.

Very few persons knew that Mr. McAllister had been ill. Even his physicians did not consider his condition alarming until Wednesday morning, when his illness suddenly developed a more serious phase. Dr. Gaillard Thomas, who was in attendance at the time, immediately summoned Drs. Walker, Swift, and Bangs for consultation.

By 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon the physicians had given up all hope and informed the family that Mr. McAllister could live but a few hours. At no time during his illness did he suffer any pain, and he retained consciousness until death. The last person whom he spoke to was his brother, the Rev. Dr. McAllister, who stood by his bedside. He mentioned his brother's name, reached out his hand to him, and immediately afterward expired.

Mr. McAllister first complained of feeling ill on Thursday of last week in the evening upon returning from the Union Club.

Ward McAllister was a native of Savannah, Ga., where he was born about sixty years ago. His grandfather, Matthew McAllister, was Chief Justice of the State, and his father, Matthew Hall McAllister, was a Justice of the Circuit Court of the United States in California.

The family was distinguished for its legal ability. A brother of Ward McAllister stood at the head of the San Francisco bar for many years. On his mother's side, Ward McAllister was connected with some of the most distinguished families of the East. His maternal grandmother, Mrs. B. C. Cutler, was a daughter of Hester Marion, sister of Gen. Francis Marion, the "Swamp Fox" of the Revolution.

When Ward McAllister was in a reminiscent mood, he liked to tell of the admiration that George Washington used to have for his handsome grandmother. Through the Cutlers, Mr. McAllister was able to claim relationship with ex-Mayor Prince, the Appletons, and many other distinguished families of Boston. He was cousin-german to the late "Sam" Ward, to Julia Ward Howe, and to Mrs. Luther Terry, mother of Marion Crawford. He was also connected by marriage with the Astors, the Chanlers, and other well-known families in this city.

Mrs. McAllister, mother of Ward McAllister, was a remarkably beautiful woman, full of energy, vitality, and social talent. She showed plain traces of her French descent, the Marions being Huguenots, driven to this country by religious persecution. She was thought to bear a striking likeness to the portraits of Charlotte Corday, to whose family she was related.

Ward McAllister was said to resemble her very strongly, not only in appearance, but in peculiar personal characteristics.

Ward McAllister was a genial, charming man to people who knew him. His manner was invariably modest and unassuming. His dress was extremely modest and even careless at times. Despite a funny habit of constantly saying, "Don't you know? Don't you see? Don't you understand?" which reporters who interviewed him constantly made fun of, Ward McAllister was an interesting and intelligent talker. He was never afraid to say candidly exactly what he thought. Latterly he had acquired the habit of writing what he thought, and his social set had punished him somewhat severely for it.

Ward McAllister's talents as a gourmet were developed at an early age. When he was a lad it was customary in the South to go to market at an early hour, so as to avoid the heat of the day. Ward used to get up earlier than his brothers and do the buying for the family, so as to get his parents the best that the market afforded. All his life he made a study of gastronomy. When he went to Europe he was not satisfied with partaking of banquets in the company of distinguished people. He wanted to find out how the best culinary effects were produced. He made the acquaintance of the costly cooks at Buckingham Palace, at Marlborough House, and in some of the best public restaurants in London and Paris. He cultivated the society of wine merchants and prodded into the secrets of some of the famous cellars of Europe. Much of the material he gathered then was afterward worked into his remarkable and interesting book, "Society As I Have Found It," which he published in 1890.

When Ward McAllister was about twenty years old he came North to study at Yale. A maiden aunt left him some money, and after leaving college he returned to Savannah, where he was admitted to the bar. In 1852 he went to California. He saw some pretty wild life in the far West, of which he wrote very interestingly in his book. He returned to this city and married Miss Sarah Gibbons, whose father held a steamboat grant from Robert Fulton, and who derived a very good income from wharf property here which her father had acquired. For some years after his marriage Mr. McAllister lived altogether in Newport, which was largely settled by Southerners, but eventually, as he rose in social prominence, he established a home in this city, also.

It was not until Mr. McAllister arbitrarily condensed the swell society set of New-York into "the 400" that he achieved what might be called a national reputation. He was then at the head of the Patriarchs, an organization of fifty men, who contributed most of the funds for the great society entertainments of every season. Ward McAllister made it a rule never to dine at his club. It was an axiom of his that there was no society without ladies. He had no business that came in contact with his self-imposed social duties, and those he never shirked. His habits were very regular. It was his custom to rise about 8 o'clock, take a light breakfast, and devote from 9:30 to 11:30 to business. This usually consisted of giving his advice to those who came to seek it about entertainments. To people not schooled in matters of this kind he was a public benefactor. At noon he used to visit his butcher. This he considered one of the important bits of business of the day. He usually lunched at the Union Club, and devoted the afternoon to a "constitutional" walk, which he never neglected, rain or shine, and to making calls. Never was man more scrupulous in fulfilling all the obligations imposed upon him as the leader of select society.

A few years ago Mr. McAllister was in great demand as a dinner guest. He was full of good spirits and news, and was constantly inventing something that pleased his social cronies. He knew all the gossip about everybody, and did not hesitate to tell it in the most charming manner. It is said of him that he never was known to say a malicious thing. He was considered the essence of good breeding as well as of good-fellowship.

Mrs. McAllister is an invalid. She never appeared in society, nor did she preside at her husband's dinner table when he entertained. Her place was usually taken by her daughter, Louise. These "home" dinners, as Mr. McAllister used to call them, were his pride. He used to give about one a week, and never laid covers for more than eight.

Naturally, when he created the famous "400," Ward McAllister came in for a severe tongue-lashing from the people left off his list. There was a revolt against him at once. Some people said hard things about him. Ladies with 1,000 or 1,500 names on their visiting lists were angry. But his friends stuck to him. For a Southerner, Mr. McAllister stood the severe criticisms he received with remarkable composure. In fact, he seemed to enjoy it.

Another innovation that added to Mr. McAllister's social fame was his series of picnics, which for twenty-five years were a recognized feature of Newport Summer life. He had a good deal to say about them in his book. He usually gave them on his farm.

"I did not hesitate," he wrote, "to ask the very crême de la crême of New-York society. My little farm dinners gained such a reputation that my friends would say to me: 'Now, remember, leave me out of your ceremonious dinners as you choose; but always include me in those given at your farm, or I'll never forgive you.'"

Mr. McAllister wrote as follows about the reasons for founding the Patriarchs: "The object we had in view was to make these [the Patriarchs'] balls thoroughly representative; to embrace the old colonial New-Yorkers, our adopted citizens, and men whose ability and integrity had won the esteem of the community, who formed an important element in society. We wanted the money power, but not in any way to be controlled by it."

Two years ago Mr. McAllister moved from his house in Sixteenth Street to 16 West Thirty-sixth Street. This was necessary, because the old house was to be torn down to make way for the Young Women's Christian Association. As nearly as possible, he remodeled and refurnished the new house to resemble the old one. The rear room on the first floor be used as a library and office. He had his old-fashioned desk in one corner, near a window, and there he made it a custom to do a certain amount of literary work every day.

Not long ago a reporter for The New-York Times called upon him, and in the course of conversation mentioned his book.

"Oh, I shall never write another book," he said, with a sweeping motion of his right hand, implying that the subject was not a pleasant one to him. "People don't read books nowadays, don't you know. They live too rapidly. They read newspapers. Newspapers have more that's interesting in them on Sundays than most of the new books, don't you see. I write for two reasons. I enjoy it and it pays me."

Arrangements for the funeral have not yet been made.

TRAIN ROBBED BY MASKED MEN

Five Arizona Desperadoes Capture a Southern Pacific Express Car and Carry Away $10,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 31.—The Southern Pacific west-bound overland train was robbed last night near Wilcox, Arizona. The safe was blown open with dynamite, and $10,000 in Mexican silver was taken.

Five men were engaged in the robbery, four having been present at the place where the express car was looted, while the fifth is known to have been in the company of those four when they were seen in and about Wilcox previous to the robbery. He was probably not far away when that event occurred. The actual work of the robbery was done by two men, who boarded the cars at Wilcox. When two miles west of the town they suddenly appeared in the cab of the engine with drawn pistols and compelled the engineer to stop the train. While one of the robbers guarded him, the other made the fireman and brakeman cut the express and mail cars loose from the rest of the train. The engineer was then made to pull the two detached cars for about two miles to a culvert, where two more of the robbers were found holding horses for the entire party. It was here that the safe was blown open, the men with the horses having brought explosives.

Six explosions were effected by the robbers before they felt satisfied with their work. As a result, the top and sides of the express car were thoroughly shattered, and the express company's safe was blown to pieces. A great deal of money was scattered about, and the express agent from Wilcox, who visited the scene, picked up about 700 Mexican dollars which the robbers had not been able to collect. Besides the $10,000 in Mexican money, there was considerable coin on the train which had been sent to pay railroad employes along the line.

It is reported that Grant Wheeler, known to be a desperate character, was seen in Wilcox yesterday previous to the robbery, and that with him was a stranger, who purchased eleven pounds of giant powder, fifty feet of fuse, and twenty giant-powder caps. He told the storekeeper that he was mining at De Cabasas and that he could not take any more, as he had come in on horseback. Grant Wheeler and the stranger are supposed to be the two men who brought the horses to the scene chosen for the robbery. Another man was also seen in the company of Wheeler. Sheriff Fly and four men left Wilcox for the scene of the robbery this morning, and shortly afterward Deputy Sheriff Howard set out with two men. Scott White also took a posse out from Tombstone with the hope of heading off the robbers.

Special Agent Breckenridge of the Southern Pacific has also gone to the scene with two Indian trailers, his purpose being to take the back trail and find out where the robbers came from.

One Lost Legs, the Other an Arm.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Jan. 31.—George N. Grant, owner of the Woodstock lumber yard on the Hackensack River and a resident of Summit, N. J., and his son, William A. Grant, were struck by a drill engine at West Side Avenue to-night.

Young Mr. Grant's legs were cut off at the knee and his father's right arm was severed. They were taken to Christ Hospital. They were crossing a track to reach a train for Summit.

THE BERKELEY ATHLETIC CLUB
Gymnasium has been leased by the Bidwell-Tinkham Cycle Company, and is now being operated as a private school of bicycle instruction and practice. Hall open from 8 A. M. until 9 P. M.—Adv.

NO MORE SURVIVORS

Three Hundred and Three of the Elbe's Passengers Were Lost.

THE SEARCH FOR LIFEBOATS

A Great Gale Prevailed and Small Craft Could Not Have Kept Afloat.

WHAT THE CRATHIE'S MATE SAYS

A Collision Was Unavoidable, He Says —Stories of the Rescued— Seamen Blamed.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—The absorbing topic of conversation and comment to-day is the loss of the North German Lloyd steamship Elbe, as the result of a collision in the North Sea yesterday morning with a steamer which at the time was unknown, but which it is now ascertained beyond the possibility of doubt was the British steamer Crathie, Capt Gordon, from Rotterdam, for Aberdeen.

All reports received to-night confirm the statements from Bremen that the steamship Elbe carried 149 officers and sailors, 50 cabin passengers, and 125 steerage passengers, or 324 persons in all. There are 21 survivors. The lost, therefore, number 303.

Other Cabin Passengers Lost.

It is learned that the following, in addition to those named in the list of first-cabin passengers already published, were drowned. Their names did not appear on the printed list, because they did not take through passage, but intended to go only as far as Southampton:

DORMAN, SCHIFRE.
FISCHER, ANTON.
MISSELAERTZ family, two adults and two children.

Fifteen fishing smacks which sailed near the spot where the Elbe lies arrived at Lowestoft this afternoon. Not one reported seeing any signs of the wreck or the passengers. Their reports banished the last hope of finding the second lifeboat.

A smack returning shortly before midnight brought a boat's rudder and log line, but there was nothing to indicate what boat they were from.

The customs officers at all ports along the south and east coast are on the alert to hail and question the skippers of all incoming craft, and the coast guard patrol the shore for miles in search for wreckage and dead bodies. The wind and tide would now bring flotsam to points south of Lowestoft.

The weather is unfavorable to the survival of castaways for any considerable length of time. A heavy northeast gale has prevailed on the North Sea all day, and at Lowestoft and thereabouts it is very cold. The wind increased to almost a hurricane, and has been accompanied by a blinding snowstorm.

The officers in London of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company are besieged with anxious inquiries, but the officials are without information or details beyond the news published in the press, and can do nothing to allay the anxiety of the relatives and friends of the Elbe's passengers. The company is refunding fares to the survivors, and paying the expenses of their return to Germany, or to whatever points they select as their destinations.

Searching for Survivors.

The company early this morning sent out the ocean tug Dispatch, to cruise around in search of survivors of the Elbe, but the tremendous wind, heavy sea, and blinding snowstorm, drove the tug back to Lowestoft at noon, after she had proceeded only a short distance on her way. The storm moderated somewhat after her return, and in the afternoon she started again.

The lifeboat of the life-saving station at Ramsgate returned to that place this morning, after having been out fifteen hours searching for possible survivors, without having found any traces of either boat or wreckage. The Broadstairs lifeboat also returned this morning. Upon nearing the station the boat was blown ashore by the violent gale, and the crew were dashed into the surf. Several of them were injured. A blinding snowstorm is raging at the mouth of the Thames, and navigation there is also suspended.

The survivors who were brought to Lowestoft by the steam trawler Wild Flower, have nearly all recovered from the effects of their shock and exposure. Miss Anna Bueckner, the only woman who is known to have been saved, is the only one who is not able to be about. She is suffering from nervous prostration, and will be obliged to remain in Lowestoft for several days.

The surviving officers of the Elbe are very reticent in regard to the disaster, reserving their statements pending an official inquiry into the circumstances, but it transpires that an officer of the Elbe saw a green light on the port bow belonging to an unknown vessel, which, it is alleged, was trying to cut across the Elbe's bows. This light evidently belonged to the Crathie, which it is now certainly known is the ship which struck the liner and sent her to the bottom.

The English Pilot's Statement.

Greenham, the English pilot of the Elbe, who was one of the survivors, made the following statement in the course of an interview to-day:

"When I came on the deck of the Elbe Capt. von Goessel was on the bridge in charge of the ship. The first order given was to swing the boats out, but not to lower them until further orders. Then came an order summoning everybody on deck and sending the crew to their stations. This order was followed by another command for the women and children to go to the starboard boats, giving everybody to understand that the women and children were to be saved first.

"These orders were given by the Captain himself, and were repeated by First Officer Wilhelm.

"The next order given was for the lowering of the boats. There was no confusion whatever among the crew or in the giving of orders, nor was there any panic among the passengers. A high sea was running and there was a strong east-southeast wind blowing.

"It was bitterly cold, there having been 19° of frost, Celsius, (centigrade,) since the morning before. The lanyards of the boat-grips were frozen stiff, and had to be chopped away in order to save time, though this would have been done anyway in the event of a collision. The Elbe went down two minutes after we pushed away from her side."

Told by the Wild Flower's Skipper.

William Wright, the skipper of the fishing smack Wild Flower, says:

"We were east-southeast of Lowestoft, with our trawling gear down, when, about 11 o'clock yesterday morning, I saw a ship's lifeboat a mile away. The boat's mast was naked, but I saw something fluttering from her stern. The water was breaking over the boat. I watched her closely. Her occupants seemed to think I was going to leave them, so I waved my hat. It took us half an hour to get up our trawling gear, and in the meantime the boat was drifting away from us.

"When I got close to them I cast them a rope, but they were so cold, wet, and numb that they could not make it fast for some time. We pulled them around to the side of the smack and about half of them jumped aboard, but the strain caused by the heavy sea parted the rope, and the remainder once more drifted away. Eventually we made another line fast, and four more of the unfortunates were dragged in, leaving a woman and four men in the boat.

"The woman lay in the water in the bottom of the boat. She wore a long coat, but had on no boots. Pilot Greenham helped her to get on board the smack. Just as all had boarded the smack the line again parted, and the boat was lost."

"I got the woman below and asked all the others to go to the engineroom to warm themselves. I am sure another hour's exposure in the boat would have killed some of them, for there were six inches of ice on my deck."

The survivor's of the Elbe's crew started from Lowestoft for London at 5:40 this afternoon.

Steerage Passenger Bothen says that after the strange vessel struck the Elbe she sheered off, and steered in a semi-circle around the Elbe, but did not come near her, though had she done so she could have rescued a large number of those on board the sinking ship. This seems to be the opinion of several others of the survivors. Jan Vevera, another of those saved, says that when he last saw the Elbe, as the boat in which he was pushed away from her, she was canted over to port, and her bows were high in the air.

The tug Despatch returned to Lowestoft this afternoon, having proceeded forty-five miles in her search for any persons who may have been fortunate enough to get away from the Elbe in the missing boat or by clinging to wreckage. The Despatch reports that nothing whatever was seen of either boats or wreckage.

The storm is now raging more wildly than ever, and it is impossible that any small boat can have lived in the heavy sea, or if it should have weathered the gale that any of its occupants can have survived exposure to the bitter cold until this time.

Criticised for Leaving Women.

A great deal of adverse comment is caused by the fact that of the twenty persons saved from the Elbe fifteen of them belong to the ship's crew, and that the boat in which they saved themselves contained only one woman and no children.

Attempts have been made by some of the survivors to account for this, but in no case in a satisfactory way. Even the solitary woman who was saved was not originally taken into the boat, but was picked up in the water after the boat had pushed away from the sinking ship, greatly against the wishes of some of the occupants of the boat.

The owner, at Aberdeen, of the steamship Crathie, which ran into and sank the Elbe, has received a brief telegram from the Captain at Maasluis stating that the Crathie's bow was terribly crushed by the impact of the vessel with the Elbe, and that the Crathie was in a sinking condition when she reached Maasluis. The Captain was below at the time of the collision, and the mate was in charge of the vessel.

The mate has made a statement to the Captain that he has no knowledge whatever as to the identity of the vessel with which the Crathie collided. His own vessel was so terribly damaged that its condition called for the undivided attention of the officers and the entire crew, all of whom had to bend their energies to saving their ship and their own lives. There was, the mate adds, a dense fog at the time of the accident, and the vessel with which the Crathie had collided was lost to view in the mist almost immediately after the crash.

Carl Hofmann of Grand Island, Neb., who is among the saved, refutes this statement by making the assertion, in addition to his statement already published, that if the vessel which came into collision with the Elbe had stood by the sinking ship a majority of the passengers might have been saved, as the Elbe stood perfectly still for many minutes after the impact. In fact, she remained motionless until the water which was pouring into her hold caused her to lurch violently, after which all was confusion on board. Prior to this, however, discipline was maintained, and there could have been no difficulty in transferring the passengers in an orderly manner.

What the Crathie's Men Say.

A dispatch to Lloyds from Rotterdam says the Crathie left Maasluis at 10 o'clock on the night of Jan. 29 for Aberdeen, and returned to Maasluis at 1:25 P. M. Jan. 30 damaged. She reported having been in collision with a large unknown steamer, which her officers thought probably an American liner. The Crathie's stem was completely gone above the water line, having been carried away to the third frame, but she was perfectly tight and had made no water.

The collision, according to the officers of the Crathie, occurred between 5 and 6 o'clock on the morning of Jan. 30. One of the crew of the Crathie was injured.

Capt. Gordon of the Crathie says that the steamer with which his ship came into collision was lost sight of immediately after the vessels came together, and it was thought that she had proceeded. The Crathie remained in the vicinity for two hours and then returned to Rotterdam, as it was feared that she could not keep afloat.

The second officer of the Crathie says that immediately after the collision the ship struck by the Crathie burned blue and red lights. Similar signals were returned by the Crathie, his belief being that no assistance was required on either side. The Crathie's officers say that the ship with which the Crathie was in collision was a large steamer, with two funnels.

A dispatch from Bremen says: "The

Continued on Page 8.

COST OF THE GREENBACK

Discredited Paper Money the Cause of Premiums on Gold.

REACTION AMONG THE PEOPLE

Congress Moved in the Right Direction, but It Stopped Short of Currency Reform.

STEPS LEADING TO THE RESUMPTION ACT

While Specie Payments Were Discussed the Cost of the Greenback Kept Increasing Year by Year.

In computing the cost of the greenback, it has been shown in The New-York Times in its issues of Tuesday and yesterday, that by reason of the depreciation of this form of currency, it cost the people for the war period more than $1,000,000,000, and for the period of reconstruction nearly $600,000,000 additional.

Congress had been persistently reminded of its duty to redeem the greenback and to return to sound money by Hugh McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury. He recalled the promises and pledges of speedy redemption which had been made to induce the issue, and urged with all the force he could command that the Government maintain its honor.

Although Secretary McCulloch's persistency did not seem abundantly fruitful at that time, it had worked among the people. Evidence was lacking that it stirred them deeply, but they showed concern over the continued premium on gold, and they saw that the greenback was responsible for it. Secretary McCulloch had planted the seeds for reaction.

The people began to discuss specie payments. Various means were brought forward to bring them about. The subject came up in Congress. Currency reform received an impetus, which halted before it had far advanced. Out of the general interest in the subject, however, measures were formulated for a return to a gold basis in national finance.

The series of years outlined below covers the official record from the end of the period of reconstruction, in which the premium on gold remained high, until the Resumption act, which gave the signal for the removal of the premium. This period added about $100,000,000 to the cost of the greenback.

Figures for the war and reconstruction periods published in the last two days showed the cost of the greenback by fiscal years since its creation. The following is a summary of results:

Year.	Government Expenses.	Gold Value. Cents.	Excess Expenditure.
1862.....	$139,449,412	96	$5,577,977
1863.....	694,004,575	78	152,681,007
1864.....	811,283,679	59	332,626,309
Interest obligations.....			8,128,020
Redemptions.....			2,038,699
1865.....	1,217,704,199	56	535,789,848
Interest obligations.....			32,329,735
Redemptions.....			16,233,775
1866.....	385,954,731	67	127,365,061
Interest obligations.....			48,403,430
Redemptions.....			30,286,122
1867.....	202,947,733	71½	57,840,104
Interest obligations.....			48,403,430
Redemptions.....			28,996,709
1868.....	220,915,088	72	64,376,225
Interest obligations.....			48,403,430
Redemptions.....			15,783,597
1869.....	190,496,354	73½	50,481,534

Cost of the greenback from March 10, 1862, to June 30, 1869..... $1,605,745,012

XI.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, the greenback record is as follows:

Notwithstanding the Public Credit act of 1869, the year passed without any important change in the credit of the currency.

The gold premium rose, under the influence of temporary speculation, to 62½, but remained at that high point for only a short time after "Black Friday," in September, 1869. With this exception, the tendency of the premium was downward, running from 37¾ in July, 1869, to 10⅞ in June, 1870.

Secretary of the Treasury George S. Boutwell, in his report published in December, 1869, did not continue the aggressive recommendations of his predecessor. He advised, however, a gradual reduction of the outstanding greenbacks at the rate of $2,000,000 per month. The depreciation, in his opinion, was due, "first, to an excessive issue, and, second, to the want of faith in the Government." To remedy the latter evil he set about to inaugurate the purchases of bonds for the Sinking Fund, as required by the act of Feb. 25, 1862. The process was to sell the surplus gold of the Treasury and with the greenbacks thus obtained purchase bonds.

He called attention to the fact that "the amount [of notes] can be reduced from the ordinary resources of the country if Congress shall deem it expedient to make provision for such reduction."

Cost of the Greenback in 1870.

Greenbacks in circulation June 30, 1870.....	$356,000,000.00
Average gold value of the greenback dollar for the year.....	81 cents
Net ordinary expenditures of the Government, exclusive of interest	164,421,507.00
Excess of expenditures, due to the depreciated currency.....	$31,240,087.00
Excess brought forward from previous years.....	1,605,745,012.00
Cost of the greenback to June 30, 1870.....	$1,636,985,099.00

XII.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, the greenback record is as follows:

The pledge of 1869 to provide at an early date for the resumption of specie payments continued to be disregarded. No attempt was made to reduce the outstanding greenbacks below the amount ($356,000,0

ONCE AGAIN THE GRIP

How the Old Enemy Operates and How He May Be Quickly Overcome.

We may as well look the situation squarely in the face. Our old foe the grip has attacked us again. He has been aided by cold, damp weather, and the vile condition of the streets in towns and cities. Strong men and women are stricken down and tormented by the fear that, even if they recover, their health will in all probability be permanently shattered.

This is one of the worst things about the grip; that it may leave the senses impaired, and lungs, stomach, or nervous system weakened. Doctors are urging the need of precautionary measures. Keep warm, well fed, and good tempered, they say. Avoid overwork, worry, and wet feet as you would a deadly poison.

More; brace and tone your body with a pure stimulant, which shall help the digestive and respiratory organs to nourish and cleanse the system.

Public opinion commends Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey as an invaluable aid in fighting the grip. It is prepared with a view to combating those malarial influences which together go to make the power of our old enemy. A sneeze, a cough, a dull headache, with probably a little fever and some muscular pain, tell that the invader is at hand.

You will soon find how wise you were to take Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey, for it stirs your blood so that waste matter is readily driven out, while well-digested food is turned to new tissue. This stimulant will keep you in perfect health, and no healthy person yields to the grip. It strikes only the weaklings.

000) to which Secretary McCulloch had reduced them. On the other hand, steps were taken to refund the existing bonded debt from 6 per cents. to 5 per cents, and the Sinking Fund was more than provided for by the retirement of bonds by purchase at a premium on the greenback valuation.

The premium on gold was as high as 22⅝ in this fiscal year, but declined to 10⅛, rising again by June, 1871, to 13¼.

Cost of the Greenback in 1871.

Greenbacks in circulation June 30, 1871	$356,000,000.00
Average gold value of the greenback dollar for the year	88½ cents
Net ordinary expenditures of the Government, exclusive of interest	*157,583,827.00
Excess of expenditures, due to the depreciated currency	$18,123,140.00
Excess brought forward from previous years	1,636,985,099.00
Cost of the greenback to June 30, 1871	$1,655,108,237.90

XIII.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, the greenback record is as follows:

In his report in December, 1871, Secretary Boutwell said that the volume of the greenback circulation was redundant, notwithstanding the increased demand for money due to expanding business. He repeated the recommendation made in his report of December, 1869, that either contraction must be resorted to, in order to bring the notes to a parity with gold, or to await the increase of business, which would accomplish the same result.

Congress was not inclined to contract the currency, and the premium on gold, although it had fallen from 13¼ to 8½, again rose as high as 14⅝, closing in June at 13½.

Cost of the Greenback in 1872.

Greenbacks in circulation June 30, 1872	$356,000,000.00
Average gold value of the greenback dollar for the year	89½ cents
Net ordinary expenditures of the Government, excluding interest	153,201,856.00
Excess expenditure, due to the depreciated currency	$16,086,195.00
Excess brought forward from previous years	1,655,108,239.00
Cost of the greenback to June 30, 1872	$1,671,194,434.00

XIV.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, the following is the greenback record:

In his report, submitted in December, 1872, Secretary Boutwell regretted the continued depreciated condition of the greenback and the inelasticity of the circulation. While not vigorously outspoken in favor of the retirement of the note, he said that no legislation on the subject which did not provide for contraction would prove ineffectual.

"Believing," he said, "that the country is not prepared to sustain the policy of contraction, it only remains for me to consider the means by which the value of our currency may be improved.

"The basis of a policy of improvement must be found in a sturdy refusal to add to the paper in circulation, until it is of the same value, substantially, with coin."

Bond redemptions continued on a large scale.

The inaction of Congress, disregarding the pledge of 1869, contributed largely to the higher range during the year of the premium on gold. Opening in July, 1872, at 114, it fell by December to 111⅝, but rose in the Spring of 1873 to 119½, closing in June, 1873, at 115⅝.

Cost of the Greenback in 1873.

Greenbacks in circulation June 30, 1873	$356,000,000.00
Average gold value of the greenback dollar for the year	88⅛ cents
Net ordinary expenditures of the Government, excluding interest	180,488,636.00
Excess expenditures, due to depreciated currency	$20,756,193.00
Excess brought forward from previous years	1,671,194,434.00
Cost of the greenback to June 30, 1873	$1,691,950,627.00

XV.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, the following is the greenback record:

How much the instability and irredeemability of the currency contributed to the panic of this year it may never be possible to estimate, but the fact that a sudden, stringent demand for money arose indicates that the inelasticity of the circulation, so clearly stated by Secretary McCulloch, had much to do with the disturbances.

The Secretary of the Treasury, William A. Richardson, yielded to the demand that the Government issue more notes and purchase bonds. There were actually put into circulation at the time the additional sum of $27,000,000 of United States notes, and the stringency was thereby relieved considerably. This issue of notes was technically in accordance with law, since the law of 1868 only fixed the minimum at $356,000,000. The maximum of $400,000,000 fixed by the act of 1864 remained the same. The difference of $44,000,000 was held "in reserve."

Secretary Richardson said, however: "There can be no doubt that during the eight years since the rebellion there has been a growing desire among the people to restore the paper circulation to a specie standard, and that any steps taken to accomplish that object will be received with general favor."

He declared it impossible to resume and maintain specie payments with so large an amount of notes in circulation and so small an amount of gold in the country. He, therefore, suggested reducing the volume of notes or increasing the coin; that under no circumstances should the authority to issue notes be extended beyond the limit of $400,000,000, but that the Treasury should not be compelled to keep the maximum amount in circulation. He also recommended fixing the reserve of $44,000,000 by law.

The Treasurer of the United States, in his report, recommended the issue of bonds bearing 3.65 per cent. interest, to be interchangeable with notes. This was proposed in order that in times of redundancy the surplus circulation might be withdrawn, again releasing it in the months when more might be needed. The Treasurer called attention to the strong moral grounds for making the greenbacks convertible, referring to the clause in the original notes which provided that they should be convertible into 6 per cent. bonds.

Premium on gold was highest (16%) at the beginning of the fiscal year; it fell to 6¼ in November, advancing again in April to 14⅜, closing in June at 10½.

There was a decided tendency to inflation. Congress actually passed a bill for the purpose of increasing the issue of notes, which was vetoed by President Grant. The act of June 20, 1874, however, fixed the maximum issue at $382,000,000.

Cost of the Greenback in 1874.

Greenbacks in circulation June 30, 1874	$382,000,000.00
Average gold value of the greenback for the year	89 cents
Net ordinary expenditures of the Government, exclusive of interest	194,118,895.00
Excess of expenditures due to depreciated currency	21,353,088.00
Excess brought forward from previous years	1,691,950,627.00
Total excess to 1874	$1,713,303,715.00
From this may be deducted the amount gained during the year by the issue of greenbacks—$27,000,000 at 89 cents.	24,030,000.00
Cost of the greenback to June 30, 1874	$1,689,273,715.00

XVI.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, the following is the greenback record:

The feeling that some measures looking to the resumption of specie payments should be taken without further delay grew at this time throughout the country. This was fully reflected and supplemented in the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury, Benjamin H. Bristow, submitted to Congress in December, 1874. He said:

"The most earnest defenders of the power to issue Government obligations and make them by law legal tender for all debts, public and private, would scarcely be found to advocate the exercise of the power except under circumstances of extreme necessity, and then only for the time of the emergency, and there is abundant evidences in the debates and proceedings of Congress, and in the statutes themselves, that it was not intended to make the legal-tender notes the permanent currency of the country."

Referring to the Public Credit act of 1869, he said:

"The faith of the Government could not be more clearly or absolutely pledged than is done by this act of Congress, to say nothing of previous legislation.

"The length of time that has now elapsed since the final overthrow of the rebellion, as well as proper regard for the faith of the Nation, admonishes us that initiatory steps toward the redemption of its pledges ought not to be longer postponed. It is not unworthy of remark that the era of the war will not be closed until the period of redemption shall have been reached.

"The history of irredeemable paper currency repeats itself whenever and wherever it is used. It increases present prices, deludes the laborer with the idea that he is getting higher wages, and brings a fictitious prosperity from which follow inflation of business and credit and excess of enterprise in ever-increasing ratio, until it is discovered that trade and commerce have become fatally diseased, when confidence is destroyed, and then comes the shocks to credit, followed by disaster and depression, and a demand for relief by further issues.

"The universal use of and reliance upon such a currency tends to blunt the moral sense and impair the natural self-dependence of the people, and trains them to the belief that the Government must directly assist their individual fortunes and business, help them in their personal affairs and enable them to discharge their debts by partial payment."

Secretary Bristow therefore recommended that after an early day the notes cease to be legal tender as to contracts thereafter made; that authority be given to convert notes into bonds, and for the remainder, means should be provided to redeem the entire amount.

Congress went actively to work to redeem finally its oft-broken pledges and by Jan. 14, 1875, the resumption act became law.

It provided for a reduction of the outstanding greenbacks to $300,000,000, and for the sale of bonds to accumulate coin for the redemption of the notes when presented at the New-York Sub-Treasury after Jan. 1, 1879.

Premium on gold reached 17½ during the year, the lowest point having been at 9.

Cost of the Greenback in 1875.

Greenbacks in circulation June 30, 1875	$382,000,000.00
Average gold value of greenback dollar during the year	88⅛ cents
Net ordinary expenditures of the Government, exclusive of interest	171,529,848.00
Excess of expenditures due to depreciated currency	19,725,932.00
Excess brought forward from previous years	1,689,273,715.00
Notes redeemed in 1875	6,227,493.00
Cost of the greenback to June 30, 1875	$1,715,227,140.00

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31—8 P. M.—Forecast for Friday:

NEW-ENGLAND, fair, warmer, south winds.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, fair, warmer, winds becoming southerly.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MARYLAND, and VIRGINIA, generally fair, variable winds. NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA, and EASTERN FLORIDA, fair, light north winds. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, fair, colder, north winds.

ILLINOIS and MISSOURI, fair, decidedly colder, northwest winds.

ALABAMA and MISSISSIPPI, fair, colder in extreme north portions, northeast winds. WESTERN FLORIDA, fair, light north winds. LOUISIANA, fair, colder in northwestern portion, north winds. EASTERN TEXAS, fair, colder, north winds. OHIO, fair, colder winds, cold wave Saturday morning, winds becoming northwesterly. INDIANA, fair, decidedly colder, northwest winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, fair, colder, with a cold wave, northwest winds. UPPER MICHIGAN, fair, decidedly colder, northwest to west winds. WISCONSIN, fair, decidedly colder, northwest winds. IOWA, fair, colder in eastern portion, north to northwest winds. MINNESOTA, fair, warmer in northwestern portion, variable winds. OKLAHOMA, INDIAN TERRITORY, and ARKANSAS, fair, colder, north winds. WEST VIRGINIA, fair, colder in northwest portion, south, shifting to northwest winds. WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, fair, colder in western portion, south, shifting to northwest winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, fair, warmer in eastern portion, colder in western portion, south, shifting to northwest winds.

NORTH DAKOTA and SOUTH DAKOTA, fair, warmer, variable winds, becoming southeast. NEBRASKA, fair, warmer in northwestern portion, variable winds, becoming south. KANSAS, fair, colder in southeast portion, north winds. COLORADO, fair, warmer in northern portion, northeast, shifting to southeast, winds. MONTANA, fair, warmer, winds becoming southerly.

The pressure has risen rapidly in the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys and the Northwest. There has also been a decided rise in New-England, and a less marked one along the remainder of the Atlantic coast. The high pressure noted north of Montana has moved southeastward, and is now central in the eastern portion of South Dakota. A depression exists north of Lake Huron, and an area of high pressure extends from New-England southwest to the Middle States and the Ohio Valley. A cold cold wave has developed in Montana and the Dakotas, and it is colder throughout the Upper Mississippi and Upper Missouri Valleys. The temperature has risen in the lake regions, the Ohio and Lower Mississippi Valleys, and the Southwest. Rain has fallen on the South Atlantic coast, and snow flurries in the Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys. Flurries of snow are probable in the Western lake region, and generally fair weather for other districts. It will be decidedly colder in the upper lake region, the Lower Ohio and Central Mississippi Valleys, and in the Lower Missouri Valley. The temperature will rise in New-England and Middle States.

A Tobacco Growers' Association.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 31.—The Darlington Tobacco Growers' Association has organized at Darlington, with a large membership.

COLGATE & CO.'S 1806 LAUNDRY SOAP

Used by the best families.

A SURPRISE FOR THE POLITICIANS

William Richmond Named for Collector of Customs for the Niagara District—Other Nominations.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—After a delay which has caused much anguish to Western New-York politicians, the President today nominated William Richmond of Lockport to be Collector of Customs for the District of Niagara.

Mr. Richmond is about forty-five years old, is President of the Richmond Manufacturing Company of Lockport, which deals in millers' supplies; President of the Business Men's Association, member of the Board of Education, and ex-Mayor of the city. He has long been active in local Democratic politics, and has been regarded as a strong Cleveland man. Mr. Richmond's name had not been previously named in connection with the place, and there is no doubt that there will be great surprise in Niagara County over his appointment. Last year Mr. Cleveland nominated E. J. Taylor to the place, but the Senate refused to confirm him for reasons known to the New-York Senators. Both Mr. Hill and Mr. Murphy this afternoon said that they did not know Mr. Richmond, and could not say whether his nomination was acceptable to the Democrats of Niagara. They will make some inquiries, and in the meantime action on the nomination will not be taken by the Senate.

The President caused another surprise by naming Spalding Evans as Postmaster at Lockport. Mr. Evans is about forty years old, and is the son-in-law of ex-Mayor John H. Buck of Lockport. He has been an ardent Cleveland Democrat, and his papers have been on file in connection with this position for about a year. He is said to be very popular, and it is believed that his confirmation will not be delayed, although the New-York Senators say they know nothing about him.

Other Collectors of Customs were appointed to-day, as follows: John W. Deering, Portland and Falmouth, Me.; Joseph E. Moore, Waldoborough, Me.; Aaron L. Simpson, Bangor, Me.

MORTALITY OF NEW-YORK STATE

The Board of Health Report Shows the Best Record in Six Years.

ALBANY, Jan. 31.—The yearly bulletin of the State Board of Health for 1894 shows that there were 118,195 deaths reported during the year, which is less than in any year since 1889. Besides, up to the issue, 3,605 delayed returns have been received, and probably 200 are yet to come, making the total mortality for the year 122,000, and a death rate for 1,000 population of 18.75; in 1893 it was 19.50; in 1892 it was estimated at 20.78; in 1891, at 21.43; in 1890, at 19.65. There was an average daily death rate of 324, against 340 in 1893.

The mortality under five years of age was 35 per cent. of the total; that of preceding years has been 33.6, 33.5, 34.5, 31.6, and 38.6. The zymotic mortality was 18.56 per cent. of the total, 3.30 deaths per 1,000 population; that of preceding years was 18, 18.28, 17.80, 18.90, and 20.60. Typhoid fever caused 1,640 deaths, 25 per 100,000 population, or about the same as have occurred during each of the last two or three years, all being years of mild prevalence. From diphtheria there were 6,592 deaths, 96 per 100,000 population, which is more than have occurred in several years; its increased prevalence has been limited to the maritime district. Scarlet fever caused 1,227 deaths, or 15 per 100,000 population, and much less than in recent years. Measles caused 900 deaths, a moderate increase over last year, which was one of very mild prevalence.

Whooping cough has been more prevalent than usual for two years, the averages for eight years preceding being about 900 deaths. Diarrheal diseases caused about 9,000 deaths, which is the uniform average. Cerebro-spinal fever and malarial diseases caused fewer deaths than usual. Smallpox has developed during the year in twenty-five localities outside of the maritime district, causing 27 deaths; there were 281 in the metropolitan centre, beyond which at the close of the year it does not exist. Epidemic influenza (grippe) recurred for the fifth time, commencing in December, 1893, lasting four months and causing 3,000 deaths; the previous yearly epidemics caused each from 5,000 to 8,000 deaths. Consumption caused the average yearly mortality of nearly 13,000 deaths. There was a rainfall during the year of thirty-eight inches, which is not much under the average, though there was a marked deficiency during the Summer months.

The average mean temperature was above the normal. The average mean humidity was 74 per cent.

During the month of December there were 9,000 deaths reported, or a daily average of 290, which is the same as that of October and 19 more than in November. The number of deaths is 1,600 less than in December, 1893, when there were 1,000 deaths from grippe, and 500 less than in December, 1892. There were 400 more deaths from acute respiratory diseases than in November, but about 1,000 less than in December, 1893, compared with which month in other local diseases there is not much variation, and there is no evidence that the mortality of the month is increased by grippe, although some deaths have been reported from it; December usually has been the month for its recurrence to appear. Consumption shows the average monthly mortality of about 1,100 deaths.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Sir John Lister Kaye of England is at the Brunswick.

—Gen. Frederick Townsend of Albany is at the Windsor.

—Bishop Cortlandt Whitehead of Pittsburg is at the St. Denis.

—Edward T. Jeffery, President of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway Company, is at the Holland.

—Senators Edmund O'Connor of Binghamton and Joseph Mullin of Watertown, N. Y., are at the Metropole.

—Ex-Gov. Levi K. Fuller of Vermont and ex-Gov. Charles H. Sawyer of New-Hampshire are at the Fifth Avenue.

—Congressman Tom L. Johnson of Ohio, Garret A. Hobart of New-Jersey, and Charles J. Clinch and M. Chartran of Paris are at the Waldorf.

BROMO CURES ALL KINDS OF HEADACHES. SOLD EVERYWHERE 10 CENTS CAFFEINE

ANOTHER CHARGE MADE

Strikers Now Accuse Mr. Norton of Illegally Using Mail Signs.

DEBS EXPECTED TO VISIT BROOKLYN

Master Workman Connelly Says that All Members of the American Railway Union Can Be Called Out.

The strikers secured from United States Commissioner Morle a warrant for the arrest of President Benjamin Norton of the Atlantic Avenue Railroad, charging him with using United States mail signs illegally on his cars. The company has a contract with the Post Office Department which is alleged to confer on the road the privilege of using the United States mail signs on all the cars on its trolley postal route.

The question affects every trolley road in the country over which a postal route has been established.

The general situation in Brooklyn improved yesterday. Breaks in the ranks of the strikers were numerous, and many of them returned to work.

No violence of consequence occurred. A few cars were stoned.

About 500 State troops still remain on guard.

USE OF THE U. S. MAIL SIGNS.

Strikers Make Another Criminal Complaint Against President Norton.

The strikers are not overlooking any of the courts, high or low, in their effort to annoy the Brooklyn railroad companies by post-mortem strike litigation.

The three striking employes of the Atlantic Avenue Railroad who brought a criminal action against President Norton and Superintendent Quinn for alleged violation of the ten-hour law applied yesterday to United States District Attorney Bennett in Brooklyn for a warrant against President Norton on the ground that he was making illegal use on his cars of United States mail signs.

As is well known, every City Hall car on the Atlantic Avenue Railroad's Fifth Avenue route bears the sign United States mail. The strikers, at the outset, complained that these signs were being used to protect cars which were not carrying the mail.

The company, it is said, applied to the United States Marshal for Deputy Marshals for all the cars carrying the United States mail signs, but the request was not granted.

Jeremiah Desmond, James Dwyer, and George W. Layton, ex-employes of the road, made affidavits before the United States District Attorney that the United States mail signs were being used in violation of Section 3,979 of the Revised Federal Statutes.

This section is as follows:

Section 3,979. Any person who shall paint, print, or in any manner place upon or attach to any steamboat or other vessel, or any stagecoach or other vehicle, not actually used in carrying the mail, the words United States mail, or any words, letters, or characters of like import; or any person who shall give notice by publishing in any newspaper or otherwise, that any steamboat or other vessel, or any stagecoach or other vehicle, is used in carrying the mail, when the same is not actually so used; or any person willfully aiding or abetting therein, shall, for every such offense, be punished by a fine of not less than $100 nor more than $500.

The United States District Attorney, on the strength of the affidavits, made complaint before United States Commissioner Morle, and applied for a warrant for President Norton.

Deputy United States Marshal Biggar served notice on Mr. Norton to appear at 10 o'clock this morning before United States Commissioner Morle. He was not arrested.

Mr. Towns, the strikers' counsel, said yesterday to a reporter for The New-York Times that he would probably follow the present action up with a similar one against the Brooklyn City Railroad Company.

"My duty," said United States Attorney Bennett, "is plain. Complaint has been made to me on affidavits that Section 3,979 of the Revised Federal Statutes has been violated. It was my duty to make complaint. It will now be judicially determined whether the Atlantic Avenue road has the right to use the United States mail signs on cars which do not carry mail.

"The interpretation of the statute turns on the word 'actually' in it. I have sent to Washington for a copy of the contract between the Post Office Department and the road."

Postmaster Andrew T. Sullivan said:

"This mail contract was made at the instance of the Government. It was signed at Washington, in the office of the Second Assistant Postmaster General, and I am merely taking advantage of the facilities it gives the office.

"The Fifth Avenue and City Hall line of the Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company has been made a United States mail route, and every car on that route, under the contract, is always and at any time at the service of the Government for the carriage of mail. No particular cars were specified. We use any car that is convenient. There are, besides, two postal distributing cars on this route.

"I do not pretend to pass on the validity of the contract, but I know similar contracts are in force in other cities, in Pittsburg, for instance.

"Soon after the contract with the Atlantic Avenue road was signed I was shown a copy of a Government circular containing specific instructions to the roads to put United States mail signs on all the cars on the postal trolley routes. The circular contained detailed directions as to the size of United States mail signs, the kind of letters to be used, where the signs were to be hung, &c."

At the office of the Atlantic Avenue Railroad it was said the road, in using signs on all the cars on its postal trolley route, was acting under explicit instructions from the Post Office Department at Washington.

Mr. Towns shrugged his shoulders and smiled when spoken to on the subject by a reporter for The New-York Times.

"We will now see," he said, "if the Government has made an illegal contract. The issue is one of great and general importance. It will now be settled."

MR. NORTON IN A POLICE COURT

Many Strikers Were There, Too—The Case Set for Saturday.

The Adams Street Police Court was not large enough by half to hold all the striking motormen and conductors who wanted to see President Benjamin Norton and Superintendent Daniel Quinn of the Atlantic Avenue Road arraigned for alleged violation of the ten-hour law yesterday.

Superintendent Quinn walked to court and the police made a passageway for him through the crowd. There was no demonstration.

President Norton rode to the court in his private cab. He was scrupulously attired. He sat in the cab until word came down that his case was being called. Then he walked into court, closely followed by the special officer who has been guarding his office since the strike began.

Some of the spectators hissed at him.

The proceedings before Police Justice Walsh were brief. Ex-Judge Samuel D. Morris, of counsel for the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, appeared for the defendants. M. L. Towns represented Desmond, Dwyer, and Layton, the ex-employes who allege that they were compelled to violate the ten-hour law.

Justice Walsh handed the papers to Lawyer Morris, who looked them over.

"Benjamin Norton!" called the Justice.

There was no response. Mr. Norton was still in his cab. A messenger was sent to him, and when his name was again called he stood in front of the Justice, answered "Present!" bowed, and smiled.

"The defendants are charged only with a misdemeanor," said Mr. Morris, "and I don't suppose the court will put them under bond. I am sure there will be no objection to allowing them to go on their own recognizance."

Lawyer Towns smiled, put his hands in his trousers pockets, leaned back, and let his eyes roam over the ceiling.

"We don't desire to inconvenience these people," he said. "Your Honor can do as you see fit."

Mr. Morris asked for a postponement.

"Will Saturday do?" asked the Justice, pleasantly.

"That suits us," was Mr. Towns's cheerful reply.

The case was set for Saturday at 10 A. M.

EUGENE V. DEBS EXPECTED.

Mr. Connelly Says a General Tie-Up of Steam Roads Can Be Precipitated.

Martin J. Connelly, Chairman of the Executive Committee of District Assembly 75, K. of L., and the never-give-up leader of the Brooklyn strikers, said last night that Eugene V. Debs, President of the American Railway Union, was expected to be in Brooklyn in a day or two.

Mr. Connelly said, further, that an understanding had been reached between D. A. 75, K. of L., and the American Railway Union, by which the former could, if it deemed advisable, precipitate a general tie-up of every steam road whose men were controlled by the American Railway Union.

He had received information tending to show that Peter A. B. Widener, William L. Elkins, and the owners of the Philadelphia Traction system, had brought about the present strike through President Norton of the Atlantic Avenue Railroad, with the purpose of so depressing the price of Long Island Traction stock that they could purchase enough of it to control the system, and thus become the owners of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad and of the Brooklyn City Railroad, leased by it.

"We have been in consultation to-day," said Mr. Connelly, "with Messrs. Ricker and Baker of the American Railway Union, and that organization will stand by us. We can tie up the whole country if we want to.

"Congressman Tom Johnson of Ohio telegraphed us to-night that if he could get the charters of the Brooklyn roads he would pay the city $30 a year for each car, and would give every motorman and conductor $3 a day."

The statements of Mr. Connelly were repeated to President Daniel F. Lewis of the Brooklyn City Railroad.

"I have already heard," he said, "of the story that the Philadelphia Traction syndicate was working through the Atlantic Avenue Railroad to depress and get possession of Long Island Traction stock. I do not believe there is any truth in the story. It is true the representatives of the men got an ultimatum first from President Norton, then came to us, and, when we refused their propositions, tied up our roads without giving us warning.

"I believe the strike was planned by the men themselves. I believe Connelly and the other members of the Executive Committee of D. A. 75, K. of L., were elected to that committee on the straight issue of $2.25 a day of a general strike."

Mr. Lewis was asked as to the general situation, so far as his roads were concerned.

"There are indications," he said, "of a general break-up among the men, numbers of our old employes applying to us to-day for work.

"We ran 530 cars to-day, and every line was in operation."

NEW MEN'S FOOD "DOCTORED."

Brooklyn Strikers Repeat a Trick That Was Popular at Homestead.

About thirty new motormen and conductors on the Greenpoint and Cross-Town cars were taken sick yesterday morning on their cars, and an investigation showed that the men's food had been tampered with.

A new cook was engaged Wednesday to prepare the food for the men who are housed in the company's depot in Franklin Street. He disappeared immediately after breakfast yesterday. His name is not known.

None of the sick men was seriously ill.

This scheme was practiced by the Homestead strikers.

"BETTER STOP PLAYING SOLDIER"

One Employer's Treatment of a National Guardsman.

Some of the National Guardsmen, who performed duty in quelling riot and disorder in Brooklyn, have been treated very inconsiderately by their employers, and quite a number of men will lose their positions.

Col. David E. Austen of the Thirteenth Regiment, in order to save one of his men from losing his position, gave the man a permanent pass, after the firm he was with, the Woolf Electric Disinfecting Company of 66 Broad Street, New-York, demanded that Private Marshall report to his business under penalty of dismissal. The following letter, made public by Col. Austen, is a sample of how some employers appreciate the service a guardsman renders in upholding the law:

The Woolf Electric Disinfecting Company of New-York, 66 Broad Street:
HAZEN L. HOYT, President.
M. J. GLYNN, Treasurer.
New-York, Jan. 30, 1895.

J. J. Marshall, Brooklyn: I cannot understand your prolonged absence. You said you would be away three or four days. You are now away nearly two weeks. I cannot hold your position any longer. Your substitute is entirely unsatisfactory, and unless you can return at once, I am sorry, but you will forfeit your position.

I have done my best for you, but I, personally, am blamed for the condition of affairs. I offered Harry $4 a day if he would fill your place till you returned, but he has steady work, and will not leave his place unless for steady employment.

I went to see your sister, thinking she might influence your return, but found her sick, and could not see her.

With your position in jeopardy and your sister needing your care, don't you think you had better stop playing soldier and look for bread and butter for yourself and family. I am sure you have not made an effort to return, or you would to-day be at your post. Consider this a final notice, as I positively cannot hold your place after to-day, as much as I would like to. Yours truly,
A. J. WOOLF.

Other guardsmen, it is said, have received notices of a similar character.

IF THE UNITED STATES SENATE

Would only pull down its "VEST" and yield to the demands of the people, as easily as the most obstinate COUGH or COLD will yield to

Riker's Expectorant,

what a heap of trouble it WOULD save—to be sure!

Only 60 cents a bottle. GOLD, SILVER, NICKEL, SHINPLASTERS, POSTAGE STAMPS, ANY CURRENCY you please, so long as its UNCLE SAM'S legal tender. Your money back, too, you know—Of your own drug man, or at

Riker's

6th Av., Cor. 22d St.

TROLLEY CARS CAME TOGETHER

Motorman Hayes May Die as a Result of Motorman Martin's Haste.

Two trolley cars came together yesterday afternoon at Concord and Jay Streets, Brooklyn, with the result that a motorman is in the Brooklyn Hospital with only a slender chance of recovery.

Car 14 of the Ninth Avenue line was going through Concord Street, bound up-town, when Car 309 of the Smith and Jay Street line, bound for Fulton Ferry, came along.

The Jay Street car should have been given the right of way, but the motorman of the Concord Street car turned on more power and dashed ahead.

His car crashed into the forward part of the Jay Street car with such force that both were hurled into the gutter.

John Hayes, the motorman of the Jay Street car, was crushed by the guard, which was bent by the collision. He was bleeding and unconscious when extricated.

An ambulance took him to the Brooklyn Hospital. His injuries are principally internal.

Both the cars had passengers. They were badly frightened, but all escaped injury.

The platforms of both cars were crumpled up like cardboard, and the windows were broken.

John Martin, the motorman of the Concord Street car, was arrested. The cars went to the repair shop.

FOR OBSTRUCTING TRAFFIC.

Punishment Administered by Brooklyn Police Justices.

The jail doors in Brooklyn are beginning to yawn for those who participated in the violence attending the strike.

Police Justice Haggerty of the Myrtle Avenue court yesterday sent John Balter of 79 Spencer Street to jail for ten days because he obstructed a Myrtle Avenue trolley car on Wednesday afternoon by keeping his cart on the track.

Justice Tighe, in the Butler Street Police Court, sentenced George Brown of Fort Hamilton, who threw stones at a Third Avenue car, to imprisonment for twenty days, and gave James Dinnigan of Second Avenue, who swore at soldiers protecting a car, ten days.

Driver Hendler's Skull Fractured.

A wagon driven by Charles Hendler of 164 South Fourth Street, Brooklyn, was struck by a Butler Street (Brooklyn) trolley car at Butler Street and Bedford Avenue last evening.

Hendler was thrown to the ground. His skull was fractured. He was taken home. Motorman George F. Bowers and Conductor James Bradley of the trolley car were arrested.

Four Shots by a Policeman.

A car of the Fulton Avenue line was attacked shortly after 9 o'clock last night by a mob of strikers at Howard and Fulton Avenues. Nearly all of the windows were broken. A special policeman on the front platform fired four shots at the crowd.

Police Headquarters was notified, and Capt. Dunn, with a squad of men from the Fourteenth Precinct hurried to the scene, but the strikers had disappeared.

The Carney Inquest Postponed.

The inquest in the case of Thomas Carney, who was shot and killed Jan. 24 while working on the roof of 444 Hicks Street, Brooklyn, by a detachment of the Thirteenth Regiment, under Major Cockran, was to have been held last night by Coroner Kene, but it was postponed until Feb. 7 because, the Coroner said, the military witnesses were still on duty and not able to appear.

Attacked a Flatbush Avenue Car.

A mob of several hundred strikers and their sympathizers attacked a Flatbush Avenue car in Flatlands at 4:30 P. M. yesterday.

E. C. Pickett of Cincinnati, the conductor, was struck on the head by a stone and felled. The police finally dispersed the mob.

Pickett was removed to the Seney Hospital, where it was said he was probably not dangerously hurt.

Ferdinand Bevell of 242 Van Brunt Street, William Walsh of 345 Seventeenth Street, and Edward Carbury of 104 Vernon Avenue were arrested.

JAPANESE TREATY CHANGES

Minister Kurino Somewhat Dissatisfied with the Senate's Action.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The Japanese Minister had a conference this morning with Senator Morgan, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, and later in the day Mr. Stevens, Secretary of the Legation, called at the Capitol and had conferences with the Chairman in his room. The Japanese Minister, it is understood, is greatly disappointed at the action of the Senate yesterday in amending the treaty, and so expressed himself to those with whom he talked. The effect of the action of the Senate will be to send the convention back to the Japanese Government, and through the usually slow course of diplomacy, it may be a year before it will be returned to the Senate.

It is thought at the State Department that Japan will promptly acquiesce in the changes. If Mr. Kurino is authorized by cable to ratify the treaty as amended, it may be proclaimed within the six months from Nov. 22, as provided by its last article. The treaty does not go into effect until July 17, 1899, and before amendment by the Senate, was to remain in effect for at least eleven years before a twelve months' notice for its abrogation could be given.

The Japanese Minister, Mr. Kurino, saw Secretary Gresham by appointment today in reference to the action of the Senate on the treay. He will immediately notify his Government by cable of the changes desired by the United States.

A Tramp with Gold in His Pockets.

Patrick Moore, seventy years old and without a home, was found on Front Street Wednesday night helplessly intoxicated.

When searched by the police, three twenty-dollar bills, one twenty-dollar gold piece, and two one-dollar bills were found in his clothing.

In the Essex Market Police Court yesterday Moore admitted he was a tramp, and said he was sick and would like to be sent to a hospital. He was committed for three months.

Fatally Wounded His Brother.

ROANOKE, Ala., Jan. 31.—Perry Holder shot and fatally wounded his brother Turner to-day. Turner Holder was administrator of his father's estate, and John, being dissatisfied with his management, called his brother to the door, and shot him through the left breast.

BRACE UP FROM EFFECTS OF THE GRIPPE

By a trip to Old Point Comfort, by the luxurious steamers of the OLD DOMINION LINE.

Only 18 hours' trip. $16.00 covers entire expense, including stay at Hygeia Hotel.

Write for particulars to Old Dominion S. S. Company, Pier 26 North River, New-York. W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice President and Traffic Manager.

CUTICURA, the Great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, the most effective of Skin Purifiers and Beautifiers, preserve, purify, and beautify the skin, scalp, and hair when all else fails. CUTICURA REMEDIES are of the utmost purity and delicacy, and especially appeal to the refined in every community.

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBERY & SONS, 1, King Edward-st., London. POTTER DRUG & CHEMICAL CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

SHE!! I see you cure with your Galvanic Electric Foot Batteries "Grip," Rheumatism, Paralysis, Nervousness, Lumbago, Stomach Troubles, &c.

HE!! Yes, all these are caused by an improper circulation of the blood. Our appliances cause a healthy circulation, and cure all Aches and Pains.

Send size of shoe. Get a pair, Price $1, or send for circulars. Address GALVANIC ELECTRIC FOOT BATTERY, 239 Broadway, New-York.

REED & BARTON,

SILVERSMITHS.

EVERYTHING DESIRABLE IN SILVERWARE AT REASONABLE PRICES.

37 UNION SQUARE, NEW-YORK.
13 MAIDEN LANE, NEW-YORK.

WOULD BE HANDY HEADQUARTERS

The Republican County Committee May Settle in the Telephone Building—Weekly Consultations.

The Republican County Committee is looking for a permanent headquarters, and has about decided to settle in the Telephone Building, Sixth Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street.

Coupled with this comparatively unimportant fact is the announcement that "at the suggestion of Chairman Lauterbach, the officers have agreed to meet each Thursday evening for consultation, and also to receive members of the County Committee, whom they will advise."

When the present reorganization scheme went into effect, an Executive Committee was not provided for. By doing away with this, it was thought that the machine with Platt and his leaders, such as Patterson, Gibbs, Van Cott, Murray, and the others of the patronage syndicate, would be gotten rid of.

Now, as soon as Mr. Platt finds himself in control of the organization, comes the announcement of these informal weekly gatherings.

Anti-Platt men said last night that it looked as if an attempt were on foot to galvanize the old machine into more perfect working order even than it has been in during the last few months.

Coupled with the announcement quoted is this: "In lieu of the existence of an Executive Committee, this is thought to be the best plan by which the organization can be made the most useful to the party."

With this idea fully in mind, with Platt and his henchmen fully in control, and with headquarters in the Telephone Building, "jobs" and "spoils" could be distributed by telephone, provided Mr. Platt could control any city patronage.

"If you don't see the job you want, telephone for it."

THE CHURCH PERIODICAL CLUB

Annual Meeting in This City—Extent of Last Year's Work.

The annual meeting of the Church Periodical Club, which is an auxiliary of the Episcopal Church in the

NO MORE ELBE SURVIVORS

Continued from Page 1.

Elbe had on board 324 persons, of whom 149 were officers and crew, 50 cabin passengers, and 125 steerage passengers. Of the passengers, 18 were children."

The owners of the Elbe have received the following telegram from the Emperor's Aide de Camp:

"The Kaiser and Kaiserin have heard, with the deepest emotion, of the terrible disaster which has befallen the Elbe, and express their warmest sympathy and heartfelt condolences."

The Sailors Acted Well.

When questioned this evening as to the conduct of the crew after the collision, all the survivors of the Elbe wreck agreed that the officers and seamen were very cool and self-possessed.

Eugene Schlegel, a second-cabin passenger on the Elbe, would not be interviewed last night, but this evening he gave this account of his experience:

"When I was awakened by the crash I jumped from my berth and found myself knee deep in water. It took me ten minutes to find my sister. When the women and children were ordered to the starboard side of the boat I led my sister across. The women were crowded together near the rail, shrieking and crying. The crew seemed to be working with perfect discipline. I saw one boat filled with passengers, and believe it cleared the ship. I left my sister to go back to the port side, and I did not see her again."

The rest of Mr. Schlegel's story does not differ from the accounts given by the other passengers. "It was a terrific rush for life," he said of the struggle for places in the boat which was picked up by the Wild Flower.

No Fog, Officers Say.

The surviving officers of the Elbe denounce the fog story of the Crathie's officers as pure invention. The English pilot, Greenham, said:

"It is a black lie. There was no fog. It was quite clear, and the lights of several smacks were visible four or five miles off." The Elbe seamen made similar statements.

Skipper Snoevling of the Yarmouth trawler Flora, which returned to port this afternoon, says that at 6 o'clock yesterday morning he was near the place where the collision occurred. He saw rockets fired from a large steamship, and noticed that its lights and those of a small steamship were close together.

He thought at the time that there was a collision, but as the Flora's gear was down he could not approach the vessels. The signals ceased in a few minutes. At daybreak he saw in the distance a steamship flying signals of distress and making rapidly for the Dutch coast. He thinks she must have been the Crathie.

Miss Buecker has been interviewed a dozen times to-day, despite the nervous reaction following her experience of yesterday. She speaks English fluently, and does not tire of telling her story to the English reporters. She says she is an orphan, twenty years old, had been visiting relatives in Bremen, and was returning, via Southampton, to Portsmouth, where she earns her living as a lady's companion.

"As the trip was so short," she says, "I lay down in my berth with my clothes on. I was sleeping lightly, when the crash came. Somebody was at my door almost immediately, calling to me that I must get ready to leave the ship. I put on my hat and jacket, took my watch and money in my belt, and joined the other cabin passengers, who were rushing for the deck.

"I could see that the ship was sinking. A lifeboat near me was being got ready, and two men, who had helped me in the crowd, put me in it. As soon as the boat reached the water, it began to fill. I did not notice any waves washing over, and I believe the water came from the plughole in the bottom, but do not know.

In a Sinking Lifeboat.

"As the boat sank, the other persons in it grasped the side of the ship, which had settled almost to a level with the water. They clambered up to the deck, but I could only cling to the Elbe's rail. After two or three minutes, another lifeboat was launched. I worked my way along the side of the ship, and grasped one of the oars. A sailor pulled me in with great difficulty and placed me in the bottom of the boat. I had been in the water about ten minutes, and was almost paralyzed.

"I did not see anybody else in the water, and the roaring of the wind and waves prevented my hearing the cries of the perishing. As I was flat on the bottom of the boat, I could not see the Elbe go down, but the men in the boat told me when the end came. The waves swept over the gunwhale of the boat continually, so the men could not stop baling for a minute. There was no rest for them from the time we left the steamship until we boarded the Wild Flower."

The skipper of the Wild Flower says that Miss Boecker, when rescued, was all but insensible. She clung feebly to the gunwale, muttering: "It's no use; let me go."

"EVERY MAN FOR HIMSELF."

Survivors Tell of the Struggle for the Boats.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—Mr. Vevera said today, in an interview with a reporter:

"It was every man for himself and his safety in the final rush. The passengers saved were few enough in comparison with the number of seamen. They wanted to keep me out of the boat, but I jumped down on their heads, otherwise I should not be alive.

"I shall never forget the sight of those poor creatures with the life belts, bobbing up and down in the water. It will be a picture before my eyes as long as I live. And the people on deck! There was one poor woman who clung to her boy, sobbing and praying for rescue. The noise was terrific. I can hear it yet, and can see the groups of despairing men and women who hung over the rail as we were swept away."

The Daily Graphic will remark to-morrow the divergence of the accounts as to the conduct of the crew, especially as shown in Pilot Greenham's tribute to the ship's discipline and the charges made by Vevera and Hofmann. In an interview given this afternoon, Hofmann made this explanation:

"I heard the Captain's orders to send women and children to the starboard side. I have been used to obeying orders, as I have been under military discipline. So I even let my boy go, although he had got into the boat with me. It was the engineer who took him out, and "—significantly—"the engineer is still alive."

The Graphic reporter says: "One memory will linger in the minds of all who visited the survivors in Lowestoft. It is the vision of poor Hofmann sitting broken-hearted by the fireside, and saying nothing except "My poor boy, my poor little boy."

Consul Bradbeer made these remarks on the wreck: "The result of the inquiries so far seem to show that the officers took their proper stations to superintend the lowering of the boats. The women were ordered to the starboard side, because the injury to the vessel was on the port side. Suddenly the ship canted over. Thereupon the women and children made a mad rush to port, and poured like a torrent into boat No. 5, sinking it.

"Another boat was filled wtih women, and there is a possibility that this got clear. The boat which carried the survivors was No. 3. It rowed around to starboard, and there rescued Miss Buecker. No boats were launched from the starboard side, simply because it was impossible. I do not believe that at first there was excitement or a panic. There was merely the inevitable amount of confusion until the ship began to settle. Then the cry was: 'Save yourselves!'"

Several survivors blame the trawlers which ignored the signals for help. The fishermen say, however, that they could not have gone to the rescue soon enough, unless they had cut themselves free.

WHAT THE CRATHIE'S MATE SAYS

It Was Impossible to Avoid a Collision—No Cries Heard.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—A statement of the Crathie's mate was telegraphed from Rotterdam this evening. He said:

"It was impossible to avoid the collision, although a difference of ten yards at our rate of speed would have averted it.

"After we struck we could not get our ropes and chains clear, but had to cut them.

"I did not hear any commotion or cries for help from the other vessel. One of our stokers was asleep at the time, and was injured by the broken plates which were forced inward. One of his ears was cut off entirely."

The Graphic has a dispatch from Rotterdam saying that the Captain and the mate of the Crathie now deny that anybody aboard ever said there was a fog at the time of the collision.

PASSENGERS IN THE STEERAGE.

Only One of More than a Hundred Known to Have Been Saved.

The following is a list of the more than 100 steerage passengers who left Bremen on the Elbe:

ANTONYI, YORGY.
ADELSON, KIVE.
BALINT, SUSAN, and children.
BARRICK, DIEDRICH.
BRUNSON, J. M.
BRUNSON, IDA.
BELASKO, MARIA, and children.
BOKELMANN, GOTTLIEB.
BRUNDERSER, FRANZ, and family.
BARTH, MICHAEL.
BRARREK, HELENE.
BAROS, MERI, and child.
BADE, HEINRICH.
BUCHEISTER, FREID.
BUCHEISTER, LOUISE.
BOJARSKA, APOBONIA, and children.
BORSZUSK, MARIE.
BOTHEN, ——.
BIGAN, APOLONIA.
BENYA, JANOS.
CHASTA, JAN.
CERVENKA, FRANC.
DRUCKER, FANNIE.
DODUAR, MIHALY.
DAHM, JACOB.
ESIZMERIK, GYORGY.
ESIZSMAR, JANOS.
EAPIEREZ, MARTIN.
FRANYO, JANOS.
FAUST, OTTO.
FRANK, MARIANNA.
FREINSENT, HENRY.
FLANOWSKY, JANOS.
GHAZKDONK, JAN.
GERAY, JOHN, and children.
GRAF, RUDOLF.
GROLL, PADOLF.
GUTHWIRTH, MARCUS.
GURA, ANNA.
GURA, HELENE.
GURA, JAN.
GURA, APOLONIA.
GURCENSKA, LUDWISKA.
GAYDOS, MIHALY.
HABESREITER, VICTORIA.
HURKE, HENRY.
HERZ, GABRIEL.
HOLECEK, VAELAY.
HOSEK, ANTON.
HENNE, GEORGE.
HUDAK, JOSEF.
HASZA, JAN.
HEMCKE, GUSTAV.
HERMANN, CELIM M.
JANEWSKI, PAUL.
KRAL, FRANC.
KOWAL, JAN.
KAEMPFFER, PAUL.
KEGEL, EMIL.
KUGLER, CHARLES.
KLOCKZIN, BERTHA.
KOEPKE, BERTHA.
KUBAT, MICHAEL.
KOYACS, GEORGE.
KISLBASA, STANISLAUS.
LUCAKS, JANOS.
LAKER, HEDLEY A., and wife.
LASZLO, MITREKO.
LEISTEN, MOSES.
LEMBCKE, THEODORE, Clyde, N. Y.
LESIAK, STEFAN.
LIEDL, LOUISE, and children.
LILL, MAX.
LORENZEN, CHRISTINE.
MICHELSON, ELIAS E.
MISSCHLER, PHILIPP.
MOELLER, P. RAEZIS.
MENDA, JOSEF.
MITSCHKY, HENRY A.
MENDEL, RAPHALE.
NITCHSKY, HENRY.
PREJUP, ANGEL.
PETERS, HEREN.
REICHSPFARR, FRIED A.
ROTHMAYER, ROSA.
RUMPLIK, JOSEF.
ROEDEKER, HEINRICH.
ROTH, KARL.
ROGUS, MARIE, and children.
SLUVA, MARIE.
SLUVA, AMELIA.
SENECA, EMIL.
SKOEZ, MARIA.
SPRECKELS, DIETRICH.
SAPPER, FRIEDRICH.
SVOJSE, BARBARA.
STRAKA, VOJTECH.
SZUCHY, JAN.
SZUCHY, PAL.
SZABO, ANDRAS.
SOLAR, EVA.
STAMLE, HEREN.
STARCK, JULIUS.
SABORA, JAN.
STRICHASZ, MARIANA.
TRUBACS, MAIK.
THAU, JULLA.
TRAUTZ, ELLA.
TURSCANI, MIHALY.
VEVERA, ANTONIA.
VLOSAK, GYORGY.
VENESZAS, METIAS.
WESSLEIN, HANE.
WUTZELHOFFER, ANNA.
WUTZELHOFFER, A., and wife.
WARNKA, WILHELM.
WANAT, ANTONI.
WANAT, MARIA.
WEIDERHOLM, JOHANNA CONRAD.
ZINK, AUGUST.
ZALLER, ANTON.
ZEIDGIN, ANNA.
ZIALE, KAROLINA D.
ZOOS, JANOS.

Of these many people, only one—Bothen—is known to have been saved.

Mr. Laker and his wife, who were among the steerage passengers, were English people, who went to Bremen to take steerage passage there for New-York.

OTHERS WHO LOST THEIR LIVES

Mrs. Klipfel Was a Sister of a Rochester Capitalist.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 31.—In the published list of passengers on the Elbe is the name of Mrs. Klipfel of Brandenburg, Germany. Mrs. Klipfel, before her marriage to Ludwig Paul Carl Klipfel of Hanover, First Lieutenant of the Field Artillery Regiment, was Miss Bessie Elwood, sister of Frank W. Elwood, a Rochester capitalist, and owner of the towering Elwood Block.

A telegram from Mrs. Klipfel to Mr. Elwood stated that she intended to sail Jan. 22, on the steamer Ems, and nothing has been heard from her since.

It is probable that she was detained and took the next steamer, the Elbe.

BOSTON, Jan. 31.—Mrs. Klipfel of Brandenburg, one of the first-cabin passengers on board the Elbe, was a sister of the wife of Arthur L. Devens, Treasurer of the Republican Club of Massachusetts, and was on her way across the sea to visit Mr. Devens's wife in Boston.

Mrs. Klipfel was originally a resident of Rochester, N. Y., but had married and lived much abroad. She was widely known in Boston, because of her frequent visits here.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Jan. 31.—Colim S. Herman and Henry Nitchsky, two of the passengers on the Elbe, were young men, residents of this city, where they have been employed as clerks. They went to Germany in December to visit relatives, and were returning home at the time of the disaster.

A cablegram was sent this morning to the agent of the steamship line at Bremen, inquiring about the two men. A letter received some weeks ago from the Newburgers stated that, although they were booked to sail on the Elbe, they might transfer their tickets to sail on another date, or they might proceed to Southampton in advance of the Elbe, and sail for home from that port, when the Elbe should leave there.

Their friends here hope that either of these plans have been carried out, but at noon to-day a reply from Bremen to the cablegram of inquiry stated that the two men were on the Elbe when she left that port.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—A rumor was published here to-day that one of the supposed victims of the Elbe disaster, Anton Fischer of Washington, had at the last moment decided to take the boat at Southampton instead of at Bremen, and was not aboard the vessel when it went down. Inquiry at the home of Mr. Fischer at a late hour this afternoon, seems to indicate that this rumor was groundless.

Mr. Fischer's wife and sister-in-law today received a cablegram from Mr. Fischer's mother, in Germany, stating that her son was on the vessel and was probably lost. His sister-in-law said that, had he changed his mind and taken another route, he would certainly have notified them of his safety after hearing of the wreck, as he was very careful to keep his family advised of his movements while traveling.

BOSTON, Jan. 31.—Hiram H. Hall, the mail clerk who was lost on the steamer Elbe yesterday, was, until Feb. 1, 1893, a clerk of the New-England postal service, connected with the Boston office. It was from this office that he was transferred to the steamer Elbe by the Post Office Department at Washington.

He entered the Boston office May 8, 1890. He was assigned to the Boston and Cape Cod run by Superintendent Ryan, and he continued his work on this line until he resigned, Feb. 1, 1893, to accept the position on the ocean liner.

He was a native of Dennis, Mass., and was born July 26, 1867. About one year ago he married Miss Grace Fielding of Provincetown. She is living with her parents at the present time. She accompanied him last Summer on a trip across, returning a few months later.

CLYDE, N. Y., Jan. 31.—Theodore Lembcke, a well-known German resident of this place, probably is one of the victims of the Elbe disaster. It is known that he embarked on the Elbe, and his name has not been mentioned in the list of survivors, so the conclusion has been reached that he necessarily must be among the drowned.

Lembcke was a steady, industrious man of good reputation, who went to Germany two or three months ago for a visit to his old home.

Not being possessed of sufficient funds to go himself, his friends assisted him by raising a fund for him.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—A dispatch from Berlin says of the three Berliners drowned:

"Simon Schweitzer insured his life for a large sum on the eve of his departure. Carl Nussbaum was only a temporary resident. He attended school here, and was returning to see his mother in Washington. Baumann was a theatre manager, well known here. Formerly he was Damrosch's stage manager."

MRS. KLIPFEL NOT ON THE EMS

Another North German Lloyd Steamer in Port.

When the North German Lloyd steamer Ems reached Quarantine at 11 o'clock tonight from Bremen and Southampton, a representative of the United Press boarded her, and made known to those on board the sad news of the loss of the steamer Elbe, which belongs to the same line.

Capt. Reimkasten and the officers of the Ems were filled with consternation and grief at the information, and could hardly realize that such a terrible calamity had befallen the Elbe. They had very little to say, beyond the fact that they were terribly grieved at the unfortunate occurrence.

Mrs. Klipfel of Brandenberg, Germany, formerly a Miss Bessie Elwood of Rochester, sister of Frank W. Elwood, a capitalist of the latter city, and sister of the wife of Arthur L. Devens, Treasurer of the Republican Club of Massachusetts, was not a passenger on board the Ems, although she had cabled her relatives in Rochester that she was to come on the Ems. She was to have visited Mrs. Devens in Boston.

Her name appears among the missing cabin passengers of the ill-fated Elbe, and as she has not arrived on the Ems, little doubt as to her sad fate is now entertained.

HELPED FORM HAWAII'S REPUBLIC

Career of Henry N. Castle, One of the Elbe's Victims.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Jan. 31.—Among the unfortunate passengers on the Elbe was Henry N. Castle of Honolulu and his four-year-old daughter, Dorothy, who were homeward bound after a four months' sojourn in Germany. They were to stop in Philadelphia for Mrs. Castle and her infant daughter, Elinore, who have been stopping with friends in this city, awaiting the return of Mr. Castle and his daughter.

Mrs. Castle is prostrated with grief over the terrible calamity that has befallen her. She clings to the faint hope, however, that her loved ones may have escaped in one of the boats launched.

The first news that Mrs. Castle received of the disaster was the account she read in the newspapers, which had her husband and daughter's names among the missing.

Henry N. Castle was one of the most prominent men in the affairs of the new republic of Hawaii. He was born in Honolulu in 1863. His father was one of the early missionaries who went to the islands. He came to this country while a youth, and was graduated from Oberlin University in 1883. He was graduated with honors from the Law School at Harvard in 1887. He continued his studies at Leipsic and Ann Arbor, and returned to practice law at Honolulu.

During his career as a lawyer he became active in political affairs in the islands, and eventually became the editor and proprietor of The Honolulu Advertiser, the oldest and most influential paper there. He proposed to devote his life and the influence of his paper to further the industrial system on the islands and to keep the natural advantages in the hands of the people, instead of in the hands of a few large sugar planters, and to give labor to the Portuguese and other residents of the islands, instead of utilizing solely coolie labor to the detriment of the other classes.

Mr. Castle was foremost in the overthrow of Liliuokalani and in the establishment of the republic. While editing his paper he actively engaged in the revolution.

He came to this city, accompanied by his wife and two children, last September, and, after a brief stay, left his wife and youngest child with friends and went to Germany, partly for his health, but mainly to study social questions. During the Winter he studied in Berlin, and took his daughter to visit relatives who live there.

He had planned to stay until April, but hearing of the recent uprising in Hawaii, felt that his presence was needed at home to assist in quelling the effort to destroy the republic, and so decided to return at once. He wrote his wife to this effect, and took the first steamer, which happened, unfortunately, to be the Elbe.

AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE.

Sad Scenes at Inquiries for Friends and Relatives.

The Bowling Green office of the North German Lloyd was a house of mourning yesterday. To it there flocked the many who had an interest in that pitiful disaster which sent the good ship Elbe to the scour of the Channel tide.

An organ grinder stopped on the sidewalk and ground out the notes of a popular air, but the little groups which collected around the entrance had no heart for mirth. Some were tearful and resentful. Others displayed that sort of grief which does not show itself in tears, and all were thinking of that terrible tragedy which had come with such suddenness, of the dark, stormy night, and the swirling, icy waters, engulfing the loved ones, who are now where the ship and her Captain are at rest.

Many of those who sought the agents' office were not without hope. These refused to realize that the paltry, next-to-nothing list of survivors could be all that was left of the brave old Elbe and her many passengers. Surely, those dearest to them must have been among the saved. Was there no possibility of mistake in transmitting the names? And was there no chance of another boat's crew being saved?

Such were the questions and importunate inquiries directed at the agents of the ill-fated Elbe. The wires brought others, and in all nearly 100 telegrams have been received by the company from friends and relatives of those whose names appeared on the passenger lists.

The anxiously-awaited steerage list, which was cabled from the home office in Bremen, was received at the local office early yesterday morning.

Ten minutes after it had reached the office two boys arrived and asked for the steerage list. They were very pale as they looked over the long list of names, but not until the very last one was reached were they satisfied that their father's, Otto Hillmer of East Forty-first Street, this city, was not included there.

There were painful scenes during the night among those who called to ask for information concerning the wrecked vessel, and who, in the absence of the complete list of passengers, could not obtain definite intelligence regarding their friends or relatives.

Nothing said in praise of the North German Lloyd management would be an exaggeration of the facts. The agents have placed every scrap of news at the disposal of the press and the public, and Wednesday night their European wires were kept busy with inquiries for a detailed account of the deplorable catastrophe. Five clerks were in attendance all night.

During the early morning many women called, some for husbands, others for fathers or lovers. One poor woman, tear-stained and pale, was the earliest visitor yesterday. She approached the clerk in charge, and, with tremulous voice, said:

"The list, please—of the Elbe. My husband sailed on her—his name was Wimers—Alfred Wimers."

Alfred Wimers did not sail on the Elbe. Mrs. Wimers was followed by James Carter of 402 East Twenty-third Street, who called to inquire for his sister and his brother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Milton C. Connors. Only one of the three names, that of Mrs. Connors, appears on the list of passengers, and she was among the lost. Mr. Carter said that there must have been a mistake made. His sister, he said, would not have sailed without her husband, whom she had accompanied to Carlsbad last December.

"There must be some mistake," he added. "If my sister was on board the Elbe, her husband was certainly with her, and both may be lost.

Inquiries were made for Charles Wix, whose name appears among the lost, and is included in the list of first-cabin passengers. One Charles Wix is a retired member of the firm of Charles Wix & Co., 53 Dey Street. He went out of business two years ago, and went to Europe for his health. A few weeks ago his friends here received a letter saying that he did not expect to return for some time. They therefore think it unlikely that the two names are identical.

Oscar Schlegel, whose place of business is at 5 North William Street, came to inquire for his brother and sister, Eugene and Emma Schlegel, who were among the second-cabin passengers, and on their way from Bavaria to this city. Schlegel learned that his brother had been saved and his sister had been drowned.

Anton Liecke was much distressed when told that his wife, Louise, who was coming here from Munich to join him, was among the missing. Mrs. Liecbl was accompanied by her child.

Following are some of the telegrams that were received by the agents yesterday:

Binghamton, N. Y.—Wire if Sam Lichtendorf was on steerage list of Elbe.
W. S. SMITH & SONS.

"Name Sam Lichtendorf does not appear on Elbe list cabled from Bremen," was the answer sent.

Newburg, N. Y.—Were Henry Mitschky and Selim Herman booked by Ems, due today? Answer. A. LINCOLN.
J. MILLER.

The answer to this was: "Names of C. L. Herman and H. A. Mitschky appear on Elbe list cabled from Bremen."

Philadelphia.—Send list steerage passengers Elbe. Wire further news. Was Vahle on board. LOUIS H. MEYER.

The answer:

"Vahle does not appear on cabin passenger list of Elbe."

Webster, Mass.—Wire whether William Warnecke, steerage, was passenger on Elbe, and lost. EMMA WARNECKE.

To this inquiry the reply was sent that the name appeared on the Elbe's passenger list.

"Was Mendel Bloom on Elbe? Answer quick!" came from Lena Bloom of Paterson, N. J. The answer was "No."

Barlow Cumberland of Toronto asked by wire if any Toronto people were on board the Elbe. The answer to this was:

"Unable to say who were aboard Elbe, as we do not receive passenger lists before arrival of steamships. If we get any further particulars will wire."

"There is everything to show that discipline was maintained aboard the ship to the end. We have the report of the third officer, and added to that we have the statements of two of the passengers. One is that of Mr. Vevera, who, being self-possessed, noted and remembered more clearly what was going on about him than did the others.

"Mr. Vevera says that, when he attempted to get into one of the boats, he was pushed back, and was informed that the orders were that the women and children were to be placed in the boats. Stollberg says the Captain, who was on the bridge, gave such an order, and that it was repeated by the first officer, so that all on deck must have heard it.

"The fact that Mr. Vevera was not permitted to enter one of the boats by members of the crew shows that the crew was obeying the orders of the Captain, and that discipline was being maintained."

In response to a telegram from A. Donner of Boston the following reply was sent:

"Mrs. Kiefel of Brandenburg was first cabin passenger Elbe. So far not reported saved. We have letter from Mrs. A. L. Devens, Hamilton, Mass., referring to her sister. Will you kindly break news to her?"

AN INVESTIGATION TO BE HELD.

Officers and Seamen Taken to London to Testify.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—The surviving officers and seamen of the Elbe left Lowestoft this evening and arrived here at 9 o'clock. B. S. Bradbeer, the German Consul at Lowestoft, put them on the train, and the company's agent and the German Consul in London met them when they arrived. The Consul expressed to them the Government's regret and his own sorrow. The party went to a hotel for the night.

For the last twenty-four hours the survivors of the crew have been watched closely to prevent their making unofficial statements. One of the crew said to a reporter during the five minutes' delay at the London station:

"I have been at sea fifteen years and have been wrecked twice, once with the Elder, on the Isle of Wight. I am anxious to be afloat again, and don't think much of this loafing about London.

"The men probably will be kept here for days. The examination is expected to be long, although there is not much more to be said. The whole thing could be told in less than an hour. We saw little or nothing in all that excitement."

It is understood that the German Consul will open the inquiry here to-morrow. The agents of the owners and the insurance companies and the officials of the Admiralty and Board of Trade will be present. The inquiry will last eight days.

All the crew left in Lowestoft the clothes which they had worn in the final struggle for life, and wore suits given them by Consul Branbeer. Pilot Greenham's hand is badly frost-bitten.

PLENTY OF BOATS ON THE ELBE

Gustav H. Schwab Says There Were Accommodations for a Thousand.

Gustav H. Schwab, the local manager of the North German Lloyd Line, did not leave the office of the company until 8 o'clock yesterday morning, and then only to get breakfast. Regarding the accident he said:

"Most of my information has been received through the United Press papers. I still hope for the safety of the passengers but I fear that many of them perished.

"According to reports the Elbe had a heavy list to port immediately after the collision, and that may account for the small number of boats launched. There may have been, and I sincerely hope that there was a greater number of boats launched than has been reported, and possibly they may have been picked up by a passing steamer or one of the fishing smacks, many of which are said to have been in the vicinity of the disaster.

Mr. Schwab knew Capt. Von Gössel very well, and also the first officer. These men he describes as seamen worthy to serve on any ship afloat.

"It is almost impossible," he said, "to realize their death, and I still hope for news of their rescue."

When asked about the discipline maintained on board the ships of the North German Lloyd Line, Mr. Schwab said:

"The best proof that discipline was maintained to the very end is the fact that Capt. Von Gössel and the first and second officers and the entire deck crew on duty at the time of the collision went down with the ship. I always knew Von Gössel would do that—always knew he would stay with his ship, no matter where she went."

"Were there sufficient boats to rescue all hands had there been time to launch them?" the agent was asked.

"More than enough," Mr. Schwab replied. "In addition to the five boats which have been referred to in the cable dispatches, the Elbe carried a large number of collapsible life boats and life rafts, or balsas, as they are more generally known. The vessel had boats and rafts sufficient for 1,000 people.

"The fact that all the life-saving apparatus was not used does not detract from the steamship and ability of the officers and crew. The Elbe received the blow on her port side and careened so swiftly that the starboard boats could not be got at by the men.

"That, of course, lessened the number of boats available. But it seems that the others were got free without any confusion. The reports of outrageous conduct on the part of the crew I believe to be the product of the imagination of those who were simply in a state of panic at the time. Until further details are received I do not deem it proper to make any further criticism."

THINKS NO ROCKETS WERE FIRED

The Werra's Captain Condemns the Crathie's Officers.

Capt. Paul Charles Pohle of the steamship Werra, the only one of the North German Lloyd fleet now in port, was asked yesterday to express his opinion upon the terrible accident that befell the Elbe on Wednesday morning, and to explain the action of the officers of the foundered ship in sending up rockets during the night to make the ship's position known to other vessels, as reported by cable.

He said it would be impossible for him to criticise or make a statement about the ship or her officers, even if he wished to do so, as he had no knowledge of the accident beyond that which he had read in the morning papers, and that was too meagre to base comments upon.

"I am unable to account," he said, "for the statement about the rockets upon any ground except that the man who made it was so overwhelmed by the disaster that he was unable to state what really took place, even if he knew.

"It can not be possible that any rockets were sent up before the collision occurred, as no captain or officer whose duty it would be to set off rockets would think of doing such a thing except in a case of distress, when help is needed.

"The maritime law of all nations is opposed to any such action, and it is almost a criminal offense to show signals of distress when no distress exists. Capt. von Gössel and his officers were too good sailormen to make any such mistake, in my opinion.

"It is possible that they burned blue lights, or showed flash lights, during the ship's passage through the fishing fleet, which the papers say laid in her path, but if they did this, it was simply to indicate to the small craft the direction the Elbe was taking, and permit them by observation to keep out of her path.

"There may have been rockets sent up immediately after the collision, when it was seen that the Elbe was so damaged that she would not float, but even of this I am doubtful, as the whole matter culminated in so few minutes after the Elbe was struck, that all of the short time intervening was given to efforts to rescue the lives of the passengers and crew.

"It will be noticed that the passenger who gave the interview stated that he was awakened by the crash when the vessels came together, and that he then rushed up on deck. If this is a fact, and there seems to be no reason to doubt this part of his story, he would be unable to relate what had been taking place on deck while he was down below.

"Do you think that the Crathie collided with the Elbe?"

"I have no doubt about it whatever. The distance between Lowestoft and the Dutch coast, where the accident took place, is about seventy-five miles, and the Crathie, instead of standing by to see what damage she had done and to rescue life, ran over to the Dutch coast in a few hours.

"The action of her officers was criminal, for they must have known their duty at such a time, which is to think of others first and yourself and your ship the last of all.

"According to report, the night was clear, although somewhat dark, and had the ship that caused the disaster stood by to do her duty, many lives might have been saved. Their action in leaving the vessel before knowing what damage had been done was unseamanlike and cowardly.

"So far as the collision was concerned, it was undoubtedly something that Capt. von Gössel could not by any possibility have averted. He was a thorough sailor, fully conversant with all of his duties and responsibilities, and a man who never shirked either of them. His heart was in his profession, and his ability was all that could be required. Aside from his loss to his family, which no one can adequately measure, as it is beyond measure, his loss will be greatly felt by every one who ever was so circumstanced that he was enabled to get acquainted with him and appreciate his sterling manhood."

All transatlantic ship Captains who are now in port concur in the opinions expressed by the commander of the Werra. None of them was inclined to believe that the Elbe had thrown up rockets or that she had any other than her regulation side lights and masthead steaming light showing at the time of the accident.

Had she done so, the unanimous opinion was that the entire blame for the disaster would rest upon the officers in charge of the Elbe. When a vessel sends up rockets these men of the sea said, it is universally understood as a signal of distress, an urgent appeal for aid, and every vessel that is within reach usually hurries to the scene in order to render assistance.

In thick weather, the Captains said, it was permissible to fire Coston lights for the purpose of attracting the attention of a pilot, but it does not appear that the Elbe had any need to resort to that method of signaling, as both of her pilots were on board.

In the Maritime Exchange, the appalling disaster was the one subject of interest. Everybody talked of it, and everybody tried to explain how the disaster occurred. One cable message which came into the News Room was closely studied. It said that the Elbe was proceeding on a south-southwest course down the channel, and was steaming about 15 knots an hour when the collision took place. The colliding vessel, heading about north-northwest, according to the dispatch, first appeared about 2½ points off the Elbe's port bow.

That position, experts say, put the Crathie plainly in the wrong. The rule of the road in this case is:

When upon your port is seen,
A steamer's starboard light of green
There is nothing then for you to do,
For green to port keeps clear of you.

The trouble in this instance was that "green to port" did not keep clear.

One skipper observed that the ships of the North German Lloyd Line should henceforth carry a wildflower as a mascot. It was to a little tramp steamship of that name that the Ems of the North German Lloyd Line owes her salvation. The Ems broke her shaft during a heavy Atlantic gale, and rolled helplessly in the seas until taken in tow by the Wildflower and brought to port.

Now another Wildflower has come to the aid of a stricken Bremen liner and rescued the few who were saved when the Elbe went down.

Those who are fond of coincidences also recalled the fact that it is just three years ago when the Elder of the Lloyds was wrecked. That disaster, however, was attended with no fatality, although a large number of passengers were on board.

BULKHEADS DO NOT SAVE.

When Struck in a Vital Part the Best Succumb, an Expert Says.

Horace See, the engineer who designed the engines of the United States ships of war Philadelphia, Yorktown, and Vesuvius, and who supervised the construction of the Morgan Line steamships, was seen by a reporter for The New-York Times yesterday.

When asked if his faith in the water-tight bulkhead had been shaken by the disaster which the Elbe met, Mr. See, who is recognized as an authority on matters concerning naval architecture, said that while bulkheads unquestionably tended to keep a vessel afloat after collision, there were some accidents against which the ingenuity of man has yet to find a safeguard. Among these he mentioned a collision such as the Elbe was involved in.

"I consider that," he said, referring to the disaster, "as an extraordinary case, a chance of one in a thousand. The Crathie, so far as I can judge from the reports that have been received, struck the Elbe directly at the intersection of her after bulkhead, and by so doing must have converted two compartments into one.

"That being the case, no system of bulkheads now in use would have kept the Elbe afloat. There was the vast engine room space, which doubtless filled immediately with the inrush of water, and the fireroom was, perhaps, flooded almost as quickly. The engine rooms and the firerooms were doubtless separated by a bulkhead, but then constant communication between the two is most always necessary, and, judging from the suddenness of the disaster, it is not likely that there was afforded sufficient time to close the doors.

"Even had that been possible it is doubtful if the Elbe could have remained afloat, wounded as she was. And it is no disparagement of the ship to say that. I know her to have been as stanch, fine, and as well-built ship as any that is now afloat. That she succumbed when crushed in at her only vital point, as I am led to believe she was, is no fault of her constructors. Very few, if any ships, now in service, could receive a blow where she did and keep her decks above water for a much longer space."

ACCIDENTS TO VARIOUS VESSELS

Part of Cargo of the British Ship Andola Probably Salvable.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—Some of the cargo of the British ship Andola, Capt. Passmore, from Tacoma, via Falmouth, for Hull, which went ashore yesterday at Manacles, near Falmouth, and filled with water, is probably salvable.

The work of discharging the cargo of the British steamer Jessie, before reported at Liverpool, from Mobile, on fire, has been completed. Of her cargo of cotton, 700 bales were damaged by fire, 1,100 were badly damaged by water, and 1,250 were slightly damaged by steam, while 2,381 bales were sound.

The damage to the Italian bark Savoia, Capt. Olivari, at Melbourne, from New-York, which took fire Jan. 26, while in port is not serious. She will discharge a survey. The Italian bark Fresapelle, Capt. Esposito, which sailed from Naples Jan. 21 for Philadelphia, has been compelled to return to port through stress of weather. Her water tanks had been washed overboard.

Gave the Most Graphic Account.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Jan. 31.—The News this evening says: "The sinking of the North German Lloyd steamship Elbe, en route from Bremen to New-York, with nearly 400 passengers, is one of the most thrilling horrors of the day's. As usual, the United Press certainly eclipsed its would-be rival in the fullness of its graphic story of the awful wreck."

DES MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 31.—The Evening News, served by the United Press, had the confirmed report of the Elbe disaster in its first edition, fully one hour in advance of the Chicago organization styling itself the Associated Press competitor, and says editorially that such feats are so frequent as to deter it from mentioning one case in a dozen for fear of monotony.

"The continued improvement in the United Press service," it adds, "is placing its clients in an extremely advantageous position."

Over Two Hundred Mail Sacks Lost.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Capt. Brooks, Superintendent of the Foreign Mail Service, to-day received a cablegram from the Director General of the German Post Office Department, stating that 220 sacks of mail matter, destined for the United States, were lost in the disaster, and that nothing had been heard of the missing mail clerks.

Capt. Brooks said that P. J. Holtzman, the mail clerk who was drowned, made the first seacoast trip in the mail service from this country, and that his colleague, H. H. Hall, who was appointed in 1893, was one of the most efficient men in the foreign mail service.

These positions are much sought for, paying a good salary and expenses while abroad. They are governed by civil service rules.

There were also two German mail clerks lost.

The Insurance Side of It.

Marine insurers are not disturbed by the news of the loss of the Elbe, as the North German Lloyd Line make a practice of insuring their own vessels. For this purpose a certain percentage of the earnings are set aside each year to guard against total loss.

The underwriters who insured the cargo, which is valued at about $350,000, will lose about $250,000. Not all the cargo was insured.

Those who are known to have had freight on board are Arnold, Constable & Co., the United Express Company, Lord & Taylor, Mills & Gibb, Bloomingdale Brothers, Simpson, Crawford & Simpson, E. S. Jaffray & Co., R. G. Dun & Co., Davis, Turner & Co., R. F. Denning & Co., Calhoun, Robbins & Co., G. Amsinck & Co., S. Rothschild & Co., Lawson, Lyman & Co., H. Maitland Kersey, Dinkelspiel & Co., Burr & Harwich, and others.

The Crathie a Puny Craft.

The Crathie, the puny little vessel that has done so much harm, is of 475 tons register, 160 feet in length, 24 feet beam, and has a draught of 13 feet when laden.

Her registry port is Aberdeen, where W. T. Moffat, her owner, lives.

The vessel was built in 1883, and is but two years younger than her victim, which was launched in 1881. That the Crathie was becoming aged is shown by the fact that the Steam Inspectors last year ordered her boiler pressure reduced from 90 to 68 pounds.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—The Rev. James Kirk, D. D., a prominent Presbyterian minister, died at his home, in Pittsburg, yesterday morning. He was taken ill Friday with pneumonia. Dr. Kirk was born in Ireland in 1816, and for fifty-two years had been engaged in religious work and was widely known. He was doctor of both theology and medicine.

—James J. Marlette of Schenectady, N. Y., died yesterday in his seventy-third year. He bought The Evening Star of that city thirty years ago. His son, A. A. Marlette, is in present charge. The father retired several years ago. Mr. Marlette was for twenty years a member of the City Board of Education, and was connected with many local religious and other organizations.

—Charles V. Hoffmeir, a well-known resident of Hoboken, died suddenly from paralysis, at his home, 203 Garden Street, on Wednesday night. He was sixty-five years old. He was born in New

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:30—A Bunch of Violets.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—Rory of the Hill.
AMERICAN, 42d St-8th Av—8:00—The District Attorney.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th,31st Sts—8:00—The Twentieth Century Girl.
BROADWAY, 41st St-Broadway—8:00—Madame Sans Gene.
CARNEGIE HALL, 57th St-7th Av—2:00—Symphony Concert.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:00—The Orient Express and A Tragedy Rehearsal.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—8:00—Grand Concerts—Wax Works. Pantomime.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—The Masqueraders.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:00—Gismonda.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:15—Palmer Cox's Brownies.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Little Christopher. Living Pictures.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—Faust.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-7th Av—8:15—Sowing the Wind.
HARRIGAN'S, 35th St-Herald Square—8:15—Notoriety.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Rob Roy.
HOYT'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—A Milk White Flag.
IRVING PLACE, 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—Nathan der Weise.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:30—The Case of Rebellious Susan.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, 26th St-Madison Av—10 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Poultry and Pigeon Show.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE, Broadway-40th, 41st St—8:00—Manon.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:00—The Fatal Card.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Vaudeville.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—Too Much Johnson.
STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:15—The Old Homestead.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

	1894.	1895.		1894.	1895.
3 A. M.	31	22	3:30 P. M.	39	25
6 A. M.	32	21	6 P. M.	36	28
9 A. M.	34	21	9 P. M.	33	23
12 M.	40	21	12 P. M.	32	21

Average temperature yesterday.....22¾
Average temperature for corresponding date last year 34⅝
Average temperature for corresponding date last fifteen years.....33½
—From Hudnut's record, 218 Broadway.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's Weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair, Warmer.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 2, Column 2.

SIXTEEN PAGES

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEB. 1, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

LET HONEST MEN UNITE.

The proceedings in the Senate yesterday showed that that body is feeling the pressure of public opinion. The manifestation was in part the same and in part different. The silver men betrayed the same resentment that was shown by Mr. Vest on Wednesday, resentment born of the consciousness that the best sense of the country is against them. And that is a good sign. They were met with greater firmness, and on the part of some who have not heretofore been inclined to be firm. That is a still better sign.

At the same time it is plain that the honest men, the patriotic men, in the Senate are too timid. They do not fully realize the crisis that is upon us and their duty regarding it, and they do not understand the tremendous force of the honest public opinion that would sustain them if they did their dut., and did it at once. Especially they do not see how petty and insignificant, how cheap and contemptible partisan aims or partisan fears are in a time like this. There is an unwritten law in the heart of all free peoples that party politics must stop at the frontier. Beyond that line we are of no party and are all of one land, with common hope and interest and pride. The situation that confronts the Senate involves the honor of the United States throughout the world. Every man is bound to sustain that honor at home in order that it may be recognized abroad. We have made solemn promises the exact terms of which are clearly comprehended in every land with which we trade. The only question now is, Shall we keep those promises? To that Republicans and Democrats should make the same answer.

Generally when men are called on to sink party for patriotism some sacrifice is required. In the present crisis it happens not only that no sacrifice is needed, but that the patriotic course will, if it be taken, be of incalculable benefit, even to those who oppose it, and that the opposite course will work infinite mischief even to those who may win a momentary triumph. The country has been going through a long and painful struggle to overcome the effects of the panic of 1893, which was occasioned and chiefly caused by fear that the United States would not, or could not, maintain gold payments. That fear was primarily due to the piling up of silver bought under the act of 1890. The immediate cause was removed. The country slowly rallied. Business gradually grew active. Enterprise was resumed. But we were to be taught that while the immediate cause was removed, the ultimate cause of fear remained. By a combination of low prices and some reduction of exports, with an unusual demand for gold abroad, the Treasury reserve was weakened. It was replenished by the loan of a year ago, but the demand notes which the loan was used to redeem were not paid; they were only exchanged for gold and again sent out, to return again and again, each time doing their disastrous work and leaving the Treasury with heavier burdens. A second loan, made in November, was exhausted in a few weeks. The Treasury reserve is again below the danger mark. Now, the President asks Congress to stop this incessant, recurring drain by putting an end to the cause of it, by retiring forever the notes with which it is kept up and renewed.

Do that, gentlemen of the Senate, and while the whole country will be relieved and every interest strengthened, no party will suffer. On the contrary, both parties will be freed for this generation at least from a source of vexation, uncertainty, and disgrace. What have the Democrats, what have the Republicans, to gain from keeping the financial question open? The great body of both parties agree as to the principle involved. Each has in its turn submitted to be blackmailed by a little faction that has been supposed to hold the balance between them, but which has only to be driven into the open and forced to show its real strength to vanish forever from American politics. Why not unite once for all and get rid of this pestilent and dangerous crew? It can be done within a fortnight if the leaders on both sides resolve that it shall be done.

THE LOSS OF THE ELBE.

The crew of the Crathie were disposed to deny that that was the steamer which came into collision with the Elbe and sank her, with the loss of nearly four hundred lives. They alleged that the steamer which they struck was apparently no more injured than the Crathie herself, and made signals to that effect. It is now evident that this story was suddenly fabricated, in order to avoid a heavy legal and a far heavier moral responsibility upon the part of the officers of the Crathie. The fact seems to be that they had undertaken to cross the bows of the Elbe, in violation of the rules of the road, and that, having miscalculated and failed, they ran away without stopping to find out how much mischief they had done or of what assistance they could be. The seaman who did such a thing was morally guilty of manslaughter. If the facts are as they seem, it is to be hoped that he will be found legally guilty and punished accordingly.

But the indication of criminal negligence before and after the collision on the part of the Crathie's people is not what gives its keenest interest to the story of the disaster. That is imparted by the showing that a powerful, modern, well-found, and well-manned steamship is utterly at the mercy of any reckless steersman of another craft, and absolutely helpless in case of a collision. It is true that it has been declared that the Elbe had not all the appliances for safety that have now been introduced, that her water-tight compartments were not so numerous nor their separation so complete as in the case of some newer steamers. But all this has little to do with the matter. It is at least questionable whether any passenger steamer can survive a blow that breaks a hole in her side under the water in the compartment that houses the machinery. This case was even worse. It will never be known precisely what the accident was, but the inference of the expert seems to be that she must have been struck at precisely the most vulnerable point, the bulkhead abaft the engine room, so that water was admitted at once to two compartments. There is no reason to believe that any steamer afloat could survive such a blow.

There is no reason at all to impeach the discipline of the ship or the faithfulness and gallantry of her officers. Her Captain went down with her; the watch on deck died at their posts. To expect perfect order on a ship with her stern under water and her bows in the air, heeled over so that the boats on one side were inaccessible, and swiftly sinking in a gale of wind in the dark, seems somewhat unreasonable. At such a time the sailors off duty had manifest advantages over landsmen in saving their lives, and it is neither wonderful nor criminal that they used their advantages. The loss of the Elbe serves once more to remind us that after all there remain perils of the deep which the skill of man has not availed to remove.

WHAT THE GREENBACKS COST.

The President, speaking in the name of the business men of the whole Union, urges Congress to authorize the issue of gold bonds to pay and cancel and forever retire the legal-tender demand notes of the United States. The only semblance of argument used against this policy is that it would be unnecessarily expensive, that it would substitute an interest-bearing obligation for one that bears no interest and which costs the people nothing.

Is this true? We ask any one who may think that it is true to examine candidly the clear and logical statements that The Times is now publishing giving the exact figures of the actual cost of the legal-tender notes to the taxpayers of the country. These figures are accurately compiled from the official statistics of the Treasury. They have been closely analyzed, tested, and verified. They are not conjectured or estimated or calculated. They are simply the plain, unvarnished truth as it appears from the books of the Treasury Department through which every dollar of the vast collections and disbursements of the last third of a century has passed. The results are impressive, even amazing, but they are the truth. They are not the whole truth, for they cover only the cost of the greenback in taxation. They do not touch the tremendous losses that have been inflicted upon the business of the country.

Any practical man can test for himself, by his own experience and observation, the methods by which the truth is brought out in these statements. The cost of the greenbacks for each year is made up, first, of the discount, due to the depreciation of the paper, paid by the Government on the disbursements for the year; second, of the interest on bonds issued to meet the deficiency due to this discount; third, of the amount paid to redeem the paper.

By this plain addition of the various sums paid by the taxpayers each year it is shown that in a little over three years of the war period, from March 10, 1862, to the close of the fiscal year 1865, the greenbacks cost over a billion of dollars, or $1,085,405,370. Between that time and the passage of the "Public Credit act" of 1869, which was the first serious effort to get back to honest money, the cost of the greenback had been increased to nearly a billion and a half of dollars and stood on June 30, 1869, at $1,605,745,012. During the next six years, coming down to 1875, in which the so-called Resumption act was passed, another $200,000,000 was added, and on June 30 of that year the total was $1,708,998,647. In subsequent issues The Times will trace this same matter up to date, and with every succeeding year the total will be found to swell.

In the meantime, the demand notes, the floating debt of the Government, had already twenty years ago cost the taxpayers of the country five times the amount now outstanding. Would it not be cheaper as well as more honest to pay them once for all and be rid of them?

THE UNIVERSITY SETTLEMENT SOCIETY.

We bespeak the attention of every benevolent reader of The Times to the annual report, of which a summary is given elsewhere, of the University Settlement Society. The old saying that half the world knows not how the other half lives has been more than true of New-York until the recent foundation of this society and the beginning of its admirable work. The "other half" is in one case, as the report of the Tenement-House Commission has shown, very much more than half. The minority of educated and well-to-do people, who know how to get what they want for themselves, by dint of associated as well as of individual effort, have been struck with horror at the revelations that have been made of the physical conditions of life for the helpless and voiceless majority. Until Dr. Coit began his generous and humane undertaking there was a great gulf fixed between the fortunate and the unfortunate classes of New-York, as wide a gulf as is fixed in any older city, where social demarkations have been growing fixed and inveterate for centuries. The comfortable and educated dwellers up town have known as little of what was going on on the east side of New-York as the dwellers in the West End of London have known of the East End, an occasional irruption of which into these quarters in times of labor troubles seemed to them the invasion of a foreign and savage tribe.

If things are not quite so bad as this with us now, we owe it primarily to the University Settlement Society, which is doing for one neighborhood, though hampered by want of means, what ought to be done in many neighborhoods. The specific agencies of charity or culture by which the society works are worthy of every commendation and aid. But these specific benefits, useful and important as they are, are less useful and less important than the fact that a colony of educated and well-to-do persons has taken root in a part of the city inhabited by the ignorant and the poor, and that its members have succeeded in making the surrounding population understand that they are fellow-citizens and neighbors. They not only take good reports of the more fortunate to the less fortunate inhabitants, but they take to the more fortunate, to whom they themselves belong, authentic reports of the needs and desires of the less fortunate. It is a very striking proof of the efficiency of their work that in the district to which their operations have been confined they have persuaded the inhabitants that it is to their interest to have good government, and have secured the overthrow of the local boss, who represented corruption and misgovernment. Indeed, it is not too much to say that enlightened self-interest as much as benevolence calls upon well-to-do citizens to contribute to the work of the society and to break down the feeling of the majority that the minority neither knows nor cares how they live. The existence of such a feeling among the majority of any community is a standing menace to public order.

THE PRISON LABOR RESTRICTION.

The annual report of the Superintendent of Prisons foreshadows very clearly the difficulty which the Legislature will find in providing for the employment of convicts under the restriction injected into the Constitution last year, and the simplest, easiest, and best way of getting rid of that difficulty is to eject the restriction. It was adopted as part of one amendment in over thirty constituting the "general revision," and the vote cannot be regarded as a test of public opinion in the State on that proposition. Nobody could vote against it without voting against the whole revision, including the judiciary article and other provisions that were regarded as very important. It should be submitted again separately and on its own merits. The restriction does not take effect until the beginning of 1897, and, as a new Senate as well as Assembly is to be elected this year, a Constitutional amendment can be submitted to a vote at the election of 1896, in time to prevent serious harm.

As the matter stands now, the Legislature is absolutely required to "provide for the occupation and employment of prisoners sentenced to the several State prisons, penitentiaries, jails, and reformatories in the State." It cannot permit them to be maintained in idleness. And yet, after Jan. 1, 1897, neither the work nor the product of the work of any of these prisoners can be "farmed out, contracted, given, or sold to any person, firm, association, or corporation." The labor or its product may, however, be "disposed of" to the State or any political division thereof, or to any "public institution owned or managed and controlled by the State or any political division thereof."

Superintendent Lathrop, in his report, lays stress upon two points, the importance of "constant employment" of convicts in prison and the very limited extent to which they can be employed in producing articles for the use of public institutions. On the former point he says that constant employment at work is necessary to save the prisoners from "destructive moral and physical deterioration and degradation." Whoever asserts the contrary "contradicts the plain and uniform teaching of experience." On the other point he declares that most of the articles required for use in other institutions, such as could be made by convict labor, are produced by their own inmates, and "to meet the demand for the balance of the articles the regular service or labor of fifty men, or thereabouts, in the prisons would be sufficient." There are over 3,600 convicts in the State prisons alone, to say nothing of the penitentiaries, jails, and reformatories.

It is plain from these facts that it will be very difficult for the Legislature to "provide for the occupation and employment of prisoners" under this restriction. But, apart from the difficulty, the restriction is utterly without reason and was adopted by the Constitutional Convention as its one concession to the mistaken demands of labor organizations, and was submitted to the people in a way to prevent direct action upon it.

We do not propose now to argue over the question of convict labor or prison industries, but we are convinced that those who imagine that under a properly regulated system "free labor" suffers the slightest injury are under a delusion. If the question can be brought before the people on its separate merits it can be argued out, and then, if a majority of the people of the State sustain the unwise restriction, it will have to be accepted and the best made of it until experience convinces them of their mistake. It cannot now be held that the people have had a chance to pronounce upon the question, and the Legislature should give them a chance by submitting a Constitutional amendment striking out the prohibition upon the sale of products of prison labor.

SEVEN TO FIVE IN TENNESSEE.

The Democratic majority in the Legislature of Tennessee seems to be determined that there shall be no Democratic majority in the next Legislature of that State, and that the Republicans shall go into the canvass of next year with all the advantage of a palpable party grievance. There is probably no violence done to the Constitution of the State in the law just passed providing for a contest of the last election of Governor. The Constitution requires the Legislature to provide for such contests, without defining the ground for them or prescribing the manner of deciding them. The Legislature had not previously done so, and has passed this law with a special view to the contest made by Gov. Turney against the election of H. Clay Evans, who had a majority of votes "on the face of the returns" at the last election. It is not so much a question of Constitutional authority as of political wisdom.

The contest is made on allegations of fraud and irregularity in the Republican counties of East Tennessee, and the principal charge is one of voting or accepting votes without the previous payment of poll taxes. The act just passed refers the matter to a committee of twelve, consisting of three Democratic and two Republican Senators and four Democratic and three Republican members of the House—or seven Democrats to five Republicans—to make an investigation of facts and report conclusions, upon which the Legislature can act in joint convention in deciding who is entitled to the office of Governor, which Mr. Turney continues to hold pending the contest.

It is probable that charges of fraud in the Republican counties will be sustained by evidence, but there are also charges of fraud in Democratic counties, and these are also likely to be sustained by evidence. It is not possible to get evidence regarding all the voting and counting and returning in all the counties, and no committee can sift from such evidence as may be attainable the ultimate and conclusive facts. It is almost inevitable that the Democratic members of the committee will be convinced that the preponderance of fraud was committed on the Republican side, and the Republican committeemen will be equally sure that so far as there was fraud their party suffered most by it, and so there will be a seven to five report upon which the Democratic majority in the Legislature will declare Gov. Turney re-elected, if the purpose holds with which it set out. That will be bad, because nobody will be convinced that the result is judicial and not partisan.

The Democrats made the election laws of Tennessee, they had control of their execution in the State and in a majority of the counties, and they have not made a reputation for a scrupulous observance of their requirements in times past. Their evidence will not be accepted as against the election returns in support of the claim that they were cheated out of the Governorship at the November election. In a partisan contest the admission of defeat even by a small minority of a party is much stronger evidence than the vociferous claims of a large majority. No Democrat rejoices in the defeat of his party in a fair contest, and the fact that eighteen Democratic newspapers in Tennessee have admitted the election of Evans and protested against the contest in the Legislature, while eight Democratic members of that body voted against the Contest bill, will have more weight in the public mind than all the virtuous professions of a zealous majority. A seven to five decision of the contest would be a Democratic calamity. There is no safety in going behind election returns.

The report which we published on Wednesday of the inspection of certain dairy herds in Meriden should give a forcible object lesson to those misguided persons in Connecticut who are opposing the efforts of physicians, health officers, and others to procure an examination of the cows in that State and to purify the milk supply. If it be true, and the members of the committee appointed by the Hartford County Medical Society think it is, that 20 per cent. of the cows in the State have tuberculosis, the percentage is higher there than in adjoining States, and the present Legislature should take measures at once to reduce it.

In respect that the bill introduced at Albany on Wednesday by Mr. Cutler of Rockland County indicates an intention to make women imitate the civilized sex, in one respect, at least, and remove their hats in places of public amusement, it is a good bill; but in respect that the penalty it purposes to inflict upon the criminals, lovely or not, whose disregard for the rights and comfort of others has made countless thousands profane would prove wholly inadequate to effect the desired reform, it is naught, it is a very vile bill, it is tedious. Does Mr. Cutler for a moment suppose that a woman who, by wile and guile, has acquired a hat costing $87.39 would be deterred from wearing the same by fear of a twenty-dollar fine? The idea is absurd. Such a fine would simply increase the hat's cost, and cost is synonomous with beauty in the feminine mind, so far as hats go, while it would be upon some unfortunate man, not upon the offending woman, that ultimately devolved the payment of the mulct. If Mr. Cutler really wants to rank among humanity's benefactors, let him so change the penalizing section of his bill as to provide, first, for the instant and violent arrest of anybody who interposes millinery between somebody else's eyes and a theatrical performance; second, for the instant trial of the offending person by a jury composed of the man, or men, whose view she interfered with, and made null but not void; and, third, on conviction, which, of course, would be inevitable, for a term of imprisonment not less than thirty days for a first offense, and not less than thirty years for every subsequent offense, said imprisonment to begin within an hour after the trial. It might be well, also, to deprive the Governor of the power to pardon in such cases, and to provide that the hat-wearer be not allowed even to suggest to her escort that he vicariously atone for her transgression, and suffer incarceration in her stead. This is a most grave matter, deserving of serious treatment. A twenty-dollar fine is not serious.

THE HOMES OF THE PEOPLE

MR. GILDER TELLS OF THE WORK OF THE TENEMENT COMMISSION.

Suggestions for Improvements and the Need of Legislation—Dr. Rainsford Advocates Many Reforms.

A conference of those interested in good Municipal Government was held last night under the auspices of the Nineteenth Assembly District City Vigilance League at the Amity Building, 312 West Fifty-fourth Street.

The subject for discussion was "The People's Homes." Richard Watson Gilder, Chairman of the Tenement-House Commission, spoke on the special report of the Commisison on Model Homes. He said:

"It has been stated that our suggestions have been too sweeping. The committee united upon the suggestions, guided by the best technical talent in its ranks. One reason why it was supposed to be so sweeping is that the people do not know much about the subject. Many of our critics do not know the laws relating to building, and would be much more surprised if they read the law. The new suggestions are merely sensible suggestions of the requirements for ventilation, circulation of air, and prevention of fire.

"Other people say we are far from being too sweeping, and are not sweeping enough; that we are far behind the times; that we should not have fooled with petty questions, such as safety from fire, more light and air, and public parks, but that we should have abolished poverty.

"That would be a delightful thing to do. One man last night told us how to do it by single tax. But we have not done it yet. We may have done a little toward cutting down 25 per cent. profits, if we have not done anything in the other direction.

"The suggestion that the Board of Health had the right, under certain legal restrictions, to destroy the very worst tenements in the city, we thought a good and not very expensive one."

In conclusion, Mr. Gilder said more laws and a stronger expression of popular opinion were necessary to improve the condition of tenement houses.

The Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford was next introduced. After announcing that he was speaking for Jacob A. Riis, who was ill, he said that all the good points in his remarks must be attributed to that gentleman.

"There is very little home life in tenement houses," said the doctor. "It is like trying to grow orange trees in Greenland. All things depend largely on their environment. Still, I know of more than one case where a tenement house has produced a home. If you ever want to get ashamed of your own cowardice and to know how much there is in the world worth working for, the thing for you to do is to go where courageous struggling and self-denial are most shown among the poor. The conditions in New-York are abnormal, and will remain so for a great many years, and we must ask ourselves how we should face this condition."

Dr. Rainsford enlarged upon the disadvantages from a moral standpoint of tenement-house life, and, after paying an eloquent tribute to John Burns's wisdom, said that even he made mistakes, "because, like all Englishmen, after he had been here twenty-four hours, he thought he knew all about us."

Dr. Rainsford commented on the inadequacy of our schools, and advocated more kindergarten establishments and also playgrounds, especially in the crowded tenement house districts. "Crime," he said, "is very much a question of athletics. I don't think the average Englishman is any more moral than the average American, but I want to say this, that the moral atmosphere of Oxford and Cambridge is higher than that of our universities, because of the athletic training.

"We want more playgrounds, and can get them. They draw £10,000,000 a year from the franchise of the Glasgow docks, while we, fools that we are, what do we get from our docks? There is never money so well spent as that which saves our boys and girls from becoming criminals."

The speaker suggested the establishment of several industrial schools, "because," he said, "if children are not educated to the beautiful before they are four or five years old, their minds will be fixed on the foul, and the streets of New-York are full of evil.

"There is vice in tenement houses now. Vice is not a crime. I always have insisted on the rights of the poor, fallen woman who is treated as though she were a criminal. Here is a sin to be dealt with by the moralist minister and the schoolmaster, but when it gets into the tenement houses it is a public nuisance and should be stopped."

In conclusion, Dr. Rainsford spoke of the employment of children in factories. He thought no child should work until he reached the age of fourteen, and to prevent fraud the production of a birth certificate should be necessary, thus also encouraging the registration of birth.

SUDDEN DEATH OF J. F. LAWRANCE

TAKEN ILL IN A BROADWAY CABLE CAR ON HIS WAY UP TOWN.

He Was a Wealthy Man and Had Not Been Engaged Actively in Business.

John F. Lawrance, the Vice President of the Appelsberg Sterilized Hygienic Milk Company, at 799 Sixth Avenue, was taken suddenly ill while riding in a cable car at Broadway and Bleecker Street, yesterday afternoon, and died in a few minutes. He was apparently in excellent health yesterday, and was down town in the afternoon looking after his business interests.

When the car on which he was going uptown reached Bleecker Street his fellow passengers noticed that he was in great distress, and gasping for breath. The attention of the conductor of the car was called to the condition of Mr. Lawrance. He stopped the car and summoned a policeman.

Mr. Lawrance was conscious but almost speechless. Pressing his hand over his heart, he said that he was ill. He was assisted from the car, but when he reached the sidewalk he collapsed. Passers-by aided the policeman in carrying the now unconscious man into the door way of the Empire State Bank at Broadway and Bleecker Street, and a call was sent to St. Vincent's Hospital for an ambulance, but before the ambulance reached the spot Mr. Lawrance was dead. He did not live five minutes after being taken from the car. The body was taken to the Mercer Street Police Station. Papers disclosed his identity, and his friends were informed of his death. Deputy Coroner O'Hanlon gave permission for the removal of the remains to Mr. Lawrance's home, 20 East Forty-first Street. He said that heart disease was doubtless the cause of death.

Mr. Lawrance was a native of this city, and was forty-five years old. He was a wealthy man and prominent in social circles. He had never been engaged in active business, but had an ample income from investments. His father, John I. Lawrance, was a member of the dry goods firm of Garner & Co., and at his death left a large fortune to his family.

Mr. Lawrance was a widower, his wife having died a year and a half ago. He had no children, and lived with his mother and an unmarried sister. He was a member of the New-York Yacht Club, the Westminster Kennel Club, the Olympic Club, and the new Manhattan Athletic Club.

CAP AND BELLS AT DALY'S

Farce and Travesty Make Up the New Bill There.

DIXEY AS PUFF, WITH VARIATIONS

Miss Rehan as a Jealous Wife and Mad Tilburina in "The Critic," and a Dance by Mrs. Gilbert.

An English version of the "Orientreise" of Blumenthal and Kadelburg, lately played by Mr. Conried's German company, was the first piece in the new bill offered at Daly's Theatre last night, and the second was Mr. Daly's condensed version of the second act of Sheridan's "Critic," still further changed and brought quite up to date. It was, therefore, a night of frolicsome fun. The jester and not the poet occupied the stage for the time being, and his advent seemed to afford great satisfaction to a large audience, of the usual quality of a Daly audience.

The adaptation of the German farce is the work of Mr. F. C. Burnand, editor of London Punch, and author of "Happy Thoughts," and it bears evidences of his experienced skill as a playwright. The English text is witty, facile, and colloquial. The original plot is almost too slight for a three-act farce, and the adapter's ingenuity has not evolved any new device to quicken the interest of the last half of the piece. But the dialogue sparkles continuously, and the acting is not only admirable in each individual rôle, but exquisitely proportioned and combined as a whole.

Not only Miss Rehan, whose expression of the strangely-conflicting moods of the wife in London when she read in a newspaper that her husband and his "young wife" had been captured by Greek brigands, and delicious comedy; not only Mr. Lewis, who was as delightful as ever as an elderly henpecked husband, and Mrs. Gilbert, whose denotement of the well-preserved authority of an old-fashioned wife is always a joy to be cherished in the memory, but Mr. Worthing, as the bewildered husband who had so much to explain when he returned home from his interrupted journey, Mr. Herbert, and Miss Haswell, as a pair of young lovers; Mr. Owen as a fussy and inquisitive friend of the family; Mr. Gresham, as a preposterous newspaper reporter, who was bound to get all the facts; Miss Elliott, as the mysterious young lady who was not the "young wife," and, above all, Mr. Clarke, whose sketch of the vociferous and ambrous Greek gentleman was a triumph of comic characterization, all played with rare tact and humor.

To the rather jaded mind of the habitual theatregoer, the first half of this new farce was unusually diverting, and the interest flagged for him only when the inevitable hour of explanations arrived; for all other kinds of playgoers, and they were largely in the majority, it was all entertaining, and its performance was followed with much applause and laughter.

Augustus Jellaby	James Lewis
Robert Featherston	Frank Worthing
Ernest Trevor	Sidney Herbert
Richard Glibb	Herbert Gresham
Odeuseus Dioskobobulos	George Clarke
Sir Jasper Nickel	William Owen
Edwards	Thomas Bridgland
Mrs. Jellaby	Mrs. Gilbert
Lina	Percy Haswell
Katrina Djoreska	Maxine Elliot
Hettie Featherston	Ada Rehan

"The Critic," in its present condensed form, had been twice done at Daly's with John Drew as Puff, That self-sufficient, voluble personage is now played by Mr. Dixey, and the new "gags" and new "business" introduced were suggested by his presence. He was, of course, only Mr. Dixey in evening dress, except in the few moments that he was Svengali in a hastily assumed "make-up" that transformed him into a droll caricature of du Maurier's musical monster. It was one of the new Mr. Puff's jokes to identify Tilburina with Trilby. Svengali placed a footstool for Trilby's precious foot and knelt by it while Miss Rehan, in the attitude of du Maurier's hypnotized cantatrice, recited to music a stanza of "Ben Bolt."

Mr. Dixey was glibly familiar with all the actors in the cast of his tragedy, and with Mr. Clarke, who came on as Stage Manager, in place of Sheridan's prompter—though politely omitting in his sport with that dignified gentleman Mathews's old gag of forgetting his name and inducing him to repeat it a dozen times. Mr. Dixey also chaffed with Mr. Widmer, the leader of the musicians, and he and Mr. Lewis had several passages of badinage, in which they called each other by their given names.

When instructing Mr. Bosworth how to recite the line, "There spoke great England's genius," Mr. Dixey fell into the manner of Henry Irving, and when he advised Mr. Leclercq as to the expression of paternal tenderness, he was, for the moment, Joseph Jefferson. Otherwise the frequently-interrupted rehearsal of the tragedy of "The Spanish Armada" was much as it used to be. Miss Rehan's Tilburina went mad with her accustomed skill, and Mrs. Gilbert, returning after many years to her old rôle of the Confidante, was told, in that bewildering moment when the Confidante does not know how to get off the stage, to dance off, and her dance was exquisitely and quaintly graceful.

Mr. Puff	Henry Dixey
Mr. Dangle	Gerald Maxwell
Mr. Sneer	Campbell Gollan
The Stage Manager	George Clarke
Don Whiskerandos	James Lewis
Governor of Tilbury	Charles Leclercq
Earl of Leicester	Hobart Bosworth
Sir Walter Raleigh	Herbert Gresham
Sir Christopher Hatton	William Sampson
Master of the Horse	Tyrone Power
Beefeater	John Craig
Sentinels	Wharnock and Sheppard
The First Niece	Sybil Carlisle
Confidante	Mrs. Gilbert
Tilburina	Ada Rehan

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE ANNUAL CONVENTION

Susan B. Anthony Presides Over the Gathering at Atlanta.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 31.—The twenty-seventh annual convention of the American Woman's Suffrage Association began this morning, under the Presidency of Susan B. Anthony.

Miss Anthony, in her opening address, called attention to the fact that the gavel she held in her hand was the identical instrument that was used by the Speaker of the Wyoming House of Representatives that called to order the first legislative body declaring in favor of equal rights to women. She expressed her gratification at seeing such a large number of delegates present representing every section of the country. She paid a glowing tribute to the efforts of the woman suffragists in Colorado, Wyoming, and Oregon, characterizing Colorado as the first republic in fact, as well as in name, that the world has yet produced.

A roll of the States was called, and over thirty States were found to be represented. A Committee on Credentials was appointed. A number of reports from the different States were received, the most interesting being that from Colorado, showing that that State had three women in their Legislature.

The evening was devoted to social functions in honor of the delegates.

Mayor Strong's Rheumatism.

Mayor Strong was confined to his house yesterday with rheumatism. The Mayor has been suffering from a bad attack for the last week. His arm and hand have been swathed in bandages, but until yesterday he had attended to the duties of his office.

President Jeroloman of the Board of Aldermen was Acting Mayor.

Nominated for United States Senator.

OLYMPIA, Washington, Jan. 31.—The Republican caucus nominated John L. Wilson for United States Senator on the first ballot to-night.

DANCED IN MUSIC HALL

Annual Charity Ball for the Nursery and Child's Hospital.

GOV. MORTON AND MRS. GRISWOLD LED

A Most Successful Social Function and Fully Equal to Its Many Predecessors.

HANDSOME GOWNS OF THE WOMEN

Many Debutantes Present—The Boxholders—Order of Dances—The Patrons.

The Charity Ball has been an annual social function in this city since 1858, barring the dark days of the war, and second in importance to none other.

In the past it has been given in the Academy of Music, the Metropolitan Opera House, and Madison Square Garden, but last night it took place in the beautiful Music Hall, at Fifty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue.

The managers had promised to make it a brilliant success this year from a social and picturesque point of view, and gratifying from a financial point of view. They succeeded admirably.

Some criticism was made last year that there was a lack of interest in the ball; that people lent their names, but not their presence to this time-honored social function. However just that criticism may have been, it could not be justly applied to last night's affair. Everybody was there. Some of the guests got there rather late, owing to other social engagements, and to the fact that there was a certain vagueness as to the hour of beginning.

Carriages with their loads of beautifully-gowned women and black-coated men began to arrive as early as 9:30 o'clock. There was the usual crowd of curious people on the sidewalk, speculating upon whom each fresh arrival was, and longing for a view of the splendor within the hall. The splendor, so far as decorations went, existed purely in the imagination.

It has been the inevitable custom of the managers of the Charity Ball not to waste money upon decorations. The boxes occupied by Gov. and Mrs. Morton were patriotically drapped with American flags, and at the south end of the building, high above the stage, the word "Charity" shone out in illuminated letters in the form of a crescent. There was no other decoration, except some ferns and palms to mask the music stands. There was ample light and cheerfulness, however.

A capital floor for dancing had been prepared under the supervision of Alexander M. Hadden, the Chairman of the Floor Committee, and a prominent leader of the cotillion. Two rows of seats had been placed about the hall for the accommodation of the dancers, and, to use a homely phrase, "everything was in apple-pie order," when the ball was opened.

None of the Vanderbilts were present, owing to the sad and sudden death of Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard's youngest daughter, Miss Marguerite Shepard.

It was nearly 10:30 o'clock when the Governor and Mrs. Morton, with Miss Edith Morton, arrived, the ladies sending their wraps to the dressing room by a maid. Miss Morton left the ball shortly after the grand march.

The march was formed on the lower floors the stairs leading to the ballroom, and was in the following order:

The Grand March.

FLOOR COMMITTEE.

Alexander Mactier Hadden, Chairman.

George H. Sullivan,	Phoenix Ingraham,
A. P. Montant,	J. G. Phelps Stokes,
T. J. O. Rhinelander,	Alonzo Potter,
J. Dunbar Wright,	William H. Aspinwall,
Robert Dun Graham,	Newbold Morris,
John G. Agar,	Harry P. Robbins,
F. G. Landon,	George M. Woolsey,
N. De R. Whitehouse,	Grenville B. Winthrop,
Evert Jansen Wendell,	C. A. Van Rensselaer,
John A. O'Connor,	R. Van Cortland,
J. Morgan Wing,	Murray H. Strong,
Stuart Wing,	M. L. Delafield, Jr.,
W. Harris Roome,	J. Clinch Smith,
J. Clinton Spencer,	Frederick P. Delafield,
John S. Hoyt,	Joseph L. Delafield,
John Langdon Erving,	Hamilton Fish, Jr.,
Ed. De P. Livingston,	G. Beekman Hoppin,
Goodhue Livingston,	Harold McCormick,
A. R. McIlvaine,	Stanley McCormick,
Samuel A. Tucker,	W. B. Dinsmore, Jr.,
James W. Gerard,	Richard S. Satterlee,
James Barnes,	Herbert L. Satterlee,
R. Horace Gallatin,	George H. Spencer,
John T. Wainwright,	John G. Neeser,
J. Sanford Barnes,	Arden M. Robbins,
Elliott Schenck,	George Robbins,
Clermont L. Clarkson,	William G. Bibb,
D. A. Clarkson,	Heth Lorton,
Charles A. Appleton,	J. De S. Trenholm,
Henry Chauncey, Jr.,	John A. Hadden, Jr.,
McDougall Hawkes,	De Forest Grant.

Mrs. Chester Griswold, Gov. Levi P. Morton.

Col. J. J. Astor,	Col. G. B. Agnew,
Col. H. Livingston Satterlee,	Col. Archibald Rogers,
Col. C. F. James,	Col. G. W. Turner.

Mrs. Levi P. Morton, Gen. Nelson A. Miles, United States Army, with Aides.

Mrs. F. Norton Goddard, Commodore M. Sicard, United States Navy, with Aides.

Mrs. J. J. Astor, Elbridge T. Gerry.
Mrs. Cruger, E. L. Baylies.

Mrs. Erastus Corning, M. le Comte De Laugier-Villars.

Mrs. James Burden, Chester Griswold.

Mme. la Comtesse De Laugier-Villars, J. H. Robb.

Mrs. De Forest, James Burden.

Mrs. E. L. Baylies, Erastus Corning.

Mrs. J. V. L. Pruyn, Mr. Beekman.

Miss Furniss, Mr. De Forest.

Mrs. Enninger, Alonzo Potter.

Mrs. Preston, Gen. Tracy.

Mrs. Berwind, G. H. Sullivan.

Mrs. Pinchot, J. N. Goddard.

Mrs. Barlow, J. N. De Whitehouse.

Mrs. Nicol, Robert Nicol.

Mrs. Parish, Rear Admiral Erben.

Mrs. Thorne, F. J. Oakley Rhinelander.

Mrs. Tinker, Jonathan Thorne.

Mrs. MacLean, H. C. Tinker.

Miss Turnure, A. P. Montant.

MANAGERS OF NURSERY AND CHILD'S HOSPITAL, WITH ESCORTS.

Mrs. C. P. Burdett,	Miss Patterson,
Mrs. A. Brayton Ball,	Mrs. Livingston Satterlee,
Mrs. Oliver Bronson,	Mrs. Charles Steele,
Mrs. Henry Mills Day,	Mrs. Louis L. Stanton,
Mrs. Eugene Du Bois,	Mrs. S. O. Vanderpoel,
Mrs. Malcolm Graham,	Mrs. Alexander Van Nest,
Mrs. Thomas Hicks,	Miss M. D. Van Winkle,
Mrs. A. C. Kingsland,	Mrs. J. Howard Wright,
Mrs. Herman Livingston,	Mrs. L. F. Whitin,
Mrs. Edward Mitchell,	Mrs. Edward Mitchell,
Mrs. S. Edward Nash,	Mrs. William Schieffelin.
Mrs. W. B. Neftel,	

The uniforms of the officers on the staff of Gov. Morton, Gen. Miles and Commodore Sicard, and the handsome gowns of the ladies made a very effective display.

The Boxholders.

The occupants of the boxes were as follows:

1. Gen. and Mrs. Howard Carroll.	32. Anson Phelps Stokes.
2. Mrs. Schoenberger.	34. John V. L. Pruyn.
3. Jefferson M. Levy.	35. Mrs. Edwin Gould
5. Juan M. Ceballos.	37.
6. Seth M. Milliken.	39. John J. Agar.
7. S. H. Valentine. C. S. Day.	40. Mrs. Horace Porter.
8. Mrs. Rufus King.	41. Ira Davenport.
9. Judge J. F. Daly.	42. Mrs. G. E. Steadman.
10. Mrs. John S. Barnes.	43. Mrs. J. P. Morgan.
11. Mrs. Henry Parish.	44. Mrs. H. C. Fahnestock.
12. Mrs. R. S. Hays.	45. Arthur Kemp.
13. Mrs. Henry Dimock.	47. G. C. Clark.
14. Mrs. W. E. Dennis.	48. Mrs. Robert Hoe.
15. Mrs. J. D. Wing.	49. Mrs. D. Butterfield.
16. Mrs. R. Hoffmann.	50. Joseph Larocque.
17. Mrs. S. C. Harriott.	51. Mr. De Meli.
18. Mrs. M. W. Beckel.	52. R. A. Belden.
19. Mrs. A. D. Juilliard.	53. Mrs. C. F. MacLean.
20. Mrs. J. W. Boothby.	55. Mrs. A. T. Van Nest.
21. Miss E. E. Wallace.	56. Mr. Swift.
22. Mrs. Samuel Spencer.	57. J. W. Pinchot.
23. Mrs. Van Doren.	59. Mrs. J. A. Thorne.
25. Ex-Mayor Grace.	61. Mrs. H. M. Day. Mrs. G. R. Schieffelin.
26. Henry Chubb.	63. Mrs. E. J. Berwynd.
27. Miss Furniss.	65. Mrs. E. Winslow. Mrs. J. G. Moore.
30. Mrs. Worthington.	
31. Gov. and Mrs. 33. Morton.	

Patrons of the Ball.

The patrons of the Charity Ball, most of whom were present, were:

Gov. and Mrs. Morton,	Mr. W. B. Hornblower,
Mrs. Chester Griswold,	Mr. E. C. Hoyt,
Mrs. Edward Mitchell,	Mrs. C. R. Henderson,
Mrs. A. T. Van Nest,	Mrs. John B. Ireland,
Mrs. Astor,	Mrs. John D. Jones,
Mrs. J. J. Astor,	Mrs. Rhinelander Jones,
Mrs. Robert Abbe,	Mrs. A. D. Juilliard,
Mrs. E. D. Adams,	Mrs. O. L. Jones,
The Hon. Smith Ely,	Mr. A. Phelps Stokes,
Commodore Erben,	Mr. George H. Sullivan,
Mr. J. H. Flagler,	Mr. W. E. D. Stokes,
Mr. H. G. B. Fisher,	Mr. Louis V. Sone,
Mr. S. B. French,	Mr. William Steinway,
Mr. F. De P. Foster,	Mr. Richard Stevens,
Mr. Thomas P. Fowler,	Mr. Wm. P. St. John,
Mr. T. Pearsall Field,	Mr. J. Ferris Simmons,
Mr. Paul Fuller,	Mr. A. R. Shattuck,
Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry,	Mr. E. N. Talier,
The Hon. A. H. Green,	Mr. H. McK. Twombly,
Mr. Frederick Gebhard,	Mr. J. E. Tolfree,
Mr. J. W. Gerard, Jr.,	Mr. Spencer Trask,
Mr. Lawrence Godkin,	Mr. C. Newhall Taintor,
The Hon. W. R. Grace,	Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt,
The Hon. T. Hillhouse,	Mr. G. W. Vanderbilt,
Mr. Henry Hilton,	Mr. Jas. T. Woodward,
Mr. A. M. Hedden,	Mr. C. G. Wilson,
Mr. F. R. Halsey,	Mr. Loomis L. White,
Mr. J. W. Haven,	Mr. Joel B. Wolfe,
Mr. Henry Holt,	Mr. Evert J. Wendell,
	Mr. Andrew C. Zabriskie,

Order of the Dances.

The music, which has always been a special feature of the ball, was furnished by Gilmore's Band, under the direction of Victor Herbert, and a full orchestra led by Adolph Bernstein. The order of dances was as follows:

1. Lancers, "Prince Ananias"....Herbert
2. Waltz, "Robin Hood".....De Koven
3. Two-step polka, "Liberty Bell".Sousa
4. Waltz, "Vienna Beauties".....Ziehrer
5. Two-step polka, "Carino".....Rogers
6. Lancers, "Grande Duchesse".Offenbach
7. Waltz, "Wedding Festival".Waldteufel
8. Two-step polka, "Prince Ananias".....Herbert
9. Lancers, "Rob Roy".....De Koevn
10. Barn dance, "Caprice".....Herrman
11. Two-step polka, "Sun March"..... Rosenfeld
12. Waltz, "Ich bin Dir Gut".....Strauss

SOME OF THE PATRONESSES OF THE CHARITY BALL.

Mrs. H. D. Auchincloss,	Mrs. Jared T. Kirtland,
Mrs. Louis V. Bell,	Mrs. G. Kortwright,
Mrs. H. M. Brooks,	Mrs. B. Kip,
Mrs. W. Bloodgood,	Mrs. Van R. Kennedy,
Mrs. F. H. Benedict,	Mrs. Edmund Knower,
Mrs. J. S. Barnes,	Mrs. Hicks Lord,
Mrs. E. J. Berwind,	Mrs. L. C. Ledyard,
Mrs. Daniel Butterfield,	Mrs. William H. Lee,
Mrs. J. H. Beekman,	Mrs. E. Lauterbach,
Mrs. C. T. Barney,	Mrs. E. V. Loew,
Mrs. Arthur Barney,	Mrs. Clement C. Moore,
Mrs. William Barbour,	Mrs. Reeve Merritt,
Mrs. E. W. Bartow,	Mrs. Robert Maclay,
Mrs. Wilbur Bloodgood,	Mrs. Leon Marié,
Mrs. W. Lanman Bull,	Mrs. J. C. Moore,
Mrs. John Bloodgood,	Mrs. Alfred Mead,
Mrs. N. Bradford,	Mrs. J. C. Maben,
Mrs. Mary E. Blodgett,	Mrs. C. F. MacLean,
Mrs. W. D. Barbour,	Mrs. W. B. Neftel,
Mrs. Peter T. Barlow,	Mrs. Robert Nicol,
Mrs. E. L. Baylies,	Mrs. Stephen P. Nash,
Mrs. Andrew Carnegie,	Mrs. Thomas Newbold,
Mrs. Austin Corbin,	Mrs. Robert Osborn,
Mrs. A. Cammack,	Mrs. William K. Otis,
Mrs. W. N. Cromwell,	Mrs. Henry Parish,
Mrs. C. W. Cooper,	Mrs. George Place,
Mrs. E. C. Converse,	Mrs. Roger A. Pryor,
Mrs. H. Le G. Cannon,	Mrs. William Pollock,
Mrs. Charles L. Colby,	Mrs. John F. Pupke,
Mrs. F. R. Coudert,	Mrs. C. G. Peters,
Mrs. G. C. Clark,	Mrs. George B. Post,
Mrs. W. Astor Chanler,	Mrs. Charles Pellew,
Mrs. E. W. Candee,	Mrs. J. W. Pinchot,
Mrs. H. M. Canfield,	Mrs. John A. Robinson,
Mrs. Henry Mills Day,	Mrs. Reynal,
Mrs. W. H. Draper,	Mrs. E. S. Rapallo,
Mrs. W. G. Davies,	Mrs. S. Dillon Ripley,
Mrs. Clarence S. Day,	Mrs. Philip Rhinelander,
Mrs. Richard Delafield,	Mrs. T. P. T. Ralli,
Mrs. Julien T. Davies,	Mrs. George Robbins,
Mrs. C. H. Ditson,	Mrs. J. Hampden Robb,
Mrs. Joseph Drexel,	Mrs. E. H. Ripley,
Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr.,	Mrs. J. H. Shoenberger,
Mrs. B. Duncan, Jr.,	Mrs. Charles Steele,
Mrs. A. De Neufville,	Mrs. Thomas C. Sloane,
Mrs. J. W. Davis,	Mrs. E. P. Steers,
Mrs. Warren E. Dennis,	Mrs. Louise L. Stanton,
Mrs. Eugene Du Bois,	Mrs. Gustav H. Schwab,
Mrs. Berney Fellowes,	Mrs. Miles Standish,
Mrs. S. B. De Forest,	Mrs. Henry Sloane,
Mrs. J. De Neufville,	Mrs. L. Satterlee,
Mrs. W. C. Egleston,	Mrs. Paran Stevens,
Mrs. Richard H. Ewart,	Mrs. F. H. Saltus,
Mrs. Richard S. Ely,	Mrs. Theodore Sutro,
Mrs. J. Ehninger,	Mrs. Bayard Smith,
Mrs. Edwin M. Felt,	Mrs. W. H. Schieffelin,
Mrs. H. C. Fahnestock,	Mrs. W. Breese Smith,
Mrs. Frederic Goddard,	Mrs. James Stillman,
Mrs. James L. Goodwin,	Mrs. W. D. Sloane,
Mrs. Malcolm Graham,	Mrs. Charles S. Smith,
Mrs. G. L. Gillespie,	Mrs. Samuel Spencer,
Mrs. C. G. De Garmendia,	Mrs. W. W. Sherman,
Mrs. Charles F. Gould,	Mrs. H. C. Tinker,
Mrs. Frederic Goodridge,	Mrs. Jonathan Thorne,
Mrs. George Gould,	Mrs. J. Allen Townsend,
Mrs. E. C. Gregory,	Mrs. J. J. Tower,
Mrs. Edwin Gould,	Mrs. H. C. Valentine,
Mrs. Thomas Goadby,	Mrs. A. T. Van Nest,
Mrs. H. W. Grey,	Mrs. S. H. Valentine,
Mrs. T. Hitchcock,	Mrs. Royal Vilas,
Mrs. S. C. Harriot,	Mrs. M. D. Van Doren,
Mrs. T. Havemeyer,	Mrs. P. Whitridge,
Mrs. Abram S. Hewitt,	Mrs. W. Seward Webb,
Mrs. Robert Hoe, Jr.,	Mrs. C. C. Worthington,
Mrs. O. Harriman, Jr.,	Mrs. W. S. Wells,
Mrs. Gerald Hoyt,	Mrs. Charles T. Wing,
Mrs. George Hoadly,	Mrs. J. D. Wing,
Mrs. E. W. Humphreys,	Mrs. J. H. Walker,
Mrs. Henry R. Hoyt,	Mrs. Joel Wolfe,
Mrs. C. S. Homer, Jr.,	Miss Clarke,
Mrs. Thomas Hicks,	Miss Dunham,
President Cleveland,	Miss Furniss,
The Hon. W. L. Strong,	Miss Leary,
The Hon. A. P. Fitch,	Miss Patterson,
The Hon. J. H. V. Arnold,	Mr. J. H. Hamersley,
Mr. J. D. Archbold,	Mr. C. O'D. Iselin,
Mr. F. F. Ayre,	Mr. Richard Irvin,
Mr. D. Sidney Appleton,	Mr. C. C. Jackson,
Mr. James A. Burden,	Mr. Gilbert E. Jones,
Mr. G. Van N. Baldwin,	Mr. W. T. Jerome,
Mr. Franklin Bartlett,	Dr. J. L. Kip,
Mr. John Benjamin,	Mr. Joseph Larocque,
Mr. C. C. Baldwin,	Mr. Jefferson Levy,
Mr. R. Lenox Belknap,	Mr. W. G. Langdon,
Mr. John Blood,	Mr. J. Livingston,
Gen. Lloyd S. Bryce,	Mr. F. La Montagne,
Capt. W. C. Beach,	Mr. S. R. Lesher,
Mr. J. O. Bartholomew,	Mr. James D. Lynch,
Mr. W. H. Beadleston,	Mr. Wm. C. Lusk,
Mr. H. W. Bibby,	Gen. Miles,
Col. Best,	Mr. De Forest Manice,
Mr. Edgar Booth,	Gen. McMahon,
Mr. E. W. Bixon,	Mr. Theodore Myers,
Mr. William G. Bibb,	Mr. Charles W. Maury,
Mr. David Banke,	Mr. Joseph Milbank,
Mr. C. W. Bowen,	Mr. Peter Marié,
Mr. Henry Clews,	Mr. August P. Montant,
Mr. G. W. Cotterel,	Mr. Seth M. Milliken,
Mr. J. L. Cadwalader,	Mr. E. F. Milliken,
Mr. Juan M. Ceballos,	Mr. N. L. McCready,
Mr. Robert Center,	Mr. Edwin C. Moller,
Mr. David Crocker,	Mr. Robert Olyphant,
Dr. J. H. Claiborne,	Gen. Fitz J. Porter,
Sir Roderick Cameron,	Mr. Samuel L. Parrish,
Mr. Alfred R. Conkling,	Mr. James V. Parker,
Mr. H. V. Cannon,	Mr. Louis J. Pooler,
The Hon. J. T. Carter,	Mr. H. A. V. Post,
Col. S. V. R. Cruger,	Mr. O. H. Payne,
Mr. W. E. Connor,	Gen. Horace Porter,
Mr. Elihu Chauncey,	Mr. Lloyd Phoenix,
Mr. M. L. Delafield,	Mr. A. Duane Pell,
Mr. W. B. Dinsmore,	Mr. James C. Parrish,
Mr. W. B. Dickerman,	Mr. John E. Parsons,
Mr. Henry T. Dimock,	Mr. T. J. O. Rhinelander,
The Hon. C. M. Depew,	Mr. Charles F. Rde,
Mr. George De Witt,	Hon. Daniel G. Rollins,
The Hon. I. Davenport,	Hon. Horace Russell,
Mr. Frederick Goddard	Mrs. Frederick Goddard

13. York, "One Heart, One Mind"..Strauss
14. Lancers, "The Devil's Deputy"..... Jakobowski
15. Two-step polka, "Twenty-second Regiment".....Gilmore
16. Waltz, "Maid of Plymouth"....Thorne
17. Polka, "Gussie".....Clander
18. Waltz, "Das Land Meiner Träume"..... Fahrbach
19. Lancers, "Child of Fortune".Millöcker
20. Two-step polka, "Elks' March".Thrale

The Menu.

Supper was served shortly after midnight. This was the menu:

Huitres en coquilles.
Consommé en tasse.
Hors-d'oeuvres variés.
Saumon, sauce Hollandaise.
Pommes Nature.
Salade de concombres.
Ris de veau à la Moderne.
Pigeonneaux sur canapé
au cresson.
Salade de volaille.
Glacés de Fantaisie. Mousse aux marrons.
Petits fours. Bonbons.
Fruits Glacés. Cosaques.
Café noir.

The managers were delighted with the attendance at the ball.

MANY HANDSOME GOWNS WORN.

Beautiful Costumes of Mrs. Morton and Mrs. Griswold.

Mrs. Chester Griswold, President of the Charity Ball and one of the Board of Managers of the Nursery and Child's Hospital, for the benefit of which the ball is given annually, looked charming as she walked with Gov. Morton. She was in a beautiful heliotrope gown.

Mrs. Morton, who followed with Gen. Miles, wore a beautiful gown of lavender velvet, with diamond ornaments.

Miss Morton was in white moire and chiffon, with pearl ornamepts.

Mrs. Nelson A. Miles was in a beautiful moire gown, with white chiffon and lace, heliotrope velvet, and pearl necklace.

Miss Miles was in cream white satin, with big soft bows of pink velvet on the low-cut corsage.

Mrs. George Rutledge Preston was in an elegant Worth gown of black velvet, with silver embroidery on the bodice. She wore a beautiful historical old Russian jewel, besides other diamond and pearl ornaments and old lace. Mrs. Preston, who has recently moved to New-York from Philadelphia, is the great-granddaughter of one of the distinguished Ormonde Butlers of Revolutionary fame.

Mrs. J. J. Astor was in a pale blue satin, in which she has been seen frequently at the opera lately. She wore magnificent diamond ornaments.

The trimmings were of lace and pearl, with a red ribbon sash around the waist, the long ends falling in the front.

Mrs. Edmund Baylies was very charming in pink satin, with pearl trimmings.

Many Debutantes Present.

A number of pretty débutantes were present. Among the prettiest was Miss Alice Post, who was lovely in pale blue moire and white lace.

Miss Post was with Mrs. William Street, who was in black satin and jet, with black chiffon over the pale yellow of the bodice.

Mrs. Alexander Van Nest was in pale green velvet, the underskirt of pink embroidered satin. Her necklace and other ornaments were of pearls and diamonds.

Mrs. Robert Nicol was in dark-blue velvet, the low-cut bodice being outlined with pale blue satin. Her ornaments were diamonds and a pearl necklace.

Miss Turnure was in black and white striped silk, white lace, and heliotrope velvet.

Mrs. William Worth was in a beautiful gown of pink silk, white moire, and white lace.

Mrs. Frederick Goddard was in pale heliotrope velvet, with pearl ornaments and diamond necklace.

Mrs. Erastus Corning of Albany was in orange satin, jeweled lace, and diamond necklace.

Miss Corning was in red satin, with gold belt. Gold also outlined the corsage.

Miss Vanboskirk was in changeable blue silk and white lace.

Mrs. Edward J. Berwind was in a beautiful yellow brocaded satin, with rare old lace and pearl necklace.

Mrs. F. C. Moore was in a beautiful changeable silk of mahogany pink.

The Misses Rumsey, who were with Mrs. Moore, were gowned in pink crepon and white striped silk.

Miss Lynch was in a white silk crepon gown, with lace trimmings.

Mrs. Charles F. MacLean was in cream white satin, with silver trimmings.

Mrs. William Eno wore an exquisite gown of steel and pink striped brocade.

Mrs. R. M. Stuart Wortley was in pink and white striped silk, black lace and pink satin sleeves.

Miss R. Gould was in white brocade satin, with pearl ornaments.

Mrs. Charles J. Gould was in white satin and silver velvet.

Mrs. H. C. Tinker was charming in yellow brocaded satin, white lace, and violets, with diamond ornaments.

Mrs. George De Forest was in pale-blue satin chiffon and white lace, with violets and lilies of the valley.

Miss Kuhne was in delicate pink satin velvet, with white lace.

Mrs. John V. L. Pruyn, of Albany, was in black satin, black velvet and lace, with violets.

Miss Pruyn was in an effective gown of pale yellow satin, covered with gilt-spangled lace. There was a sash of pink ribbons.

Mrs. Theodore Sutro was lovely in a Doucet gown of blue, the corsage outlined with forget-me-nots. Her ornaments were diamonds.

Mrs. J. W. Pinchot was in black velvet, old point lace, red flowers, and diamond ornaments.

Mrs. William Phelps was in yellow satin and black lace.

Mrs. Montgomery was in pink silk, black velvet, and chiffon.

Mrs. Henry Parish was in black and white brocaded silk, with sleeves of black velvet.

Mrs. Percy Chubb was in cream satin and lace, silver and pearls.

Mrs. John Jay White, Jr., was in pale blue and pink brocade, with lace and silver trimmings and pearl ornaments.

Miss Edith Black was in pale blue satin, silver, and chiffon.

Mrs. J. Lawren Young was in cream satin, chiffon, and lace.

Miss Friedman was in yellow satin, gold, and sable.

Miss Amy Richards was in cream satin and lace.

Mrs. F. R. Rohl was in white satin and chiffon, green iridescent trimmings, and white hyacinths.

Mrs. Charles E. Bentley was in cream satin and lace, with gold trimmings, diamond ornaments, and pink rosebuds.

Miss L. Davenport was in pale-green silk and pink velvet.

Mrs. M. J. Verdery was in black satin and jet.

Miss Verdery was in pink brocade and chiffon.

Miss Beaman was in a pretty striped gown of delicate green, with green velvet.

Miss Fanny Owen was in pink and green brocade, with pale green sleeves and white lace.

Miss Owen was in a blue-striped gown, white lace, and satin.

Mrs. James Brown was in pink brocaded silk, red chiffon, and sable.

Mrs. R. B. Kimball was in white corded silk, with cerise velvet sleeves.

Miss Retta Burlinson was in pink brocaded silk, pink satin, and white lace.

Miss Amy Thomas was in white and pink silk and pink roses.

Miss Thomas was in a turquois blue gown, with white lace trimmings.

Miss Bertha King wore a black satin and black chiffon, over red.

Mrs. Redden Smith was in pink silk, with pink roses and pearl ornaments.

Mrs. Colger was in pink and heliotrope and white crepon.

Mrs. E. Leverich was in black silk and lace.

The Misses Leverich were in pale green and white, respectively.

Mrs. R. H. Cunningham was in pink crepon, with pearl trimmings.

Miss Ethel Lillian French was in cream brocaded silk, with violets.

Miss Overhiser was in a charming blue brocaded satin gown, with silver and pearl trimmings.

Miss Georgiana Wilmerding wore a black satin cerise and white gown.

Miss Alice Wing was in pink gauze. Miss Lily Wing was in blue and white striped silk.

Mrs. Preston Hix of Westchester was in pale yellow and chiffon.

Miss Hix wore a white and blue striped silk gown.

Miss Brockenbrough was in pink corded silk and chiffon.

Miss Myles was in pale pink satin and figured chiffon.

Miss Beckwith was in black satin.

Mme. Jane was in black brocaded silk.

Mrs. Alex H. Stevens, Jr., was in black satin and chiffon.

Mrs. F. M. Lince of Chicago was in black satin, heliotrope velvet, and ermine.

Mrs. Charles Tudor Wing was in black satin, jet and white lace.

Miss J. Sanderson was in green satin and chiffon.

Miss Bessie Hanly was in pale green satin and deep green velvet sleeves.

Miss Lavinia H. Dempsey was in cerise velvet and ermine, with ornaments of diamonds and pearls.

BREEN TELLS HIS STORY

Says Money Was Used to Secure a Philadelphia Franchise.

MARTIN AND PORTER ARE INVOLVED

They Are Said to Have Been Liberally Paid by the Telephone Company—An Investigator Also Accused.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Jan. 31.—The second session of the Joint Committee of the City Councils appointed to investigate the charge that corrupt influences had been used to secure the passage of the ordinance granting to the Mutual Automatic Telephone Company, without cost, rights to the city's streets, for which other similar corporations were willing and anxious to pay, was held to-day in the Select Council Chamber. It was fruitful of much excitement, many startling disclosures, and a general showing up of Councilmanic methods not at all creditable to the members of the city Legislature. Much evidence was introduced tending to show that the Automatic ordinance was favored above all other ordinances from start to finish, and that it became a law in shorter time than was required to get similar bills affecting rival companies out of the hands of subcommittees.

The hearing began at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Every portion of the chamber where the hearing was in progress was filled, and hundreds of people who wanted to get in were turned away. Among the favored ones who were admitted there were so many members of both branches of the Councils that the gathering appeared very much like a joint session of those bodies. There were also present a score or more of professional politicians, who looked on nervously from rear seats, and nearly as many representatives of the well-known Municipal Reform Association, which was instrumental in bringing the investigation about.

In opening the proceedings the Sergeant at Arms was called to tell about his inability to serve subpoenas upon the officers of the Mutual Automatic Telephone Company. He said that he had sought in vain for them at their homes and alleged places of business, and that so far as he had been able to discover they were all out of town for an indefinite length of time. Regarding Julius C. Gale, one of these missing witnesses, Lawyer Theodore M. Etting, who represents the Citizen's Municipal Association in the proceedings, made a personal statement to the committee that Gale had left town in order to avoid being called before them, and had so publicly stated.

This was the first startling development of the day, and others followed on its heels so closely as to keep the air of the chamber alive with excitement all the afternoon. Lawyer Etting said that he had written to President Eckert of the Automatic Company, through his counsel, and had received a reply stating that the President would be present at the meeting. The call of Mr. Eckert's name, however, brought no answer, and a search for him proved fruitless.

Then Lawyer Etting asked the committee to issue a subpoena, then and there, for Henry H. Pigott, a brother of the late Common Councilman, Hugh T. Pigott of the Twenty-fifth Ward. Mr. Etting said that he had heard rumors of the existence of a block of Automatic Telephone stock in the estate of the deceased Councilman, and that as executor the brother should be called to testify. He said that, with Chairman Roberts, he had visited this brother only a short time before, and had asked him directly if the story concerning the stock was true. Mr. Pigott had replied that he did not care to answer the question, and that he would not do so unless called before the committee by a subpoena. Mr. Etting said that Mr. Pigott was at that time in his office, within a block of Independence Hall, and would come at once if the Sergeant at Arms went for him.

Mr. Van Osten of the committee objected to calling Mr. Pigott, and after a breezy discussion between Van Osten, President Miles, and Mr. Etting, the committee, by vote, decided that Mr. Pigott should not be heard. The grounds stated for this action were that he was too honorable a man to run away, and that he would come at some future session of the committee if he were needed.

Sergeant at Arms James Franklin of the Common Council was then asked by Mr. Etting if he had not visited the offices of the Automatic concern and there made a demand for stock. Mr. Franklin said that his visit to the telephone company officials was only to inquire, in the interest of a friend, if their stock was for sale. He said that he had gone there three times, but had never bought any stock. He said that he had frequently bought other stock for this same friend.

In quick succession Mr. Etting then put the Clerks of the Councils on the stand, in order to put on record a short, but very comprehensive, history of legislation affecting the rights of telephone companies to the use of the streets of this city during the last eighteen months. Clerk Paist was the chief of these witnesses, and, with many books and papers at his command, established the fact that the ordinance granting the Automatic Company the right to do as it pleased with the streets of Philadelphia was rushed through both branches of Councils within thirty days, while two other ordinances, only dissimilar in that they offered to give the same telephone service to the public at a smaller cost, were introduced long before this, and are still pending.

As facts and figures, one after another, dropped from the lips of Clerk Paist an almost dramatic intensity of interest was shown by all his hearers. The representatives of the reform organizations who were present looked on coolly and quietly, the politicians in the rear seats shifted about uneasily, the gallery buzzed with suppressed excitement, and the members of the committee, with all their Councilmanic brethren about them, sat low down in their chairs and smoked cigars without apparent enjoyment.

Ex-Select Councilman C. Oscar Beasley was called to the stand by Mr. Etting to describe his efforts as counsel for the Central Telephone Company to purchase the stock and franchises of the automatic concern. He had just begun to tell of a conversation between himself and the officers of the automatic company touching this proposed sale when Lawyer A. St. Dallas, who represents these officers, interrupted him. Mr. Shields said that he did not think it was fair to his clients to have their private business affairs told in public or to attempt to show what had become of the stock which the automatic company was not able to sell to Mr. Beasley. He argued that James Breen, who made the original affidavit charging corruption in connection with the passing of the ordinance, should be put on the stand before Mr. Beasley, and he freely predicted that Mr. Breen would regret his experience when his examination was over.

Mr. Etting remarked that Mr. Shields's anxiety to have him conduct the investigation to suit the wishes of the Mutual Automatic Telephone Company would be respected by him to some extent, but he thought that the least the officers of this concern could do to clear themselves and the Councils of the serious charge against them would be to appear for examination. He said that it had been his thought from the first that any witness coming there at any time to throw light on the subject under investigation would be freely heard, and he asked the committee to let the inquiry proceed in the orderly way in which it had been arranged. He assured Mr. Shields that Mr. Breen would be put on the stand later to undergo whatever torture might be inflicted upon him.

Chairman Roberts overruled the objection made by Mr. Shields, and then the committee promptly overruled Chairman Roberts. President Miles, who is an ex-officio member of the committee, and Mr. Van Osten both agreed with Mr. Shields that Mr. Beasley ought not to be heard for the present, and he was consequently excused. As Mr. Beasley left the stand, Mr. Etting remarked to the committee that he would keep on calling witnesses until he got one that suited them.

Mr. Breen was then called. Lawyer Michael J. Ryan appeared as private counsel for the witness, and was permitted to act in that capacity against the vigorous protest of Mr. Shields.

Mr. Breen was formerly superintendent of the canvassing department of the Automatic Company, but was discharged after the company had secured its franchise. Breen stated that Secretary Stackhouse of the company informed him of "the exorbitant price it had cost to get the ordinance through Councils," and had specified $350,000 of the stock as the sum expended, afterward increased the amount to "just $362,000." "Of this amount," Breen further said, "$75,000 each was given to Messrs. Porter and Martin." (State Senator and member of the Republican National Committee, respectively.)

Breen, during his testimony, referred to visits made to the Mutual Company's office by Sergeant at Arms Franklin of the Common Council, and Councilman Fatton, the latter being a member of the Investigating Committee.

During the taking of Mr. Breen's testimony, Mr. Shields worked hard to prove that the witness was a man of bad character and not worthy of belief. His efforts in this line were strenuously opposed by both Mr. Etting and Mr. Ryan, and to some extent by Mr. Breen himself, who was quite successful in avoiding the more direct thrusts made at him. In one warm encounter between the attorneys Mr. Etting said, addressing himself to Mr. Shields: "If my memory serves me correctly, it was only a few weeks ago that you made similar efforts to put a hole in the character of a young man who had assumed the responsibility of bringing about an investigation of municipal corruption, and, while you may have succeeded in this, it has not been apparent to me that you succeeded in stopping up the holes in the Queen Lane Reservoir."

"That may be true," retorted Mr. Shields, "and I will see to it that this man is punished along with the other, and that they both go where such persons belong."

"Well," remarked Mr. Etting, "it is not impossible that they will go to jail, but I am certain that they will not go alone."

At the conclusion of the taking of Mr. Breen's testimony Sergeant at Arms Franklin and Select Councilman Edward Patton of the committee, the only two men present who had been directly implicated by him, were given a chance to deny his story, which they did. Then, after some members of the committee had made an attempt to adjourn the inquiry over until next week, a motion was car

THE OUTLOOK BRIGHTER

Continued from Page 1.

Hill informed the Senate that the petition had been signed "without regard to party."

Some Populistic Notions.

Mr. Peffer (Rep., Kan.,) said that he desired to introduce a bill; but first he wished to submit some remarks to the Senate.

Mr. Harris (Dem., Tenn.,) said that the habit of arguing the merit of bills upon their introduction was a vicious one. It had sprung up for the last week or two to an extent which devastated the morning hour. He objected to Mr. Peffer's request.

Mr. Peffer appealed to Mr. Harris to withdraw his objection, remarking that it would be "cruel" to prevent his addressing the Senate briefly now, after waiting so long in the progress of the discussion on the financial question without saying a word.

As Mr. Harris persisted in his objection, Mr. Peffer contented himself with introducing the bill, and said that he expected to be heard upon it to-morrow. Its title is, "Providing for a special election to take the sense of the people on several questions relating to the financial policy of the Government."

The resolution heretofore offered by Mr. Allen, (Pop., Neb.,) declaring that the Secretary of the Treasury should exercise his discretion by redeeming all forms of paper money in silver coin, whenever he was satisfied that a systematic attempt was being made to deplete the Treasury of gold coin, was laid before the Senate, and Mr. Allen proceeded to speak upon it. He had prepared it, he said, because he had any hope of its being agreed to, but in order to show that "the present wretched and unsatisfactory condition is due to the persistent and dogmatic refusal of the Secretary of the Treasury to execute the plain provisions of the law."

No More Bonds, Allen Says.

The President, Mr. Allen said, had urged Congress, in a special message, to give authority to the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds without limitation or restraint. "But," said Mr. Allen, "there are no circumstances under which I can be induced to give my vote in favor of additional power to issue bonds. It might as well be understood now as at any other time that the issue power of national banks is to be destroyed and that the Nation will pay off its debts as rapidly as it may, and thereafter, like a prudent husbandman, remain out of debt."

Mr. Allen expressed his belief that there was an organized and systematic attempt on the part of the national banks to overthrow the people. It was no wonder, he said, that the Senator from Missouri (Mr. Vest) voiced on yesterday in his anguish against the interference of the Executive with the legislative department of the Government. Mr. Allen went on to criticise Senator Sherman's speech of yesterday. That Senator, he said, formerly had been classed as a bimetallist, but now he chose to desert silver and to adopt gold as a single standard, and his only remedy was the issue of interest-bearing bonds, so as to make the Nation the sport and prey of the moneyed power.

Mr. Sherman reminded Mr. Allen that he had suggested the alternative plan of issuing certificates, to be sold by public subscription.

Mr. Allen remarked that that was "a distinction without a difference." Proceeding to discuss his resolution, Mr. Allen argued that the Secretary of the Treasury had the power under the law to redeem United States notes in silver, and that there was no excuse for his not doing it.

There was a time, he said, in the history of the country when the Secretary of the Treasury was an important Cabinet officer. Only in recent days had he become a mere clerk to register the will of some other man. The Secretary of the Treasury had ample power now to coin the silver seigniorage, amounting to $55,000,000. Why did he not exercise his power in behalf of the people? He also had power to issue non-interest-bearing notes to the amount of $54,000,000, and by that means prevent the issue of bonds and discharge the current obligations of the Nation.

The question being as to the adoption of the resolution, Mr. Allen demanded the yeas and nays.

Mr. Aldrich (Rep., R. I.,) moved its reference to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Kyle (Populist, S. D.,) remarked that the Senate was as capable of passing on the question as the Finance Committee was.

Mr. Aldrich—This resolution, while it nominally allows the Secretary of the Treasury to exercise discretion, is really a mandatory resolution, and I take it for granted that the Senate will not adopt a resolution of that kind—certainly not without consideration and discussion.

Mr. Allen denied that the resolution was in the nature of a mandatory resolution.

Gorman Turns a Switch.

At this point Mr. Gorman (Dem., Md.,) stepped in with a motion that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the District of Columbia Appropriation bill, and declined to withdraw that motion, as suggested by various Senators.

Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.,) attempted to cut off Mr. Gorman's motion by offering, as a privileged question a resolution declaring that Senator Martin of Kansas was not fairly elected and was not entitled to his seat; but the Vice President ruled that Mr. Chandler's resolution was not privileged. From the ruling Mr. Chandler took an appeal, and Mr. Gorman moved to lay the appeal on the table. The vote was taken on this motion, and the appeal was laid on the table: Yeas, 39; nays, 6.

The Senate then, at 1:30 o'clock, took up the District of Columbia Appropriation bill.

Before the clerk had begun to read the bill, Mr. McPherson, (Dem., N. J.,) a member of the Finance Committee, moved to discharge the Finance Committee from the further consideration of the bill introduced by Senator Sherman, "to provide for a temporary deficiency of revenue" for the purpose of bringing the matter before the Senate for consideration.

Mr. Cockrell, (Dem., Mo.,)—I object to the motion at this time. It cannot be passed without discussion.

Mr. McPherson—I know that we cannot proceed with it this morning if objection be made. But I have made the motion, and will call it up to-morrow.

Mr. Cockrell—I object to the acceptance of the motion.

Mr. Chandler—What was the motion?

Mr. McPherson—My motion was to discharge the Finance Committee from the further consideration of Senate bill to provide for a temporary deficiency of revenue, the committee being unable to agree upon any report at this time. I make the motion for the purpose of bringing the matter before the Senate for consideration.

Mr. Chandler—I would like to know why that motion was objected to.

Mr. Cockrell—I object to its introduction at this hour.

The Vice President—The motion will go over.

Mr. Cockrell—I insist that it has not been received.

The Vice President—The question will be disposed of by the Chair when it comes up.

The bill referred to is one introduced by Mr. Sherman on Jan. 17. It authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to issue and dispose of, at not less than par, in coins, either of the description of bonds authorized by the act of Jan. 14, 1875. In lieu of any such bonds, it authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to issue certificates of indebtedness, payable to bearer, in coin, after five years, at 3 per cent.

Chandler Stirs Up the Democrats.

The consideration of the District of Columbia Appropriation bill was proceeded with.

Mr. Chandler called attention to some of the amendments reported by the Committee on Appropriations, which were largely in excess of the amounts in the House bill, and he charged Democratic Senators with infidelity to the promises of the party to conduct the Government on economical principles.

"We were promised," he said, "by the Senator from Maryland (Mr. Gorman) that whenever the time came when there should be an uninterrupted sway of Democracy—a Democratic President, a Democratic House, and a Democratic Senate—there should be reform. Mr. President, the time has come. There is a Democratic majority in this Senate—such as it is. There is a Democratic President in the White House—such as he is. [Laughter.] And I suppose there is no dispute that there is a genuine Democratic majority in the House of Representatives. I may be mistaken, but I am affaid that the appropriations of this Congress will reach a billion of dollars. [Several more Republicans, 'More than that.']

"I am surprised to hear Senators around me say that the appropriations of this Congress will be more than a thousand million dollars. The great war cry with which the Republican Party was stricken down in 1892—that we had a 'billion-dollar Congress'—is now to be hurled, with tenfold strength and justice upon the party of the Senator from Maryland. I am surprised that we do not see any prospect of having the promises of the Senator from Maryland redeemed.

"The Democrats are soon to lose control of the popular branch of this body, I trust, within a few days, if the resolution which I had the honor to offer to-day for the purpose of improving the political complexion of the Senate be adopted. And in the course of two years they are to lose control of the Executive. I venture to say that they can render no greater service to the country now than to set an example of stern economy. I beg to call the attention of the Senator from Maryland, who is rising, and of the Senator from Tennessee, who has risen, [Laughter] to the fundamental principles of the Democratic Party—economy in public expenditures."

Mr. Harris, (Dem., Tenn.,) in his most severe and cutting style of oratory—Mr. President, great as is my respect, and is the respect of the country, for the opinions of the Senator from New-Hampshire on economic questions, I beg to suggest to him that the carefully-prepared estimates for the executive authorities of the District of Columbia are entitled to a much larger measure of my respect.

Mr. Chandler expressed his gratification, (ironically,) at the profound respect entertained by Mr. Harris for the views of the President and Secretary of the Treasury in the matter of appropriations, and his hope that that Senator would be found earnestly supporting the financial policy of the President and the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Gorman regretted that on a District of Columbia appropriation bill partisan questions should be brought up. The District Government was conducted on the plan of non-partisanship. As to the aggregate of appropriations for the Fifty-third Congress, he reminded Mr. Chandler that there had been no recovery yet from the shock of the extravagant appropriations of the Fifty-first Congress; but the last Congress and this Congress had reduced expenditures whenever they could be reduced without impeding the operations of the Government. But, as long as the pension laws stood—and he knew of no one who would disturb them—and with the appropriations necessary for the army and navy, the appropriations could not be greatly reduced in the next five years.

Last year the highest point of pension payments had been reached; and now, on account of the deaths, the amount was reduced ten or twelve millions. But, according to the estimates of the Commissioner of Pensions, it would remain $140,000,000 for some time to come. That appropriation could not be reduced. The army could not be crippled, the navy could not be crippled; and the Treasury Department could not be crippled, so that the large appropriations of one thousand millions each Congress would go on.

Mr. Platt, (Rep., Conn.,) said that the immunity from criticism, which the Democratic side of the Chamber had been enjoying, was owing to the fact that Republican Senators did not wish to embarrass the majority. But now Republican Senators knew and the country knew that financial legislation, under the lead of the Democratic Party, had become an impossibility at this session.

That reason for silence had gone by. The Democratic side could not bring forward any financial legislation which it would be wise to pass. Therefore, he thought that it was entirely proper that some allusions of a political character should now be made. No spendthrift had ever squandered his patrimony with such reckless haste and prodigality as the Democratic Party had within the last two years dissipated the fruits of its victory in 1892.

Allison Talks of Duty.

In the discussion of one of the items of the bill, Mr. Allison (Rep., Iowa,) alluded to the sentence in the President's recent message as to there being a "comfortable surplus" in the Treasury of $63,000,000 to meet current expenses. He argued that, if the $118,000,000 which had been received from the last issues of bonds had been applied strictly to the purpose for which it was raised, the maintenance of the reserve, there would be no "comfortable" or other surplus in the Treasury to be applied to current expenditures, but there would be a large deficit.

He said that if the statements made in the Senate from day to day were true, then the more gold that was taken out of the Treasury for the redemption of the greenbacks, the greater was the ability to pay the current expenditures of the Government, because the greenbacks were immediately transferred to the current money in the Treasury, and, in this way, there was "a comfortable surplus."

Mr. Gray—That could not be avoided—could it?

"What I want to say," answered Mr. Allison, "is that we should not attempt to escape from the fact that for every million dollars in gold taken out of the Treasury, $1,000,000 in greenbacks is put in; and that thus we have an abundance of money in the Treasury for the purpose of discharging current obligations.

"Therefore, it is our imperative duty to put money in the Treasury, for the purpose of carrying on the ordinary expenditures of the Government; and, if we are obliged to borrow money to keep up the form of money on an equality, let us borrow it for that purpose, and keep it for that purpose; so that there will not be any possibility of misunderstanding our position as respects the maintaining of a parity. If there had been no deficiency of revenue this reserve could not have been intrenched upon, and my belief is that the primary trouble under which we labor is the trouble that we have been obliged to encroach upon the reserve; whereas, if there had been in the Treasury from taxation a sufficient amount of money to have paid current expenses, the reserve would have remained intact.

"Therefore I am convinced that the primary step in this whole business is, that we should make it beyond peradventure that the appropriations should be met by revenues, rather than from the reserve. Will it be said of us now, with all our disasters upon us, with all the troubles that we have had in business and current affairs within the last year and a half, that we have not the power or the ability to raise by taxation the money necessary to carry on the Government in a time of peace? If we cannot agree upon some measure of taxation that will produce sufficient revenue, can we not agree upon some temporary measure that will, in the eyes of the people and in the eyes of the world, make the Treasury solvent beyond peradventure as respects the current expenditures?"

Mr. Gray (Dem., Del.,) thanked Mr. Allison for his interesting statement, and spoke of the necessity of some change of the present arrangement for taking the gold out of the Treasury—"an endless chain."

A Speech by Gorman.

Mr. Gorman (Dem., Md.,) said that he had hoped to avoid a financial discussion to-day by bringing up the District Appropriation bill, but he found that that discussion could not be avoided or kept down. He said that in the last year of Mr. Harrison's Administration the appropriations exceeded by $100,000,000 the funds in the Treasury, and that bankruptcy had only been warded off by postponing from time to time appropriations for pensions, for the navy, for public buildings, and for rivers and harbors.

President Harrison and his Secretary of the Treasury had not hesitated to say, frankly, to Senators on both sides of the chamber: "We are reaching a point of distress. We have reached a point where we cannot meet our obligations without the aid of Congress." And they had come to the Senate to get that aid. But it was in the midst of a Presidential election, and nobody on either side thought it wise, proper, or politic to bring the question up except to state the facts.

Mr. Gorman said he had then given the warning to the Senate and to the country that, no matter whether the Democratic Party came into power or not, there were but two things to be done—either to increase taxation or to borrow money by the issue of bonds. The Presidential election had passed over, and the Democratic Party had been swept into power. Then it was that, with a greater frankness than ever, the Republican President and Secretary of State suggested to Democratic Senators to authorize the issue of fifty millions in bonds, to keep the gold reserve intact, and there was put on an appropriation bill a provision for the issue of $50,000,000 in 3 per cent. bonds.

Mr. Aldrich, (Rep., R. I.)—Why did not that provision stay there?

Mr. Gorman—It was not agreed to elsewhere.

Mr. Aldrich—Why was it not agreed to elsewhere?

It Is a Crisis.

"Another body," Mr. Gorman answered, "was imbued with the idea that the Government could be run by reducing taxation. The fact is that the authority to issue bonds was refused. A majority of Congress refused to recognize the fact that the Treasury was in a bad condition. And legislation providing for revenue was made—which will be amply sufficient after 1896."

"But one provision has been made by Congress for this condition of affairs, which existed when we came into power. We inherited it. It was an awful load. That we have not met it frankly by making temporary provision for taxes for this year, was a great misfortune. It has been met in part by the sale of one hundred million of bonds, producing $118,000,000.

"Every dollar of that has been used to pay current expenditures of the Government, save what small amount is now in the Treasury. And the Treasury stands to-day with appropriations made by Congress—which are demands upon it—to the amount of over a hundred million of dollars more than there is money in the Treasury to meet.

"It is a crisis. It is one that will appeal to every patriot. It must be met. This Government is able to pay every dollar of its debts in the soundest money of the world. All that is necessary is to face the question as patriots and as American Senators, and, before we leave here make provision for the Treasury."

Mr. Hill, (Dem., N. Y.)—Does the Senator mean make provision for current deficiencies?

"I do," replied Mr. Gorman. "The Senator and I are members of the same party. I have expressed at this session no opinion as to how that deficiency should be met. And why? We have selected men who have had the confidence of the country to manage the executive branch of the Government. I believe they are patriotic. I believe they intend to do what is wise for the people of the country. They may be mistaken as to details, or as to the exact method by which to reach the matter, but I believe that it will be reached by a proper measure.

"Some measures have been introduced that are said to meet with their approval. But I believe the crisis so great that it was unwise for any Senator not charged with the especial duty—as I am not—to add confusion to the hour by making suggestions until the men whose duty it is shall have finished or failed.

Gorman as a Prophet.

"I believe that this Senate, which has met every crisis in the history of the Government, this Senate which does not take account of the storms brewing outside, this Senate which has never yet bowed to a demagogue, this Senate which will maintain the credit of the Government no matter what it costs, will, before this Congress adjourns—if it does not come from elsewhere, as it ought to do—place upon an appropriation bill provision enough to pay every honest obligation of the Government that has been contracted, and to keep the Administration—no matter which party it may be—in a position so that the honor of the Government and the credit of the Government shall be maintained; and we will continue to stand before the world the foremost nation in the matter of observing obligations."

"I care nothing about these little details. I call it details, though I ought not to use that word. But, in the present emergency it is a matter of detail whether the money be silver, or gold, or greenbacks, or national bank notes, so long as the money is as good as any money in the world. It must be supplied to this Government, and I appeal to members on the other side of the chamber to come forward in this crisis, for which they are as much responsible as we are.

"The responsibility is joint. It cannot be escaped by either side. It must be met by you [meaning the Republicans] with us; and, before that clock [pointing to the clock over the main door] points to 12 on the night of the 3d of March next, I believe—I think I know; I shall be the most deceived man in the world if it be not so—this great body will rise up in a way sufficient to meet the case and to save this country from impending disaster because of a want of money in the Treasury."

At this point Mr. Hill suggested the propriety of having the information from the Treasury called for by the two resolutions offered by himself and Mr. Allison.

Two Resolutions Adopted.

Mr. Gorman professed his willingness to have the resolutions adopted, and they were accordingly put to the Senate.

The resolution offered by Mr. Hill directs the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate whether it is necessary or desirable that legislation should be adopted authorizing the issue of bonds, Treasury notes, or other securities to realize money for the purpose of paying the current deficiencies in the revenue, and, if so, to state the nature and substantial details of such legislation. The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Allison's resolution directs the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate what portion of the reserve of gold of $100,000,000 in the Treasury on Jan. 1, 1895, has been used for current expenses, how much of the fund realized from the recent sale of bonds has been so used, and the amount requisite to replace the money so used.

To this resolution Mr. Gorman offered an amendment directing the Secretary of the Treasury to report to the Senate the actual available cash balance in the Treasury applicable to current expenditures on the first day of January, 1895; the actual amount of revenue received from customs, and the amounts received from the sale of bonds from the 1st of January, 1894, to the 31st of December, 1894; all payments made from the Treasury between the same dates; the balance of cash in the Treasury on the 31st of December, 1894, available for the current expenses of the Government, but not including the gold reserve fund; the actual amount of gold in the Treasury on the 1st of January and the 31st of December; the actual balance of gold on the 31st of December, 1894, and, finally, to make a detailed statement showing the appropriations that have not been used since the 1st of July, 1893, and the amount due to the Sinking Fund on the 31st day of December, 1894.

This amendment was agreed to, and Mr. Allison's resolution as amended was agreed to.

Mr. Teller (Rep., Col.,) indulged in some caustic remarks as to the discrepancy between the statments of Mr. Gorman and the Secretary of the Treasury as to the surplus or a lack of revenue in the Treasury to meet current expenses, and said that this presented an issue squarely between the executive department on one side and the Democratic side of the Senate on the other.

Mr. Gorman declined to discuss that point, and moved an adjournment, whereupon the Senate, at 5:50, adjourned until to-morrow.

COX OF TENNESSEE HAS A BILL.

He Will Introduce It To-day in the House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Mr. Cox of Tennessee will present to the House to-morrow a banking bill as a substitute for the Administration bill, which will be reported from the Banking and Currency Committee. Mr. Cox says that this bill reflects the views of the conservative Democrats, and that it will receive a very considerable Democratic vote. He believes that a number of Republicans will also support it. The salient points of the bill are herewith given:

Section 1 procides that the law shall be repealed that requires a deposit of bonds as a basis for currency issued by national banks.

Section 2 provides that any national banking association hereafter organized shall deposit with the Secretary of the Treasury legal-tender notes or Treasury notes issued under the Sherman act to the amount of 90 per cent. of the circulation to be issued to them. In the event that the Secretary of the Treasury shall find a disposition on the part of the banks to corner such notes, he may allow other kinds of lawful money to be used as a banking basis. This 90 per cent. of greenback deposit shall be used as a guarantee fund for the redemption of the notes, and prohibits the issuance of notes by national banks of a less denomination than $10.

Section 3 provides for a tax of one-quarter of 1 per cent. for each half year on the average amount of the circulation of the banks.

Section 4 requires national banks to redeem their own notes at par upon presentation at their office or at any agency that the Controller may direct.

Section 5 provides for a safety fund of 5 per cent., to be used for the final redemption of failed national bank notes.

Section 6 authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to invest any money in the safety fund in the United States bond.

Section 7 provides that every national bank at present organized may withdraw its bonds and take out circulation under this act.

Section 8 repeals Section 9 and as much of Section 12 of the act of July 12, 1862, as directs the Secretary of the Treasury to receive deposits of gold and to issue certificates of gold thereon and also repeals Sections 31 of the act of June 3, 1864, and Sections 5,191 and 5,192 of the Revised Statutes.

It then provides that no bank organized under this act shall be allowed to contract the volume of its currency without the consent of the Secretary of the Treasury or the State officer empowered to pass upon such matters.

Section 9 provides that the Secretary of the Treasury shall have the power to redeem, retire, and cancel legal-tender notes and Treasury notes of less denomination than $10 as rapidly as they shall be received into the Treasury.

Section 10 provides that Section 5,191 of the Revised Statutes shall be amended so as to require national banks to keep not less than one-half of their reserve in legal-tender notes or Treasury notes.

Section 11 provides that whenever there shall be received into the Treasury of the United States any legal-tender notes or Treasury notes of less denomination than $10 the same shall be canceled and silver dollars or silver certificates of like denomination shall be issued in amount equal to such notes canceled, and, in order to put the provisions of this section into effect, the Secretary of the Treasury is required to coin the silver bullion in the Treasury and in advance of coinage, to issue certificates on that bullion.

Section 12 authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to require any part of the customs duties or duties on imports to be paid in United States legal-tender notes or Treasury notes.

Section 13 authorizes a bond issue, under the act of Jan. 14, 1875, to protect the reserve.

Section 14 has the provision of the Carlisle bill in regard to State banks, but adds a clause that they shall not be exempt from the 10 per cent. tax upon notes of a less denomination than $10.

Section 15 authorizes the banking associations to have all their money made on the same kind of paper.

CONGRESS SHOULD ACT AT ONCE

Another Series of Resolutions by the National Board of Trade.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The National Board of Trade considered to-day once more the financial situation and adopted resolutions proposing a plan for averting a crisis. The resolutions were adopted without objection. They are as follows:

Resolved, That, in the judgment of the National Board of Trade, the establishment of a sound, stable, and efficient monetary system is essential to the restoration of confidence and the prosperity of our industrial interests, and such restoration is an immediate and urgent duty of the National Congress.

Resolved, That the essential provisions in such a system should include the relief of the Government by the retirement and cancellation of the leagal-tender notes under safe and proper conditions as to time and method, and also provision for the revision and extension of the national banking system under conditions which will maintain our monetary standard and secure to the country a safe and ample currency to take the place of the notes so retired.

Resolved, That in the event of the failure to agree upon such legislation by the present Congress, we earnestly recommend that provision be made by Congress for the creation of a monetary commission, non-partisan in character, selected with reference to qualifications in ability, knowledge, and experience in monetary affairs and as far as practicable representing all parts of the country, to formulate and recommend to the succeeding Congress legislation appropriate to the solution of the difficulties and removals of the evils now existing.

ST. LOUIS MEN INDIGNANT.

They Resent Vest's Intemperate Remarks in His Senate Speech.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 31.—The members of the Merchants' Exchange are exercised greatly over the speech of Senator Vest yesterday on the currency question, in which he said that the exchange did not represent St. Louis nor the State of Missouri.

President Booth of the Merchants' Exchange referring to this remark to-day said: "The practical business men of Missouri are almost a unit on the sentiments contained in the resolution passed by the Merchants' Exchange, and the business man and the patriot feels that the time has come when some legislation directed on the lines as mapped out by President Cleveland is highly essential to the commerce of the entire country, and for the protection of the credit and high honor of the Nation. The time has gone by, in the opinion of the business men, to regard financial questions such as now confront us on a party basis."

Web M. Samuels, author of the resolutions, expressed the same sentiments.

BUFFALO ON THE RIGHT SIDE.

Her Citizens Voice Their Approval of the President's Plan.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 31.—A meeting of citizens was held at the Merchants' Exchange this afternoon for the purpose of considering the financial situation of the country. A large number of representative bankers and business men of the city were present.

A resolution indorsing the general policy of President Cleveland's recent message was adopted unanimously.

Arthur D. Bissell, a prominent banker, and one of the principal speakers, declared that "the time had arrived when recruiting offices should be opened to enroll men who would defend the country, not only in the time of war, but also in such emergencies as the one that confronts us."

BOSTON SPEAKS FOR SOUND MONEY

Chamber of Commerce Urges Prompt Action by Congress.

BOSTON, Jan. 31.—The following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the Boston Chamber of Commerce this afternoon, and sent to the President, the Massachusetts Senators and Representatives, and the delegates to the National Board of Trade, assembled in Washington:

The Boston Chamber of Commerce, in special meeting assembled, reaffirms the opinions it has heretofore expressed in favor of a sound monetary system, and the maintenance of the honor of the Nation, and now declares, without distinction of party, its conviction that the present financial situation imperatively demands the serious and immediate attention of Congress.

Furthermore, it hereby expresses its hearty approval of the special message just now transmitted by the President to Congress, and declares its opinion that prompt action in the line indicated by this message should be taken.

Furthermore, it hereby calls upon the Representatives in Congress from Massachusetts, both in the Senate and in the House, to lay aside any question of party advantage, and give immediate attention to this most important matter, which concerns not only the prosperity of the country, but the integrity of the Government.

WILL NOT TAKE "COIN" BONDS.

London Wants Gold Securities from This Country or None.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—A London financial firm of high repute received yesterday from a New-York house an inquiry whether it would be possible to place here a large number of four or five per cent. United States bonds.

The reply was that such bonds would not be taken unless containing a clearly defined guarantee of payment in gold.

Gold Reserve $42,361,966.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Gold withdrawals to-day reduced the Treasury gold reserve at the close of business to $42,361,966. The withdrawals were: At New-York, $2,277,000; at Chicago, $100,000. Of the withdrawals at New-York $1,920,000 was for export.

Treasury Receipts Increasing.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The Treasury receipts for the month of January aggregated $28,000,000; being an increase of more than $4,000,000 over the receipts for December. The expenditures in January amounted to $34,500,000 in round numbers, showing an excess of expenditures over receipts of about $6,500,000.

A Sixteen-to-One Resolution.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Jan. 31.—The Senate to-day adopted a joint resolution urging the California delegation in Congress to "oppose every measure to debase silver as money, and to advocate and vote for free and unlimited coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1."

DINNER OF THE UNIVERSITY ALUMNI

Many Guests Were Present — The Toasts and Those Who Responded.

The annual dinner of the alumni of the University of the City of New-York was held last night at the Hotel Brunswick. In the absence of the President, Frederick Baker, who is in the South, James Stokes presided.

The toasts were "Arts and Science," "Law," "Medicine," "Sister Universities," "Honorary Alumni," "Literature," and "Former Days," which were, respectively, responded to by Prof. Francis H. Stoddard, Isaac F. Russell, Dr. W. M. Polk, Dr. W. H. McElroy, the Rev. W. R. Richards, Prof. Hjalmar Boyesen, and Amasa Redfield.

About 125 were present, among whom were James Stokes, Dr. H. M. Baird, Dr. C. S. Benedict, Dr. J. J. Stevenson, ex-Judge Myer S. Isaacs, Dr. I. C. Pierson, Dr. A. W. Ferris, James Boyd, A. S. Lyman, Theodore A. Gessler, Eugene Stevenson, H. H. Dawson, A. B. de Frece, James Abbott, A. D. Davis, and C. C. Miller.

Tried to Board a Moving Train.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Jan. 31.—Mr. Syphor, a draughtsman for the Berlin Iron Bridge Company at East Berlin, was run over by the last train from this city for Berlin this evening. He attempted to board the train and slipped and fell under the wheels. His left leg was crushed and will have to be amputated, and his right leg was broken in two places. Syphor is a single man, whose home is near Mauch Chunk.

A Bicycle Company Assigns.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 31.—The League Cycle Company of this city, manufacturers of the chainless wheel, made an assignment to Andrew F. Eates this afternoon. A hearing in the Probate Court will be granted Tuesday, Feb. 5, at 10 o'clock.

BIRDS VALUED AT $200,000

Over Five Thousand Shown in the Madison Square Garden.

MANY VISITORS AT THE EXHIBITION

Long Island Church Applies for a Lot of Chickens for a Raffle, but the Owner Would Not Sell—Prize Winners.

A church on Long Island has heard of the Poultry and Pigeon Show now being held in Madison Square Garden, and the members of the congregation are evidently familiar with the businses done by chicken incubators.

The owners of the hatching apparatus that is turning out chicks by the dozen received yesterday morning a letter from the pastor of this church asking that a figure be set on the chickens that might be born by the aid of kerosene, and that the church be allowed to purchase them for raffling purposes. The request was denied, and in the answer there was considerable indignation.

The owner of the incubators is a White Plains man. In his reply he said that birds not raised by kerosene power in Suffolk or Queens County should not contribute to charitable objects in those counties.

The show yesterday was a great success, and the managers are now certain that they will make money. The aisles between the pens were crowded all day. The pigeons are the favorites of the women and children.

A ruddy-cheeked little fellow in tow of his mamma saw a beautiful specimen of the Jacobin breed, with head sunk almost out of sight in feathery hood. "Mamma, buy me that!" he cried, as he seized the long tail of the bird.

He insisted that he could not be dissuaded, and he clung to the tail of the helpless Jacobin. He cried and shrieked, and finally his mother thought a purchase was the only means of compromise. She sent for the man in charge of the birds, and asked him the price. He calmly pointed to a blue ribbon, said unconcernedly, "Twenty-five dollars," and the mother dragged her weeping boy away.

One of the great attractions of the show is a pair of Hutchings geese, the only representatives of their breed known to be in existence. They are owned by Timothy Treadwell of East Williston, L. I. Dr. Conkling offered $100 for them yesterday, but the offer was promptly declined.

The 5,200 birds in the show are valued at $200,000, and not an accident or an attack of illness has disturbed one of them.

Many of the special prizes have been awarded, but the lists will not be finished until this evening.

Poultry That Won Prizes.

The prizes awarded yesterday are as follows:

Single-Comb White Leghorn Cocks—First, Ezra Cornell, Ithaca, N. Y.; second, F. L. Edwards, Westville, Conn. Single-Comb White Leghorn Hens—First, W. J. Andrews, Hackensack, N. J.; second, Whiting Farm, Hollowbrook, Mass. Single-Comb White Leghorn Cockerels—First, Ezra Cornell, Ithaca, N. Y.; second J. C. Haynes, Annandale, N. J. Single-Comb Brown Leghorn Cocks—First, James Forsyth, Owego, N. Y.; second, Richard A. Homeyer, Middle Village, L. I. Single-Comb Brown Leghorn Hens—First and second, Herbert W. Smith, Islip, N. Y. Single-Comb Brown Leghorn Cockerels—First and second, James Forsyth, Owego, N. Y. Single-Comb Buff Leghorn Cocks—First, August D. Arnold, Dillsburg, Penn. Single-Comb Buff Leghorn Cockerels—First and second, August D. Arnold, Dillsburg, Penn. Single-Comb Buff Leghorn Pullets—First, E. P. Shepherd, Croton Falls, N. Y.; second, August D. Arnold, Dillsburg, Penn. Rose-Comb White Leghorn Cocks—First, Richard Oke, London, Canada; second, James Forsyth, Owego, N. Y.; Rose-Comb White Leghorn Hens—First, Richard Oke, London, Canada; second, James Forsyth, Owego, N. Y.; Rose-Comb White Leghorn Cockerels—First, W. C. House, Fort Plain, N. Y.; second, Richard Oke, London, Canada. Rose-Comb White Leghorn Pullets—First, James Forsyth, Owego, N. Y.; second, G. A. R. Weiners, College Point, N. Y.

Rose-Comb Brown Leghorn Cocks—First, James Forsyth, Owego, N. Y.; second, W. W. Kulp, Pottstown, Penn. Rose-Comb Brown Leghorn Hens—First, W. W. Kulp, Pottstown, Penn.; second, James Forsyth, Owego, N. Y. Rose-Comb Brown Leghorn Cockerels—First, D. K. Flannery, Douglassville, Penn.; second, James Forsyth, Owego, N. Y. Rose-Comb Brown Leghorn Pullets—First, G. H. Cotton, Schraalenburg, N. J.; second, James Forsyth, Owego, N. Y. Any other color Leghorn Cocks—Second, Elmer B. Homen, Port Jefferson, N. Y. Any other color Leghorn Hens—First, T. W. Fiske, Passaic. Second, Elmer B. Homen, Port Jefferson, N. Y. Any other Leghorn Cockerels—Second, Evergreen Poultry Farms, Queens, N. Y. Buff Cochin Cocks—First, F. C. Hare, Whitby, Canada; second, Oakland Farm, Taunton, Mass. Buff Cochin Hens (American Standard)—First, F. C. Hare, Whitby, Canada; second, Oakland Farm, Taunton, Mass., Buff Cochin Cockerels (American Standard)—First and second, Oakland Farm, Taunton, Mass. Buff Cochin Pullets (American Standard)—First and second, Oakland Farm, Taunton, Mass. Buff Cochin Hens (Full-Feathered)—Second, R. C. Clark, Hurffville, N. J. Buff Cochin Cockerels (Full-Feathered)—Second, George Ball, Rahway, N. J. Buff Cochin Pullets (Full-Feathered)—Second, R. C. Clark, Hurffville. N. Partridge Cochin Cocks (Full-Feathered)—First, C. A. Ballou, Worcester, Mass. Partridge Cochin Hens (Full-Feathered)—First, Thomas C. Allen, Glassboro, N. J. Partridge Cochin Cockerels—First, William A. Pease, Middletown, Conn. Partridge Cochin Pullets (Full-Feathered)—First, William A. Pease, Middletown, Conn.

Black Cochin Cocks, (Full-feathered)—First, R. P. Thompson, Patterson, N. Y.; second, David A. Nichols, Monroe, Conn. Black Cochin Hens, (Full-feathered)—First, David Nichols, Monroe, Conn.; second, R. P. Thompson, Patterson, N. Y. Black Cochin Cockerels, (Full-feathered)—First, George E. Wright, Patterson, N. Y. Black Cochin Pullets, (Full-feathered)—First, George E. Wright, Patterson, N. Y. White Cochin Cocks, (Full-feathered)—First, R. P. Thompson, Patterson, N. Y.; second, William McNeil, London, Canada. White Cochin Hens, (Full feathered)—First and second, William McNeil, London, Canada. White Cochin Cockerels, (Full-feathered)—Second, George E. Wright, Patterson, N. Y. White Cochin Pullets, (Full-feathered)—First, William McNeil, London, Canada; second, George F. Wright, Patterson, N. Y. Black Langshan Cocks—First, Dr. F. M. Robinson, Pawling, N. Y.; second, Hempstead Farm, Hempstead, N. Y. Black Langshan Hens—First, Dr. F. M. Robinson, Pawling, N. Y.; second, Hempstead Farm, Hempstead, N. Y.; Black Langshan Cockerels—First, Hempstead Farm, Hempstead, N. Y.; second, E. C. Connors, Cokesbury, S. C. Black Langshan Pullets—First, Hempstead Farm, Hempstead, N. Y.; second, Windholm Poultry Yards, Islip.

White Langshan Cocks—First, Hempstead Farm, Hempstead, N. Y.; White Langshan Hens—First and second, Hempstead Farm, Hempstead, N. Y.; Blue Langshan Cocks—First, Kirby & Smith, East Chatham, N. Y.; Blue Langshan Hens—First and second, Kirby & Smith, East Chatham, N. Y.; Blue Langshan Cockerels—First, Kirby & Smith, East Chatham, N. Y.; Blue Langshan Pullets—First and second, Kirby & Smith, East Chatham, N. Y.; Barred Plymouth Rock Cocks—First, A. C. Hawkins, Lancaster, Mass.; second, E. B. Thompson, Amenia, N. Y.; Barred Plymouth Rock Hens—First and second, E. B. Thompson, Amenia, N. Y.; Barred Plymouth Cockerels—First, E. B. Thompson, Amenia, N. Y.; second, A. C. Hawkins, Lancaster, Mass.; Barred Plymouth Pullets—First, E. B. Thompson, Amenia, N. Y.; second, John Ridgley of H. Towson, Md.; White-Faced Black Spanish Cocks—First, R. A. Rowan, Pasadena, Cal.; second, F. C. Hare, Whitby, Canada; White-Faced Black Spanish Hens—First, F. C. Hare, Whitby, Canada; second, R. A. Rowan, Pasadena, Cal.; White-Faced Black Spanish Cockerels—First, F. C. Hare, Whitby, Canada; second, R. A. Rowan, Pasadena, Cal.; White-Faced Black Spanish Pullets—First, F. C. Hare, Whitby, Canada; second, R. A. Rowan, Pasadena, Cal.; Any Other Color Leghorn Pullets—First and second, J. W. Fiske, Passaic, N. J.

Black Minorca Cocks—First, L. Garrison & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; second, John W. Mettler, East Millstone, N. J. Black Minorca Hens—First, L. Garrison & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; second, John W. Mettler, East Millstone, N. J. Black Minorca Cockerels—First, Thomas A. Duff & Co., Toronto, Canada; second, Ezra Cornell, Ithaca, N. Y. White Minorca Cocks—First and second, Thomas A. Duff & Co., Toronto, Canada. White Minorca Hens—First and second, Thomas A. Duff & Co., Toronto, Canada. White Minorca Cockerels—First and second, Thomas A. Duff & Co., Toronto, Canada. White Minorca Pullets—First and second, Thomas A. Duff & Co., Toronto, Canada. Golden Polish, Plain Males—First and second William McNeil, London, Canada. Golden Spangled Hamburg Hens—First and second, William McNeil, London, Canada.

LEGAL SALES OF REALTY

Hearing Before the Assembly Committee on Cities.

A FAVORABLE REPORT TO BE MADE

The Vote Will Be Seven to Two—Argument in the Matter of Transferring Them to the Room in Liberty Street.

ALBANY, Jan. 31.—The hearing before the Assembly Committee on Cities this afternoon, on the bill to have the legal sales of real estate removed from 111 Broadway to the Exchange room on Liberty Street, was a purely perfunctory one. The majority of the committee decided in advance to report the bill favorably, and this will be done to-morrow. The vote will be 7 to 2.

Delegations with counsel were present from the Real Estate Auctioneers' Association and the Exchange. The former included James L. Wells, Morris Wilkins, Philip A. Smyth, William M. Ryan, William F. Redmond, D. Phoenix Ingraham, and Peter F. Meyer. With them was ex-Gov. George Hoadly as counsel. The Exchange was represented by George De Forest Barton, H. H. Cammann, R. V. Harnett, and Cornelius W. Luyster. Ex-Assemblyman Sheffield acted as their counsel. At the outset, only six members of the committee were in attendance, but, before the hearing closed, all of the eleven, excepting Mr. Whittet of Erie, were present.

Mr. Sheffield opened the case for the Exchange. He read the bill, which provides that legal sales, unless otherwise directed, should hereafter be held at 59 Liberty Street. Prior to 1885, he went on to say, the judicial as well as the other auction sales of real estate in New-York City took place in the Trinity Building, at 111 Broadway. The auction room there, he declared, was in a basement, about 100 feet long by 40 feet wide, and with a ceiling about 12 feet high. This ceiling, he inadvertently stated, was on a level with the street, and the room was not well lighted or ventilated.

From that time until 1892 the legal and other auction sales were held at the Exchange room. A short time before this last removal a few, of the auctioneers who had become dissatisfied with the methods and rules of the Exchange, seceded from it, and opened an auction salesroom on Pine Street, which did not pay. Then these auctioneers took a lease of the old room at 111 Broadway, and petitioned the judges to change the place of the sales back there. The Exchange presented a petition in answer, signed by nearly every lawyer and real estate man of prominence in New-York City, and by nearly every estate interested in the sale of realty.

The Judges, for some reason, refused a hearing in the matter and entered an order transferring the legal sales to 111 Broadway. It was hardly necessary to make a suggestion concerning the impropriety of the judiciary, but it was a matter of common notoriety that the action taken did not meet with the approval of the general public. Three of the Judges refused to sign the order, viz., Chief Justice Daly and Judge Bischoff of the Court of Common Pleas, and Chief Justice Sedgwick of the Superior Court. Their reason was that they considered it an outrage to make the order without a hearing. Judge Barrett had taken the public into his confidence in the matter in an interview, in which he said they had to follow the old rules of the court, which declared sales should be had at 111 Broadway, and which had the force of statute law. This was not denied, and the only recourse, therefore, was to apply to the Legislature to repeal the general rule of practice. The bill in question had, consequently, been introduced. Since May 1, 1892, the judicial sales had been had in the Broadway room.

The question of where the legal sales should be had was an important one, urged Mr. Sheffield, because last year over $20,000,000 of such sales had taken place. Furthermore, when the auction sales had all been had in one place, this was an important branch of the real estate business.

Mr. James L. Wells then presented the case of the auctioneers. He said he was one of the auctioneers who left the salesroom at 59 Liberty Street, and went to 111 Broadway. So many misstatements had been made concerning their position that he wished to make things clear, so that there should be no misunderstanding in the future.

seems to be. I doubt whether Mr. Sheffield has ever attended an auction sale or conducted one in his life. His statement seems to be that a corporation is better than an individual, and that the salesroom at 111 Broadway is gotten up simply to get a two-dollar fee for selling out some poor, unfortunate debtor."

Mr. Wells, continuing, said the auctioneers had nothing to suppress or gloss over, and were willing to answer any questions. They had been driven out of 59 Liberty Street not by obnoxious rules concerning legal sales, but by such rules on other sales adopted by the Board of Directors of that high-toned institution. Their boast is that they have 600 men massed against 30 auctioneers, and that they have been the means of breaking down a reputable business. The autioneers were hoodwinked, induced, enticed under plausible misstatements to enter the Liberty Street place. They had listened to a glowing address from Mr. Cammann, the President of the Exchange, who told them they were to establish a guild for real estate men—a combination of all their interests. They had been told that if they came over to Liberty Street they would have the same rights and privileges as they had enjoyed theretofore. But as soon as the auctioneers had been gotten safely into the Liberty Street place and the Broadway room had been closed, there came a series of rules, actions, and assertions concerning them that eventually forced them out and compelled them to start what had been described as the unprofitable room in Pine Street.

The rule in auction sales had been to charge $3 for each knock-down fee. If an option were given on a dozen lots, the fee would still be $3 only for all. In the Liberty Street room they made a charge of $3 for each lot, and for a dozen it would be $36. The auctioneers sent a committee to entreat the Exchange Directors to change the rule and make the charges just what they had been, but the Directors treated the committee with contempt, and even refused to hear them. These Directors also made other increases in fees. They provided that in all sales involving more than $2,000 the purchaser should be obliged to pay a fee of one-tenth of 1 per cent.

Mr. Wells said that executors and trustees would feel more justified in holding sales where judicial ones were held.

Resuming his argument, Mr. Wells said that, after the auctioneers had been inveigled into the Liberty Street room, other exactions were put on them. He read a rule, adopted by the Exchange, which provided that any auctioneer who joined any corporation or association engaged in the business of offering real estate at public sale, would forfeit his rights in the Exchange, and would be expelled. This rule would prevent any of them from joining any such firm as E. H. Ludlow & Co., Adrian H. Muller & Son, or Jere Johnson, Jr. This rule was only rescinded just after the November election, when the Exchange was getting ready to go to Albany to invoke the aid of the Legislature in getting back the legal sales. When the auctioneers are forced back to their room, the rule will be again put in operation. Another absurd rule, rescinded in like manner, forbade any auctioneer from selling any property, excepting at the Liberty Street room. This prevented the holding of sales of lots on the grounds.

In conclusion, Mr. Wells said that the auctioneers' business depended on the defeat of the bill.

Mr. Sheffield, in reply, said he was sorry Mr. Wells should have found it necessary to attack any persons individually, but it showed the spirit which animated the auctioneers. The Exchange did not object to the latter opening a room and doing business where they chose. Although the room at 111 Broadway had the prestige of the legal sales, the voluntary sales in the month just ended were only $57,350, whereas the sales at 59 Liberty Street in the same period were $475,950—over eight times as much. The public and the press wanted the sales in a place where they would be properly guarded, and from which they had improperly been taken away. The Real Estate Exchange is organized just as other exchanges are, with committees for arbitration and the like.

Ex-Gov. Hoadly, who closed the case for the auctioneers, said that he would deal with the matter from the standpoint of a lawyer. The Exchange, by employing the agent of a press association, had secured the insertion of articles in newspapers which Mr. Sheffield had referred to. The claims that had been made on behalf of the Exchange, furthermore, proved that the bill before them was unworthy the attention which it had received. If the Exchange was doing this vast amount of business without any bill, why should there be so much fuss and bother over it? The bill, however, did not go far enough. If the Judges were not fit to be trusted with the power of selecting a salesroom, the bill does not go far enough because the Judges would, under it, have power to defeat the purpose intended.

Mr. Wells said that he would like to make an announcement before the hearing was closed. If any one knew of any improper act by an auctioneer at 111 Broadway it was his duty to report the same to the Mayor, so that the man's license may be revoked. The Auctioneers' Association, he promised, would render every assistance in getting such revocation.

THE PRESS IS IN NEW HANDS

CONGRESSMAN LEMUEL ELY QUIGG BECOMES EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

The New Proprietor, Henry L. Einstein, Who Is Edwin Einstein's Brother, Has Opposed Mr. Platt.

A change of ownership and editorship in The New-York Press is formally announced to-day in these words:

James Phillips, Jr., James R. Doudge, and all who have been interested with them in the stock of The New-York Press Company, Limited, have sold and transferred their several interests to Henry L. Einstein. A meeting of the stockholders was held yesterday, every share being represented, and Mr. Einstein was chosen President and Treasurer of the company, Lemuel E. Quigg Vice President, and William Leary Secretary. Mr. Quigg was employed by the company to be the editor and publisher of The New-York Press. The newspaper and its plant were delivered to the new management yesterday afternoon.

This change of ownership just at this time is interesting. Since Mr. Platt "threw down" Mr. Milholland last Summer, and The Tribune took sides against the Tioga boss, The Press has been the strongest supporter Mr. Platt has had among Republican newspapers.

Henry L. Einstein is a well-known Republican, who has not been supporting Mr. Platt in his recent fight to gain control of the county organization. He is a member of the Republican County Committee from the Twenty-first Assembly District, which is William Brookfield's own district, and was one of the strongest anti-Platt districts in the city. Mr. Einstein is a close political and personal friend of the recently-defeated President of the organization. He voted for Mr. Brookfield at the election week before last.

Henry L. Einstein is a brother of Edwin Einstein, who was the Republican candidate for Mayor when Mr. Gilroy was elected, and who was prominent last year because he was the original mover in the scheme to reorganize the party under the Committee of Thirty's plan. It was because of that reorganization that war against Platt first broke out in the local organization.

While Platt was indorsing Milholland, Mr. Edward Einstein was opposing Platt, and Henry L. Einstein naturally took the same side. After it became evident that Mr. Platt was to "betray" Milholland, Mr. Edwin Einstein expressed some interesting opinions on the subject in an interview which was published in The New-York Times, on July 27 last. Mr. Einstein said, speaking of his resolution, which started the Committee of Thirty:

If I had not introduced it, and if no action had been taken, why, Milholland would have had things his own way. They talked about the Union League Club members in the list of names submitted by me. Why, I didn't think of that at all. I simply wanted to have good Republicans do the reorganizing. Why, I am a member of the Union League Club, but I would not give a snap for its political influence now. Why, outside of the amount given by Harper Brothers, the members of the Union League Club did not contribute as much as $1,500 to the expenses of the Committee of Thirty. The Republican Club, across the street from the Union League Club, is of more importance to the party. * * * I am confident, however, that the committee appointed yesterday by the State Committee will report in favor of the regular organization, which was recognized by the Committee of Thirty. Any recognition of the Milholland faction will result in a split in the Republican Party in New-York County. The Republicans will win everything in the State and city if this committee does not recognize the Milholland faction.

"Is that a threat? Will the adherents of the Committee of Thirty cut the ticket in the city and State if it is nominated under those circumstances?" Mr. Einstein was asked.

"Most assuredly we will not support it if such an outrage is perpetrated," he replied.

JUSTICE JACKSON'S ILLNESS

He Speaks of His Condition and Does Not Expect to Live Long.

THOMASVILLE, Ga., Jan. 31.—Justice Howell E. Jackson left Thomasville in a special car to-day for his home in Tennessee. The Justice was accompanied by his entire family. He had taken a cottage near this city for the Winter, thinking his throat and lungs were affected. All trouble in these organs disappeared entirely, but during the last two weeks his feet and legs became swollen and the liver enlarged and dropsical. His friends thought it best that he should return to his own home, as the trouble was not one to be aggravated by a colder climate.

The patient suffers from an uneasy sensation about the stomach when he lies down, which necessitates sitting up all the time, even at night. The Judge treats his condition philosophically, saying that in the nature of the case he cannot expect to last many more years.

Mr. Jeroloman on Street Car Service.

President Jeroloman of the Board of Aldermen went on record yesterday as being in favor of better street car service. He thinks that the present facilities afforded by the street cars are inadequate.

He would be glad to see ordinances introduced in the Board of Aldermen that would make the street car companies give the citizens better service.

He did not think well of the resolution that Alderman Olcott intends to introduce to permit the Manhattan Elevated Road to lay additional tracks on its structures.

OLAZAGA'S POOR SCORE

Lowered His Average in the Games with the Brooklyn Club.

ATALANTA WHEELMEN BEATEN TWICE

Allen Made Top Score, and Is Now Less than a Point Behind Olazaga in the Averages.

Five bowlers, one "rooter," Ernest Miller, and a scorer, E. Allen Smith, from the Atalanta Wheelmen of Newark, visited the Elephant Alleys, 1,409 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, last night, to play two games with the team of the Brooklyn Bicycle Club. They felt pretty confident of victory as they crossed the big bridge early in the evening, for they had with them "Count" Olazaga, who is leading in the averages in the cycling clubs' tournament, Terbell, who is third on the list, and Halsey and Budd, who have each done well in the tournament.

The Count, however, fell way below his average. In the second game he only made 148, and the others followed their leader's example. The result was that the Brooklyns won two games, the first by 45 pins and the second by 105 pins. This was so disheartening that the Atalantas were demoralized. Budd had bought a new pair of shoes to bowl in. He left them in the alleys. E. Allen Smith left a pair of cuffs, and the Count's head had shrunk so that he was going off with another man's hat.

For the Brooklyns Allen did remarkably well. His score in the second game was 226, and in the race for The New-York Times medal he is now less than a point behind Olozaga, and the "Count" is a trifle nervous.

After the game was over Allen said to the "Count:" If I can't win the medal myself, there is no one I should like to have win it better than yourself."

The Atalantas have a rule that the low men in the games carry the balls home. Last night Budd, Hornpeck, and Halsey were the carriers. Miller congratulated himself that he did not bowl.

The Brooklyns and Union County Roadsters are scheduled to bowl next Thursday. The Brooklyns asked to have the game postponed, but the Roadsters would not agree, so the game will take place according to schedule.

Following are the scores:

FIRST GAME.
ATALANTA WHEELMEN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Olozaga	2	7	1	176
Halsey	3	6	3	151
Hornpock	1	5	4	140
Budd	2	2	6	131
Terbell	1	4	5	147
Total	7	25	18	751

BROOKLYN BICYCLE CLUB.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Anderson	3	3	4	165
G. Hobby	4	3	3	172
Stebbins	1	5	4	148
Leach	0	7	3	149
Allen	1	6	3	162
Total	9	24	17	796

FRAMES.

Atalanta	68	145	241	318	391	460	530	600	675	751
Brooklyn	89	166	260	352	413	509	593	665	732	796

Averages—Atalanta Wheelmen, 150 1-5; Brooklyn Bicycle Club, 159 1-5. Scorers—C. W. Smith and E. Allen Smith. Umpire—E. W. McNeill.

SECOND GAME.
ATALANTA WHEELMEN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Olozaga	0	7	3	148
Halsey	1	4	5	135
Hornpack	2	3	5	142
Budd	1	5	4	143
Terbell	2	4	4	149
Total	6	23	21	717

BROOKLYN BICYCLE CLUB.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Anderson	0	4	6	130
Hobby	1	5	4	150
Stebbins	3	4	3	177
Leach	1	5	4	139
Allen	6	3	1	226
Total	11	21	18	822

FRAMES.

Atalanta W.	77	141	189	252	307	381	472	565	638	717
Brooklyn B. C.	81	144	193	266	341	447	545	639	730	822

Averages—Brooklyns, 1642-5; Atalantas, 143 2-5. Scorers—C. W. Smith, E. Allen Smith. Umpire—E. W. McNeill.

ROADSTERS KEEP ON WINNING.

Secured Two More Victories from the Tourist Cycle Club of Paterson.

RAHWAY, N. J., Jan. 31.—The Union County Roadsters still continue to pile up victories in the Metropolitan Bowling League. To-night they easily defeated the Tourists of Paterson in two games, and the scores were 779 to 715 and 871 to 623. The low score made in the first game would indicate poor bowling, but it was replete with brilliant spares.

In the first game the Roadsters started off with a lead of 19 pins, and steadily increased it to the end. At no time were the Tourists within hailing distance.

The Roadsters began the second game with a lead of 40 pins, and started off to retrieve their small score of the first game. Strikes and spares were made with precision. A large crowd was attracted to the alleys by the rumor that Dr. E. B. Silvers, proprietor of the alleys, would attempt to stop the game on account of the noise, as a theatrical company was playing up stairs. This proved to be without foundation, and they went away disappointed.

The Roadsters have, since Dec. 15, won twenty-three of the twenty-four games rolled, and unless they lose all the remaining games their hold on first place is secure. As to-night's contests were the last home games of the Roadsters, a large number of friends were on hand to cheer them on. After the games a heated conversation arose as to who was the better bowler, Blacker of the Roadsters or Bogart of the Tourists. A game was arranged, and Black came out victorious, 159 to 150.

The scores were:

FIRST GAME.
UNION COUNTY ROADSTERS.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Black	1	7	2	169
Martin	3	4	3	167
Chamberlin	2	3	5	144
Mooney	3	3	4	158
Howard	2	4	4	146
Total	11	21	18	779

TOURISTS.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Balding	2	3	5	143
Strong	2	4	4	150
Sterrith	2	5	3	157
Bogart	0	5	5	134
Seymour	1	4	5	131
Total	7	21	27	715

FRAMES.

Roadsters	76	151	228	303	381	460	555	629	716	779
Tourists	57	130	199	270	345	415	492	560	640	715

Averages—Union County Roadsters, 155 4-5; Tourists, 143. Scorers—C. H. Carpenter and J. Jaques. Umpires—G. D. White and E. B. Slater.

SECOND GAME.
U. C. R. BOWLING CLUB.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Black	4	3	3	178
Martin	4	4	2	171
Chamberlain	2	8	0	187
Mooney	1	8	1	178
Howard	0	8	2	157
Total	11	31	8	871

TOURISTS.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Balding	0	2	8	113
Strong	1	1	8	108
Sterrith	0	3	7	114
Bogart	2	4	4	155
Seymour	2	2	4	133
Total	5	12	31	623

FRAMES.

U. C. R.	95	167	241	330	415	522	613	707	783	871
Tourists	55	145	202	278	344	397	459	507	566	623

Averages—Roadsters, 174 1-5; Tourists, 124 3-5.

PURITANS IN HARD LUCK.

Lost Two Games by Small Margins in Harlem Republican Club Tourney.

There was a small attendance at the three games between the Puritan, Standard, and Phoenix teams in the Harlem Republican Club league tournament, rolled at the Harlem Republican Club last night. Both the first and second games were close and exciting, and could not be decided until the last frames.

The contestants in the first game were Puritan and Phoenix II. As both teams are evenly matched, a good game was looked for. Phoenix II. took the lead, but could hold it no longer than the sixth frame, when Puritan forged ahead and looked like a sure winner, but the Phoenix II. boys put in a Garrison finish, and won by three pins.

In the second game, the Puritan five tried conclusions with the Standard team. The Standard five took the lead, and were never headed, winning by six pins.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.
PURITAN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Bensen	1	2	7	124
Jones	4	3	3	169
Kraft	5	1	4	190
Raymond	1	5	4	142
Hamann	1	4	5	137
Total	12	15	23	762

PHOENIX II.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
McLean	3	3	4	159
Pearse	3	4	3	163
Wustlich	1	4	5	134
Hamilton	1	5	4	151
Currie	0	8	2	158
Total	8	24	18	765

FRAMES.

Puritan	74	132	219	295	380	474	549	611	698	762
Phoenix II.	91	157	230	304	389	458	532	606	688	765

Averages—Puritan, 152 2-5; Phoenix II., 153. Scorers—H. H. Johnson and M. A. Bauer. Umpire—Dr. Palmer.

SECOND GAME.
STANDARD.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Wyman	3	8	4	151
Huson	3	2	5	134
Whaley	3	5	2	183
Du Mahaut	1	5	4	141
Thompson	5	4	1	196
Totals	15	19	16	805

PURITAN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Bensen	2	6	2	167
Jones	2	5	3	157
Kraft	3	2	5	142
Raymond	3	4	3	166
Hamann	2	5	3	167
Totals	12	22	16	799

FRAMES.

Standard	68	164	253	337	413	491	578	662	737	805
Puritan	63	143	245	323	397	483	550	618	719	799

Averages—Standard, 161; Puritan, 159 4-5. Scorers—A. P. Brown and A. U. Du Mahaut. Umpire—D. E. Gaddis.

WEIGHTS FOR BROOKLYN HANDICAP

Ramapo to Carry 127 Pounds in the Big Race at Gravesend.

The weights for the Brooklyn Handicap, to be run at Gravesend this Spring, have been assigned by W. S. Vosburgh. Ramapo is biven top weight at 127 pounds, and Sir Walter 124. The weights follow:

Name.	Weight.	Name.	Weight.
Ramapo, 5	127	Sister Mary, 5	107
Sir Walter, 5	124	Declare, 4	106
Dr. Rice, 5	122	Buckrene, 4	106
Rey El Santa Anita, 4	118	Matt Byrnes, 4	105
Rubicon, 4	118	Hornpipe, 4	105
Sport, 5	114	Patrician, 4	104
Lazzarone, 4	114	Counter Tenor, 3	100
Lehman, 4	111	The Commoner, 3	100
Mr. Francis, 5	110	Bathampton, 4	100
Bassetlaw, 5	109	Ed. Kearney, 4	97
Leonawell, 6	108	Song and Dance, 4	97
Ray S., 6	108	Assignee, 4	95
Hugh Penny, 5	107	Arcas, 3	95
Sir Knight, 4	107	Baroness, 4	93

Horses in the Boulevard Handicap, at one mile and an eighth, will carry the following weights:

Name.	Weight.	Name.	Weight.
The Commoner	124	Kennel	107
Connoisseur	122	Holloway	106
Salvation	122	Bombazette	105
Rey del Caredes	120	Rosedale	105
Keenan	119	Shadow Dance colt	104
Anisette	114	Monte Carlo	103
Dolabra	113	Arcas	103
Sabilla	113	Midgely	100
The Sage	113	Sun Up	100
Gutta Percha	112	Firebrand	100
Bright Phoebus	111	Belmar	100
Monaco	109	Maretti	97
Doe colt	109	Dero	95
Nanki Pooh	108	Hailstone	95

Poolroom Brokers' New Plan.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 31.—Poolroom brokers think that they have hit upon a plan which will allow them to get around the prohibitory provisions of the new Constitution and carry on business as before. It is by the organization of telegraph companies, over whose lines they stipulate to transmit money, &c. The first of these was incorporated last Fall, with headquarters in this city. It is known as the Municipal Telegraph Company, and its headquarters are in the "White House," run by John Mack. It is conducting business now under an injunction order of the court, restraining interference by the authorities, pending a decision of its right to do the class of business carried on.

The Suburban Telegraph Company of Westchester was incorporated to-day, with a capital of $10,000. Its business is to be carried on in Westchester, New-York, Kings, Queens, Suffolk, Saratoga, and Erie Counties, and in other States. The Directors are William Bryant, James McCullom, Thomas P. Tighe, Michael McGoniegal, George E. Shepard, Thomas Lloyd, and Thomas Conlon, all of New-York.

THE TEAM NOW ASSURED.

Slosson Will Find Six Amateurs to Meet Chicago Players at Billiards.

Wilson P. Foss, one of the best amateur billiard players in the city, yesterday consented to George F. Slosson's proposition to make up one of a team of six amateurs to play a like number of Chicago men, if the games can be played before April 1. Mr. Stark, winner of the recent tournament at Slosson's rooms, will also be a member of such a team, to play for a suitable trophy to be offered to the winning team. The match now seems pretty certain, as four other players can certainly be secured.

In case anything should happen to prevent the formation of a team, Mr. Foss says he will play any single amateur player in Chicago for any prize "from a seventy-five-cent billiard cue up to anything that may be suggested, except money." The play for the latter is barred because he does not wish to become a professional.

Plans are now being perfected for an amateur tournament between players in this city and Brooklyn. The plans are not yet perfected, but a team of a half dozen men men each is suggested. This tournament, if perfected, will bring together the best of the club players in the two cities, gentlemen who could not take part in a home-and-home match with Chicago gentlemen, as their business would interfere.

Zimmerman, the champion bicycle rider, was the centre of attraction at Slosson's rooms last evening, where he was one of a party engaged in a game of continuous pool. "Zimmy" can't play pool as well as he can ride a "bike," for as a result of one of the games, he and his partner were forced to pay for the supper, a bottle of wine, and the cigars for a party of four. And Zimmerman played pretty good pool at that.

Fournil will play his last game in this country this evening, when he will play 500 points against Maurice Daly, and follow it with an exhibition of fancy shots. Last evening Fournil defeated Daly 500 to 354, but neither player was in very good form. Fournil's highest run was 74, and Daly's 54.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

—A reduction in the fare has been secured for delegates to the League of American Wheelmen meeting, to be held this month in this city. Delegates will pay full fare in purchasing tickets to New-York, but also secure a certificate from railroad ticket agents. This certificate will be indorsed by Secretary Bassett at the meeting, upon which a one-third fare ticket can be obtained for the return.

—The bowling game in the Wheelmen's League scheduled for to-night, between Columbia's and Bushwick Wheelmen, has been postponed till Feb. 15, as the Bushwicks have a reception and entertainment this evening at Arlon Hall, Wall Street, near Broadway, Brooklyn.

—New-York Bicycle Club will have its annual run in the early Spring. The riders will probably go to Delaware Water Gap, and spend a day or two at that resort.

—The Century Wheelmen of Philadelphia have decided to improve their clubhouse, at 1,600 North Broad Street. A new front will be put on the building.

—The Mercury Wheel Club of Flushing will move into new quarters by May 1. This club will probably have a meeting in the Long Island circuit.

—The Postley Cycle Club has engaged club quarters in the new hall of the Berkeley Lyceum Athletic Club.

—The Peabody Wheelmen is the title of a new bicycle club formed in Port Richmond, Penn.

—Quaker City Wheelmen of Philadelphia are to publish a monthly paper called The Quaker.

—The Century Wheelmen of Philadelphia has 325 names on its membership roll.

—The Kings County Wheelmen will hold their annual race meet in June.

WHIST EVENINGS FOR WOMEN.

New Feature of the Knickerbocker Whist Club a Great Success.

The Knickerbocker Whist Club tried a new feature in their club life Wednesday evening, and it was far more of a success than the members had hoped for. This was a "ladies' night," the first entertainment of the kind ever given by the club. It is not likely to be the last before the season closes. Among the ladies present were many wives of the members, and others who are enthusiastic whist players, but who do not always have the opportunity of meeting such a lot of able players as can be found among the Knickerbockers.

The greater part of the evening was spent in playing several rounds of compass whist. In this the north and south players remain stationary, while the east and west partners change after each hand is played, going from table to table, until the compass of the room is accomplished. Fifteen tables were kept in play, four boards to a table, and the scene was a lively one.

The total number of points made by the north and south partners was 1,287, the east and west getting 1,200. The individual teams making the highest winning averages were: North and South Players—Mr. Freeman and Mrs. Blythe, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Watson, Dr. Cramer and Mrs. Fisher, Mr. J. H. Magee and Mrs. Oliver. East and West—Mr. and Mrs. Ruggles, Mr. and Mrs. Newman, Mr. and Mrs. David.

Among the others present and who took part in the scientific game were President E. A. Smith and Mrs. Smith, Dr. Rounds and Mrs. Rounds, Mr. and Mrs. Ruggles, Dr. Tuttle, Mr. Page Watson and Miss Shafer, Mr. and Mrs. Fisher, Major Gilbert, Mr. J. L. Taylor, Mr. H. C. Skinner and Miss Fisher, Mr. Beebe, Mr. and Mrs. Dunbar, Mr. Floyd, and Miss Alley, Mr. and Mrs. Adams.

The entertainment was arranged by the Card Committee, of which T. E. Otis is Chairman. The club has decided to give "ladies' evenings" at least once a month throughout the remainder of the season. About 100 in all were present last Wednesday night. It was held in the large rooms of the Knickerbocker Club, in the St. Cloud Hotel, their new quarters.

The chief topic of interest at present among the members is the coming whist tournament with the Brooklyn clubs. The Knickerbockers will enter a team of fifty men to play a similar number from the Brooklyn whist clubs. It will take place about the second week in February, and will be the largest whist tournament ever played by a body of New-York whist men.

Harvard to Play the "Giants."

"Mike" Tiernan has signed a contract with the New-York Baseball Club, and Director Freedman has it locked up in his safe. Manager Moore of the Harvard nine visited Mr. Freedman yesterday, and made arrangements for the third game between Yale and Harvard, if one is necessary to be played, on the Polo Grounds. Harvard will play two games with the New-Yorks after the latter return from their Southern trip. Harvard's nine has not played here for several years.

CALENDAR OF SPORTS.

FRIDAY, FEB. 1.

Bowling.—Bank Clerks' League, Academy Alleys, on East Fourteenth Street; Harlem Republican Club League tournament

Entertainment and reception of Bushwick Wheelmen, at Arlon Hall, Wall Street, near Broadway, Brooklyn.

SATURDAY, FEB. 2.

Bowling.—Drug Clerks' League, at 198 Church Street.

MONDAY, FEB. 4.

Bowling.—Bushwick Wheelmen vs. Montauk Wheelmen, at American Alleys, Hamburg and Greene Avenues, Brooklyn.

Meeting of the Excelsior Cycle Club, at 1,786 Broadway.

Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Good Roads Association, at the South Brooklyn Wheelmen clubhouse, Seventh Avenue and Ninth Street, Brooklyn.

TUESDAY, FEB. 5.

Bowling—Manhattan Bicycle Club vs. Montauk Wheelmen, at 331 Bowery; Brooklyn interclub tournament.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 6.

Bowling.—Castle Points vs. Columbia, at Hoboken; Atalantas vs. Montauks, at Newark; Tourists vs. Manhattans, at Paterson.

THURSDAY, FEB. 7.

Bowling.—Brooklyn Bicycle Club vs. Union County Roadsters, at 1,409 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Harlem Republican League.

Yachting.—Meeting of New-York Yacht Club, 8:30 P. M.; meeting of Riverside Yacht Club.

TO WITHHOLD POLICEMEN'S PAY

Gen. Kerwin, as Treasurer of the Police Board, Acts in the Case of the Ten Accused by the Civil Service Board.

Gen. Kerwin, Treasurer of the Police Department, gave orders yesterday to withhold this month's pay of the following members of the force: Roundsman Joseph Devlin of Union Market, Patrolmen Dennis Keating and Adolph W. Rehage of East Eighty-eighth Street, Herman F. Ludwig and John Flatley of Mulberry Street, Richard Burk of East Thirty-fifth Street, Edgar F. Douglass of East Sixty-seventh Street, John R. Krushinsky of Morrisania, John Dowling of Tremont, and Solomon Cohen of West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Stations.

These are the men who, it is alleged, obtained their appointments through fraudulent civil service examinations. The Civil Service Board notified the Police Commissioners that it had revoked the certificates of eligibility, and advised the Police Board to dismiss the men from the force.

The Commissioners appealed to the Corporation Counsel for an opinion as to whether they had power to dismiss. The Corporation Counsel has not yet rendered the opinion, and last week the Civil Service Reform Association sent a communication to Treasurer Kerwin, demanding that the pay of the ten be withheld. The board has since asked the Corporation Counsel for an opinion as to whether the Treasurer can legally pay the men or not. No word was received from Mr. Clark.

"I have decided to withhold the pay of the ten policemen who, it is charged, obtained their appointments through fraudulent civil service examinations," Gen. Kerwin said. "I have taken this action pending an opinion from the Corporation Counsel as to whether I could legally pay the men. The Civil Service Board has certified that the appointments of the ten policemen were illegal, and the Civil Service Reform Association has demanded that their pay should be withheld. Under the statute, I render myself liable if I pay the men, if it is an absolute fact that they secured their positions through fraud. For that reason, I have decided to withhold their pay until the Corporation Counsel decides what is right for the Board of Police to do in these cases.

"These men were appointed after the Civil Service Board had certified that they were eligible. Now, after they have been policemen several years, and good policemen, too, the Civil Service Board certifies that they were not eligible for appointment, and wants the Police Board to dismiss them. The men will, of course, eventually get their pay."

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night to 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

1:50 A. M.—289 East Ninety-eighth Street; Philip Man; dwelling; damage trifling.

4:55 A. M.—90 Wall Street; Norton & Co.; damage trifling.

9:55 A. M.—201 West Twenty-sixth Street; J. J. Bluner; dwelling; damage slight.

12:45 P. M.—257 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street; Alexander Hue; dwelling; damage, $300.

1:45 P. M.—35 East Thirtieth Street; Mrs. Loomis; dwelling; no damage.

2:50 P. M.—12 Bayard Street; Meyer London; dwelling; no damage.

3:55 P. M.—29 Sutton Place; Michael Sullivan; dwelling; damage, $150.

5:55 P. M.—204 Rivington Street; Abraham Lagher; damage, $10.

6:55 P. M.—209 East Houston Street; Samuel Schweisheimer; damage, $15.

Ladies' Reception at the St. Nicholas.

The St. Nicholas Club, 7 West Forty-fourth Street, held its first ladies' reception since it moved into its new quarters last evening. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Francis H. Davies, Dr. H. S. Norris, William L. Skidmore, Edward Quintard, Walter Rutherford, John A. Carter, Mr. and Mrs. N. G. Sherwood, Mr. and Mrs. Francis A. Dugro, Henry W. Bibey, Dr. Delavan Bloodgood, Clifford C. Goodwin, James W. Fellows, Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Anable, Mrs. W. B. Hayden, Miss Hayden, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Van Arsdale.

Boarders Wanted.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,269 Broadway, 32d Street. Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

1.—46th ST., 25 EAST.—Pleasant, sunny connecting front rooms

BY FOR[illegible]

Mr. Curtis Will Submit Their Offer to the Cabinet.

FOR A HUNDRED MILLION 4 PER CENTS

To be Issued on a 3 1-2 Per Cent. Basis—Hopes of a Sound-Money Majority—Mr. Curtis May Return at Once.

Assistant Secretary William E. Curtis of the Treasury Department will submit to Secretary Carlisle, and through him to the Cabinet, at its meeting to-day, a proposition for the issue of $100,000,000 4 per cent. bonds on a 3½ per cent. basis.

This will be the result of Mr. Curtis's visit yesterday to this city. If the offer should be accepted, a bid for the entire issue will be made, and the gold in payment for the bonds will come from Europe.

The proposition is not nearly as good for the Government as those arranged by New-York bankers for the 5 per cent. loans of last February and November, one of these loans having cost the Government 3 per cent., and the other fractionally less.

The reason for the change of basis is that the Government's credit has declined.

Failure by Congress to authorize gold bonds and the inability of the President or Secretary of the Treasury to incur specific gold obligations without authority from Congress have made bankers distrustful of coin bonds such as are now authorized.

Their distrust is measured at present by one-half of 1 per cent. per year on United States bonds. The 4 per cents will have nearly twelve and one-half years to run.

Assistant Secretary Curtis confined his attention yesterday to foreign bankers. He met them at the Sub-Treasury.

He informed his callers that he had been sent from Washington to learn the terms on which a loan for $100,000,000 could be placed, but that he could make no assurances for the Treasury Department. Those with whom he talked were August Belmont, whose house represents the Rothschilds; J. Pierpont Morgan, Mr. Crane of Baring, Magoun & Co.; James Speyer of Speyer & Co., Maurice S. Wormser of I. & S. Wormser, Ernst Thalmann of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., Mr. Meyer of Lazard Frères, Henry R. Ickelheimer of Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., and Isaac N. Seligman of J. & W. Seligman.

Some of the callers were received singly and others in groups.

Mr. Curtis learned at once that a distinction was drawn abroad between coin and gold bonds; that gold bonds could be floated readily, at less than 3 per cent., and that coin bonds must pay a higher rate.

In regard to subscriptions he is said to have been informed that the house of Rothschilds would subscribe for $50,000,000, and that the connections of the other houses with whom he consulted would subscribe for $50,000,000, subscriptions to be pooled for the entire issue.

It was understood that if the loan were placed in this way a good part of it might stand as a credit abroad, shipments to be made here on account of it in sums and at intervals to be arranged.

The understanding was also clear that the Government would not depart from the usual form of public proposals for the issue, by which bids would be invited, and awards made in the usual way.

When the conferences ended, Mr. Curtis left the Sub-Treasury, saying that he intended to go to Washington in the afternoon, and that he might return to-morrow. This was construed to mean that further negotiations might be desirable, all depending on to-day's action by the President's Cabinet.

Although Mr. Curtis seemed to devote his attention to the foreign bankers, he had put out lines of inquiry distinct from those of the conference room. In some of them foreign houses were concerned. He asked if arrangements might be made by which, if Congress should authorize a gold bond at 3 per cent. after the issue of the 4 per cent bond, the latter might be retired in favor of the former on a gold bond basis.

He was assured that foreign houses would gladly make the exchange, paying a premium doubtless for a 3 per cent. gold bond.

This inquiry was said to be prompted by encouraging progress in an effort at Washington to unite sound money men of both parties on a gold bond bill.

Reports from Washington were that those who have this plan in hand feel hopeful of putting old party differences aside in order that a division may now be squarely made with gold and silver as the only issues. If this could be brought about there could be no question, it is said, of a strong sound money majority.

Mr. Curtis was also concerned to know what the banks might do if the Government wished the use of their gold pending negotiations for a bond issue. This question was broached at the Clearing House, where several Presidents of prominent banks had gathered for the annual meeting of the Clearing House Building Association. Among those in attendance were Bank Presidents Williams of the Chemical, Nash of the Corn Exchange, Tappen of the Gallatin, Simmons of the Fourth, Perkins of the Importers and Traders', and Clarke of the American Exchange.

The gold situation came before the meeting as if casually, but no one failed to see design in it. In the discussion it was asked if the banks would be willing to accept greenbacks for their gold in case the Government needed gold on call. Provision was, of course, to be made for the return of the gold as soon as it could be brought from abroad.

No definite answer was given to this question, but the conferrees reached an understanding that gold would be surrendered for temporary use by the Government on such conditions. Later in the day the same inquiry was made of banks not represented at the meeting, with results generally similar.

Mr. Curtis had all this information to carry with him to Washington. It need not be supposed that, except in its detail, it will be new to the President or to Secretary Carlisle. Mr. Belmont's visit to Washington had doubtless prepared the authorities there for what might be expected.

Mr. Curtis had opportunity yesterday for frequent communication with Mr. Carlisle by telegraph or telephone. The temper of the banks had not been sounded, although their course in other emergencies had been so unselfish and so free from resentment of official affront, fancied or real, that their aid in the way proposed need not have been a matter of doubt.

Moreover, the banks have everything to gain in a comfortable condition of the Treasury. Self-interest apart from other considerations would lead them to assist any plan for financial ease or improvement.

It is more than likely, however, that, if the banks are to help the Treasury, objection will be heard from them to any plan that may contemplate a Government credit abroad. Bank officers who were consulted yesterday thought a foreign loan desirable if it were to provide definitely for receipts of gold from abroad. They saw no reason why gold loaned by foreigners should be favored by deferred deliveries, since loans by Americans had been promptly delivered.

Questions were raised by them whether [illegible]ment, directly or by agent, could [illegible] exercise the function of dealing in foreign exchange. Objections of this kind will be elaborated probably as negotiations proceed.

The presence of Mr. Curtis at the Sub-Treasury did not interfere with the orders of shippers or of others wishing gold for notes. Withdrawals reached $2,277,000, of which $1,920,000 was for export. There was withdrawn at Chicago $100,000. The Treasury gold reserve stands at $42,361,966.

HAS SERVED ITS LAST MEAL

Metropolitan Hotel Will Entertain No More Guests — History of the Famous Broadway Hostelry.

This hotel and restaurant will close Thursday, Jan. 31. The last meal served will be dinner on that day.
HILDRETH & ALLEN.

This announcement, posted near the office, was the death sentence of the Metropolitan Hotel. It was carried out last night, and the old half-way house caravansary is but a memory. Soon office and business buildings will cover its site.

The hotel was nearly as old as The New-York Times, which Sept. 2, 1852, published an account of its opening.

The proprietors at the time were the Leland Brothers, Charles, William, Warren, and Simcon. They began business with a house that was full before the opening banquet ended. That night at Niblo's, Mlle. De Melisse danced a pas de deux, and Miss Fitzpatrick played Letitia Hardy in the "Belle's Stratagem," and was supported by Mrs. Sloane and Messrs. Wheatleigh, Lynne, Sloane, Leach, and Fleming.

The Metropolitan was erected on historic ground. It was part of what was known as Bayard's Farm, which was bisected by the Middle Road, now Brodway. S. Van Rensselaer paid $15,000 for the site of Niblo's Garden and the Metropolitan Hotel when the trustees of the Nicholas Bayard estate sold the property, nearly 100 years ago. The first use to which the lots were put was the establishment of a circus known as "The Stadium." They were afterward used as a drilling ground for the militia. Seventy-five years ago the Columbian Gardens, a place of Summer recreation, were there, and a few years later the Sans Souci Theatre took their place. Surrounding the lots were pleasant suburban residences, among them that of James Fenimore Cooper.

William Niblo came upon the scene in 1829, when he leased a house at 576 Broadway and transformed it into a hotel. Niblo was a Boniface, and a tavern keeper, and wanted an up-town establishment. He leased his new house from Charles H. Hall, a liveryman and a tenant of Van Rensselaer, and when he had profitable patrons he added a concert hall, and later on a garden, with novel and lavish al fresco delights. Subsequently Hall's stable nearby was shifted on the grounds and was made a theatre, which was destroyed by fire April 18, 1846.

Niblo's Garden Theatre was opened July 30, 1849, and two years later Niblo retired from its management. At that time the ground on which were the garden and theatre was valued at $200,000. Niblo suggested the building of a hotel to the owner of the property, and Van Rensselaer spent $600,000 in erecting the five-story brownstone hotel which is soon to be razed. Niblo was to have conducted it, but, his wife dying, he abandoned business, and the Lelands leased the place. A. T. Stewart afterward bought the property for $530,000. It is to-day valued at $1,600,000.

The Lelands closed the Metropolitan March 27, 1871. Their business for nearly nineteen years had been great and profitable, but their profits were sunk in speculations.

The caravansery, to which a magnificent ballroom was added in 1866, was not long idle. Almost as soon as the property of the Lelands was sold, workmen were employed thoroughly to overhaul the house, and large contracts were signed for furniture and equipments. The new lessees were Tweed and Garfield, the first named being Richard Tweed, son of "Boss" William M. Tweed.

Tweed & Garfield opened their hotel Aug. 28, 1871, with the wild extravagance that characterized their management. More than 1,200 persons were feasted on this occasion, and as much wine was wasted as was drunk. The magnificence of the new régime attracted a class of guests that paid without question for a time, but the "ring" associations of the senior member of the firm militated against sound business success, and the collapse of the elder Tweed left the partners without a banker, and they went out of business eighteen months after they started.

They were promptly succeeded by the firm of Breslin, Purcell & Co., which consisted of James H. Breslin, E. C. Purcell, Peter Gardner, J. C. Acker, and Henry Gilsey. Under this management the hotel was conducted until the Autumn of 1877, when A. T. Stewart decided to run it for his own profit, and Henry Clair was placed in charge. Clair was a bon vivant and a man about town. While he was in charge of the place the cuisine and accommodations were of the first order, but his management was unprofitable.

He was succeeded in 1885 by John M. Otter, who was a theoretical hotel man, having been graduated from Mr. Stewart's store. Mr. Otter erred on the side of rigid economy, and as a result of his management the estate leased the hotel Feb. 27, 1890, to Hildreth & Allen—D. M. and Walter E. Hildreth and Flavius J. Allen, well-known and esteemed bonifaces. Their management was liberal and popular, but they became convinced that profitable hotelkeeping had moved further uptown, so they decided not to renew their lease, while the owners of the property concluded to devote it to other purposes.

Some notable social events and gatherings made the hotel famous in its early years. The banquet to celebrate the successful laying of the Atlantic cable in 1868 was given in its dining hall, and the first dinner of the Hotel Men's Metropolitan Benevolent Association was given there.

The most remarkable entertainment at the Metropolitan was that of "Japanese Tommy," Tateish Onojero, and other Japanese dignitaries and their suites in 1860. They occupied the second floor of the hotel from June 17 to June 29, when they left for Japan on the Niagara. Their stay in New-York was a season of brilliant fêtes in their honor.

The climax of the enthusiastic hospitality was the ball given in Niblo's Theatre and Christy's Concert Room, which were transformed into dazzlingly gorgeous dancing halls by the Councilmen at the expense of the city Jan. 25. Descriptions of the ball exhausted the vocabulary of the scribes of the time.

Lotta Crabtree, the actress, made her first Eastern début in the ballroom of the hotel.

Of the guests of the hotel the most famous have passed away. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant was a transient patron for many years. A. D. Barbour made it his town headquarters. John Graham, the famous criminal lawyer, lived and died there. Henry or "Hank" Smith, "the Poor Boy of the Mohawk," who was a Police Commissioner and gained the title of Tammany Republican, died at the hotel. One of the last of the guests who left was the veteran Police Headquarters Detective Timothy Goldren, who had made it his home for many years. "Tim" moved to the Ashland House.

There was no ceremony yesterday over the closing of the hotel, but some old employes were mournful over the iconoclastic decree of fate.

THE THEATRE HAT NUISANCE

Efforts of State Legislatures to Abate It by Means of Prohibitory Laws Not Necessary.

The bills which are being introduced in different State Legislatures with a view of abating the nuisance caused by the wearing of big hats by women in the theatres are the subject of a good deal of merriment among theatrical managers. New-York and New-Jersey have such measures under consideration, but they threw the entire burden on the management, giving no thought to the nuisance itself. They provide a remedy for the man or woman whose view is obstructed by the big hat, by allowing him or her to demand the price of his or her admission at the box office, and get it. The real offender, however, may retain her seat and enjoy the performance without let or hindrance. In Illinois, however, a bill has been introduced which aims to punish the offender. It makes it a misdemeanor for any person occupying a seat in a theatre to obstruct the view of any other person by "the wearing of any hat, bonnet, or other unseemly head covering," after having been notified to remove the same, and provides that persons who persist in wearing their hats after receiving due notification shall be fined $25.

In speaking of the proposed laws, a leading New-York manager said yesterday:

"They are absurd on the face of them, and, in addition to that, they are not needed. In the first place, no gentleman who finds himself behind a high hat in a theatre, though he may groan inwardly, will ever think of leaving the house on that account. He has come to see the play, and he has had too much experience in the past in dodging high hats to make it probable that he will abandon his original purpose, give up the play, and demand his money back. No American gentleman would even think of asking a lady who is a stranger to him to remove her hat, so that the provision of the law assuming this is absurd on the face of it.

"But independently of the absurdity of the proposed law, because it would prove a dead letter in its execution, there is absolutely no necessity for any legislation on the subject. The big hat in the theatre is a nuisance which will remedy itself, if it is given time to do so. The women are beginning to realize the inconvenience caused by their hats, and are taking the matter into their own hands. Many of them have special hats for use when they go to the theatre—hats so small that they obstruct the vision of nobody. Many others, and this number is constantly growing, remove their hats, as do the gentlemen, and hold them during the performance. These find that they are more comfortable without the hats than with them, and they tell their friends, who try the experiment on their next visit to the theatre. This will grow, like other fads, and it will not be many months before you will find every head uncovered in a theatre. The attempt to legislate on this subject has come too late. The sensible women of America are already doing themselves what these laws undertake to make them do."

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—Musicale by Miss Callender and Miss de Forest.—The second musicale of a series of four was given last night by Miss Callendar and Miss de Forest at their home in the Tiffany house, 7 East Seventy-second Street. The following was rendered:

1. Overture, "Carneval".....Berlioz
2. Songs, with Piano.....
M. Maurel.
3. Song of the Rhine Maidens, "Götterdämmerung".....Wagner
4. Aria from "Xextus,".....Händel
Mme. Eames.
5. Intermezzo from "Pagliacci".....
Leoncavallo
6. Songs, with piano.....
M. Maurel.
7. Hester, scene at the brook, (Act II., "The Scarlet Letter")..Damrosch
Mme. Eames.
8. Ballet music.....Moskowski
9. Duet, "Crudel! perche".....Mozart
Mme. Eames and M. Maurel.
10. Marché slave.....Tschaikowsky

The music was rendered by the New-York Symphony Orchestra, Walter Damrosch, conductor, Mme. Emma Eames and M. Maurel sang to piano accompaniment, after a light supper had been served at 10 o'clock.

—Mrs. T. P. Selinger's Reception to Mr. and Mrs. Tree.—Mrs. Jean Paul Selinger of Boston gave a reception at the Murray Hill Hotel yesterday afternoon in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Beerbohm Tree. The hostess looked charming in a blue satin gown and yellow violets. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Wilson, Mrs. W. F. Morse, Mrs. Beaumont Smith, Miss Cunis, Mrs. Sophie Bregan, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Stevens of Boston, Mrs. Frank Leslie, Mrs. Henry Hall, Mrs. St. Felix, Gen. and Mrs. C. H. T. Collis, Mrs. H. W. Hollenberg, Miss Anderson, Mrs. T. P. T. Rallis, Myron H. Whitredge of Boston, Mrs. Mary Sargent Hopkins of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Blood, Mrs. James R. Franklin, Mrs. Matt Morgan, Mrs. Anna Kathoryn Weaver, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Rosenfeld, Mrs. John J. Lapham, Mme. Natali Graham, Mrs. William Tod Helmuth, Mrs. Leonel Ross Anthony, William Gillette, Countess de Montaign, Henry Neville and Mr. and Mrs. Guarracino.

—Social Incidents Yesterday.—Among the minor social incidents yesterday were the luncheons given by Mrs. Charles S. Abercrombie of 25 East Twenty-sixth Street and Miss Elizabeth Gallatine, teas by Mrs. J. B. Moffet and Mrs. J. Hedges Crowell, receptions by Mrs. Roger A. Pryor and Mrs. Trenor L. Park, and the dinner given by Dr. and Mrs. W. Seward Webb.

—Dartmouth Alumni Dinner.—The Dartmouth Alumni Association of New-York will hold its thirty-first annual banquet at Delmonico's this evening. Dr. Tucker, the President of Dartmouth College, and a number of distinguished alumni have promised to be present and addsess the members of the association.

—Mrs. Bend's Dinner.—Mrs. George H. Bend of 1 East Thirty-fourth Street has sent out cards for a dinner party on Feb. 9.

—The Astor Dinner.—Mrs. Astor will give a dinner party to-morrow night.

—Engagement Announced.—The engagement of Miss Irene James, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. James, to Reginald Cowles of Detroit is announced.

—Reception of Mrs. C. S. Van Rensselaer.—Mrs. C. S. Van Rensselaer of 27 West Eleventh Street will give a reception this afternoon from 4 to 7 o'clock.

—Mrs. Gardner's Reception.—The Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. Gardner of 607 Fifth Avenue have sent out cards for a small evening reception on Feb. 4.

Assignment of a Powder Company.

The Leonard Smokeless Powder Company, with offices at 15 Broad Street, this city, and at Nashville, Tenn., made an assignment yesterday to Benjamin S. Harmon.

The company is a Tennessee corporation. It was organized in August, 1893, with a capital stock of $10,000,000, to manufacture gunpowder, high explosives, and fixed ammunition. It has a factory at Baychester, N. Y. The officers are: President—C. F. Meek; Treasurer—W. H. Macnabb; Secretary—Lieut. G. V. Whistler. John H. Brown was previously the President.

Treasurer Macnabb was seen at the office of the company, in the Mills Building, yesterday, but he refused to give any details of the failure, except to say that the liabilities are merely nominal, all being to the stockholders, except a few hundred dollars. He referred inquirers to the assignee, who was then in Baychester.

Since the company was formed, the work has been largely experimental, which, it is said, cost a great deal of money.

NORWAY CABINET RESIGNS

A Familiar Scene of the Painful Struggle for Independence.

LABOR OF THE RADICAL STORTHING

The Seafaring People Should Have Their Representatives Abroad, but King Oscar Must Retain Sweden.

CHRISTIANIA, Jan. 31.—Emil Stang, the Conservative leader, and his Cabinet have resigned their offices.

Resignations of Cabinets in Norway are caused by one perpetual question, the terms of union with Sweden and the leaders of political parties that the changes of votes in the Storthing elevate to the Presidency of the State Council are always Stang, the Conservative, or Steen, the Liberal.

In the speech from the throne this year, King Oscar insisted, as usual, on the necessity of union with Sweden, and in the debate on the speech the opposition insisted, as usual, on the necessity of amending the terms of the union.

In February, 1891, a motion demanding greater independence for Norway in the foreign policy of Norway and Sweden was carried in the Storthing by 59 to 55 votes. The result was then, as it is now, the resignation of Stang.

The Liberal leader, Steen, after much difficulty succeeded in forming a new ministry, and a general election was held in September, resulting in a large majority in favor of separating the foreign affairs of Norway and Sweden.

In June, 1892, the Storthing passed a resolution in favor of independent Consulates which King Oscar refused to sanction, and the Ministry, in consequence, resigned. A dead-lock ensued, and, in July, a resolution was passed asking M. Steen to remain in office, and deferring the Consulate question.

In January, 1893, the Norwegian members of the Joint Council of State proposed that the consular fees paid by Norwegian ships abroad should be paid to the Norwegian Treasury. In reply, the Swedish Minister of Foreign Affairs suggested that a compromise might be effected in the appointment of a common Foreign Minister, either a Norwegian or a Swede.

The Radical majority in Norway refused to accept the suggestion, and Bjornsen declared, in opposition to the Radical majority, that the question should be left to the general election of 1894. But the Storthing, by 84 votes to 50, carried a resolution reviving the demand for consular fees and rejecting the negotiations proposed by the Conservatives and Moderates.

The King refused to sanction the Storthing's action, Steen's Ministry resigned, and the Storthing, by 63 votes to 51, decided to suspend its session. Stang, the Conservative leader, succeeded in forming a new Ministry, and asked the House to cooperate in carrying on the business of the country until the nation itself could pronounce on the dispute at the next general election.

These peaceful overtures were rejected by the Radical Party, and a vote of censure on the new Ministry was carried by 63 votes to 51. The Odelsthing carried a bill providing that the flag used by merchant vessels and displayed on public buildings should be the Norwegian flag simply, without the Swedish union emblem, in June. King Oscar obstinately declared, at a banquet in celebration of the eightieth anniversary of the union of the two kingdoms, that the union must be preserved intact, and that there must be a common Minister of Foreign Affairs. He appealed "to all true men to stand together to protect the union."

Last year the opposition of the Storthing to King Oscar's purpose became violent. In April was passed a resolution to suspend the Norwegian civil list of the Crown Prince until he denied a reported remark of his about a possible armed invasion of Norway by Sweden. The Crown Prince refused either to discuss or deny the statement, saying that it was incompatible with his dignity to accept the grant under these conditions.

A commission, appointed to inquire into the acts of the Conservative administration of 1884 and 1893, presented in June an adverse report. The Ministry was charged with having destroyed Norwegian guns and rendered quantities of arms useless in 1884, and with having taken measures to enslave Norway in 1893. The result of the debate upon this subject was an address to the King, demanding guarantees for the preservation of the constitutional independence of the country.

The Prime Minister having formally denied, on behalf of the Crown Prince, the language attributed to him, the Storthing voted his civil list in July and dissolved. Fifty-one constituencies elected representatives in September. The Radicals gained two seats, and Christiania gave them a victory for the first time, in October. But their triumph was not as great as they expected. They lost in the rural districts, gained in the towns, and retained by a smaller majority their power in the Storthing.

The merits of Norway's contention are not easily discussed. Norway was ceded to Sweden by Denmark in 1814 and impressed into union by force of arms. In occupations the two peoples are opposite. The Norwegians are seamen, and the Swedes are farmers.

Björnson Björnstjern has written that it is a fallacy to say that Norway has home rule. It has a Parliament, but it has no representatives abroad. The act of union conceded them, and expressly specified that they should be Norwegians. The act said that they should be empowered to conclude treaties and represent Norway's interest always. But the act has never, in this respect, been obeyed. The damage done to Norway may be conceived from the vast extent of Norwegian shipping as compared with the shipping of Sweden. But King Oscar cannot make a concession to Norway and retain the throne of Sweden, and Sweden is much stronger than Norway.

COLOMBIAN REBELS DEFEATED.

Leaders of the Insurrection in Bogota Have Been Imprisoned.

PANAMA, Jan. 31.—The Star and Herald says:

"The river boats Colombia, Enrique, and Montoya, which have been equipped and armed, are now at Puerto Barrio.

"A dispatch from Bogota says that all the revolutionary leaders have been imprisoned. An army is hurrying to Girardot and Honda.

"President Caro commanded two artillery battalions which had encounters with revolutionists in the streets of Bogota yesterday, and after a hot fight dispersed them. Many revolutionists were killed.

"The revolutionary forces have been routed in Cundinanarca and Gen. Acosta, their Commander in Chief, with all their ammunition, has been captured.

"The revolution is losing ground in Tolina. Gen. Julio Rengifo, Secretary of Legation in Washington, has left there for Carthagena to take up arms in favor of the Government."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The Bennington is expected to leave Mare Island today for Buenaventura. She will make no particular haste in reaching her destination, but should arrive there in about ten days. No additional information regarding the Colombian revolution has been received by the State and Navy Departments, and it is not thought that the disorder is more serious than the usual agitation near the equator at this season.

In case there is no emergency requiring the Bennington's continued presence at Buenaventura, she will proceed south to Callao and watch the Peruvian revolution.

As soon as the Alert and Ranger reach San Diego, where they are daily expected from their short practice cruise at sea, one of them, probably the Alert, will be sent along the coast of Mexico and Central America as far as Panama.

STATE HONORS TO CANROBERT.

The Senate Passed the Amnesty Bill for Political Offenders.

PARIS, Jan. 31.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day the Government asked for a credit of 20,000f. for the purpose of defraying the expenses of a State funeral for Marshal Canrobert.

M. Hubbard (Radical) opposed the proposal on account of the Marshal's action at the time of Bazaine's surrender at Metz and of his opposition to the republic.

Premier Ribot said that the question was simply one of rendering homage of the army to a hero.

The sitting was stormy, the Socialists taunting M. Ribot with having formerly been a servant of the empire, while the members of the Right used obstructive tactics to prevent M. Hubbard from speaking.

Urgency was finally voted upon the grant, and the obsequies of Marshal Canrobert were appointed for Sunday next.

The Chamber acquiesced in the Government's request for the Canrobert credit by a vote of 288 to 159.

King Alexander of Servia was present during the debate in the Chamber, and later visited the Senate, where the Amnesty bill was under consideration.

The Senate passed the Amnesty bill for political offenders shortly before the adjournment.

BOUNDARY LIMITS IN GUIANA.

Venezuela and Great Britain Should Refer to Arbitration.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The House Foreign Affairs Committee to-day ordered a favorable report upon the Livingston resolution that "the President's suggestion in his last annual message to Congress that Great Britain and Venezuela refer their dispute as to boundary limits in Guiana to friendly arbitration, be most earnestly commended to the favorable consideration of both the parties in interest."

The preamble to the resolutions recites that the foregoing boundary dispute naturally comes within the scope and range of matters that can be consistently arbitrated, in that it turns exclusively upon simple and readily ascertainable historical facts, and that it would be, moreover, extremely gratifying to impartial friends of both parties to see this matter thus adjusted, in order that international complications be avoided and American public law and traditions maintained.

The adoption of this resolution is a practical response to the argument which Mr. W. H. Cremer, the English member of Parliament, made before the committee recently in favor of the adoption of the principle of arbitration by the United States.

EARTHQUAKES IN OAXACA.

Eruption of Some Subterranean Volcano Momentarily Expected.

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 31.—Since the great earthquake shock of Nov. 22, 1894, which caused the loss of fifteen lives and destroyed thousands of dollars' worth of property, a reign of terror prevails in the towns of Jamiltepec and Textepec, in the State of Oaxaca, where the earth trembled from six to eight times a day.

The church and the houses are a heap of ruins, and the inhabitants have nearly all fled to the neighboring hamlets.

The eruption of some volcano, presumed to exist in subterranean form close by, is momentarily expected.

Tuesday night, between 8:15 and 9 o'clock, earthquake shocks were felt in many places in the State of Oaxaca. The time of duration was three seconds.

British India's Currency Question.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—Lord Brassey delivered an address before the London Chamber of Commerce to-day on the Indian currency question. In the course of his remarks he said that an attempt to force a gold standard would be impracticable. The best policy, he thought, would be to keep up the price of silver.

Australasian New Time Standard.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Jan. 31.—The Australasian colonies will adopt a standard zone at midnight to-night, by which Victorian time will advance twenty minutes, making Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane ten hours, Adelaide nine hours, Perth eight hours, and Wellington eleven hours ahead of Greenwich time.

De Staal Will Succeed de Giers.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—The Central News correspondent in St. Petersburg says it is understood that M. Georges de Staal, Russian Ambassador to Great Britain, will be appointed to succeed M. de Giers as Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Niger Naval Station Plundered.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 31.—Private advices have been received here that the natives have plundered the town of Akasa, the naval headquarters of the Royal Niger Company in Africa.

Battle Ship Majestic Launched.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—The colossal battle ship Majestic was launched at Portsmouth at noon to-day with great ceremony. The vessel was christened by the Marchioness of Lorne.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Bridgeport, Conn., Jan. 31.—A boy filling lamps in the grocery store of Gustav Broch, in the block at Water and State Streets, threw a lighted match on the oily floor this afternoon. The flames spread to the oil tank, and an explosion followed. The interior of the store was in flames instantly. On the floor above was the furniture store of August Lieberum. The fire was confined to the two floors and rear. Loss on building, $3,000; on Lieberum's furniture, $5,000; on Broch's grocery, $2,000. The building is owned by August Lieberum, and is insured. Broch had $1,500 insurance.

Jackson, Miss., Jan. 31.—The Holmes College, erected two years ago by Miss Mary E. Holmes of Rockford, Ill., for the education of colored girls, was destroyed by fire this afternoon. The building was of brick, and had an attendance of 120 pupils. The clothes and personal effects of the teachers and pupils were nearly all lost. The building was valued at $35,000. The insurance of $15,000 was placed in Pittsburg.

Bar Harbor, Me., Jan. 31.—Asa Hodgkins & Sons' carpenter shop, on West Street, containing lumber and fine machinery, valued at $10,000, was burned this afternoon. Insurance, $3,200. Fairfield Hodgkins' steam laundry, worth $8,000, upon which there is a small insurance; a house and stable, owned by E. L. Roberts, and another small stable, were burned.

Benton Harbor, Mich., Jan. 31.—The four-story High School Building on Broadway was destroyed by fire at noon to-day. Three hundred pupils were in the building when the was fire was discovered, but the teachers succeeded in getting them all out safely.

Coaticooke, Quebec, Jan. 31.—Twenty stores were burned last night; loss about $100,000. The buildings burned were Webster's Block, Bachand's Block, the Cleveland Block, T. T. Shurtleff's Block, and a number of smaller structures.

Allentown, Penn., Jan. 31.—The Union Foundry and Machine Company's pattern shop at Catasauqua was totally destroyed by an incendiary fire. About $30,000 worth of patterns were destroyed; no insurance.

Poplar Bluffs, Mo., Jan. 31.—Fire destroyed six buildings and badly damaged the Morriss Hotel; loss, $35,000, with little insurance.

Novelty Dress Goods.

CREPONS

New Paris Colorings.

A shipment of forty cases of these distinctively stylish Novelties just opened.

Also, a new invoice of Fancy Gauzes, Grenadines and Chiffons in spangled and eyelet designs.

Four hundred different effects in Mousselines de Soie in White, Ivory and Black Grounds.

One case of choice Poplin Imprimé.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

IN HONOR OF THE JUDICIARY

The White House Thronged by Guests of Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland at Last Evening's Reception.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The second of the series of the evening receptions was held to-night by President and Mrs. Cleveland at the White House, in honor of the Judiciary. The climatic conditions were both admirable and unusual for the capital city. The keen, crisp air, moonlight sparkling on the snow, and the jingle of sleighbells seemed to put everybody in a happy frame of mind, and make the prospect of an evening within the Executive Mansion pleasanter even than usual.

Within the White House, everything was ablaze with light and fragrant with flowers. All the apartments were elaborately and tastefully decorated; the conservatories were thrown open, and the gay throng surged up and down, in and out, with absolute liberty.

President and Mrs. Cleveland were assisted by Mrs. Gresham, Mrs. Carlisle, Mrs. Lamont, Mrs. Olney, Mrs. Bissell, Miss Herbert, and Mrs. Morton in receiving, and Col. John M. Wilson and Lieut. J. C. Gilmore introduced the several thousand persons who were present.

Mrs. Cleveland looked extremely well in a toilet of pink brocaded silk, with diamonds in her hair and around her neck. For everybody she had a cordial handshake, and a pleasant word for those she knew, and she seemed to enjoy the occasion as much as if it had all the charm of novelty and brought no fatigue.

Many of the men who came to the reception escorted four or five ladies each.

During the evening the crowd in the red corridor was so great that the bust of John Jay was upset from its pedestal, and the distinguished statesman's nose was damaged.

The first to greet the President and Mrs. Cleveland was the Italian Ambassador, followed by the Mexican Minister, Minister Mavroyeni of Turkey, with his scarlet fez, the Chinese Minister and Mme. Yang, in the most gorgeous of gowns. The Chief Justice and Mrs. Fuller and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court next passed down the line, followed quickly by Senators and Representatives and private citizens.

Above the hum of the thousands of voices could be heard the Marine Band, which was placed in the main vestibule. At 10:30 o'clock the people were still entering, but half an hour later the President and Mrs. Cleveland and the receiving party passed up the private staircase. It was midnight before the last guests had departed, as there was great difficulty in getting carriages.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—Nellie Ganthony's Entertainment.—Nellie Ganthony gave the second of her matinée performances at Hoyt's Theatre yesterday afternoon in presence of a large and appreciative audience. She displayed her wonderful powers of mimicry to even greater advantage than on Tuesday, and demonstrated her ability to entertain an audience without assistance. Miss Ganthony's monologues are unique and effective, and the success of her career in this country is assured in advance. She has arranged already through her manager, Frank Dietz, to give public entertainments in Boston and Philadelphia, and has been engaged for a number of private exhibitions in this city.

—Charles Wyndham's Début.—It is not generally known that Charles Wyndham made his first appearance on the stage in this city on the recommendation of John Wilkes Booth. He was engaged at $20 a week to play with Mrs. John Wood, and was discharged for incompetency. Then he went to London, and this change of country proved to be the making of his fortune. Mr. Wyndham has enjoyed some wonderful streak of luck during his career as an actor in England. The second play he ever bought he refused four times and then purchased it for $200 cash and $5 a night for 100 nights. His half share of the profits in the play amounted to $75,000.

—Beerbohm Tree's Flying Trip.—After the performance at Abbey's Theatre next Thursday night, Mr. and Mrs. Tree and the members of their company will take possession of special cars, which will be provided for them, and proceed to Washington. The next day, Friday, they will be seen in the second and third acts of "Hamlet," which will be given for the benefit of the Washington Press Club. The entertainment provided for that occasion, in which Beerbohm Tree and his company take part promises to be an exceedingly brilliant and artistic affair.

—Carrie Turner's Company Disbands.—Carrie Turner's company, which began its tour at thte Fifth Avenue Theatre in this city last Fall, has disbanded in Kansas City. Internal dissension is given as the cause, but it is well known that the company, which has been playing "The Crust of Society," has lost money since it started on the road. It was to have presented Sutton Vane's "Under Compulsion" last night, but Manager Sterling left for Chicago Wednesday, and that night Miss Turner disbanded the organization.

—"The Political Woman."—Comyns Carr, manager of the Comedy Theatre in London, is said to be the real author of "The Political Woman," which Mr. and Mrs. Kendal are to be produce for the first time in Boston next week. The play is announced as the work of a "young author," which is an evidence both of Mr. Carr's modesty and managerial policy. It is booked to follow "The New Woman" at the Comedy, and on its reception in this country will largely depend whether this booking shall stand in London or not.

—A Matinée Postponed.—The matinée which was to have been given by Miss Oldcastle at Daly's Theatre yesterday afternoon was postponed until next Thursday. A large number of people assembled at the theatre at 3 o'clock only to be confronted by a poster announcing the postponement. It was explained at the box office that it had been found impossible to prepare for the matinée in time, and, rather than give an imperfect performance, it was decided to postpone the affair.

—Waiting for a Play.—Neill Burgess says that he has been away from the stage so long that he does not believe he could play the old maid in "The County Fair" again to the satisfaction of an audience. "I could no more get my voice back to the part than I could fly," he says. He has no idea of retiring permanently from the stage, however. "Some day," Mr. Burgess said the other day to a Cleveland (Ohio) reporter, "I will find a play that suits me, and come back."

—Frederic Febore in New-York.—Mr. Frederick Febore, a member of the Comédie Française company, was a passenger on the French steamship La Touraine, which arrived here yesterday. M. Febore, who is a French actor of national reputation, having had a stage career of over forty years, is enjoying a short vacation. He will visit Niagara, Fort au Prince, Havana, and Caracas before going back to Paris, and will return to France by way of Martinique.

—Irving Place Theatre.—"Vasantasena" is doing a large business at the Irving Place Theatre. The gorgeous scenery, handsome costumes, and accessories which Mr. Conried has provided for this show are undoubtedly the best which the Irving Place Theatre has ever seen. "Vasantasena" will remain in the repertory for at least another week. This evening Lessing's "Nathan der Weise" will be presented at popular prices with a strong cast.

Sunday's Operatic Concert.—The soloists at the operatic concert at the Metropolitan Opera House Sunday night will be Mlle. Sibyl Sanderson, Mlle. Mira Heller, Signor Acona, M. Plancon, and M. Josef Hollman, violoncellist, who will make his first appearance at these concerts. The entire Opera House orchestra will be under the direction of Anton Seidl.

—A New Girl.—Bettina Girard will play the leading part in "The Twentieth Century Girl" at the Bijou Theatre next Monday night, taking the place of Helen Dauvray, who will retire after the performance of to-morrow night.

—Saw "The Fatal Card.—Several hundred furniture manufacturers, who are now holding a convention in this city, attended the performance of "The Fatal Card" at Palmer's Theatre last night.

—M. Jean de Reszke Well Again.—M. Jean de Reszke has recovered from his recent attack of illness and will positively sing in "Manon" to-night at the Metropolitan Opera House.

CITY AND VICINITY.

—A brick fell from the new building at One Hundred and First Street and Columbus Avenue yesterday and struck Henry Newmeister, fifty-six years old, of 133 West One Hundred and First Street, on the head, fracturing his skull. He died in the Manhattan Hospital.

—The Washington Evening Star Almanac and Handbook for 1895 has just been issued. It contains a comprehensive review of Government matters, with much valuable information about the District of Columbia.

—It was said at the New-York Hospital yesterday that Mrs. John A. Walsh and her two children, who were burned at the fire at 47 Sixth Avenue, were doing well.

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COST OF PACIFIC ROADS

Mr. Harris Reveals Some Secrets of Construction.

TELLS HOW CONTRACTORS GOT RICH

Officials Who Acted in the Capacity of Builders—Debate on the Refunding Bill in the House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—When the House went into Committee of the Whole to-day Mr. Harris (Dem., Kan.,) resumed his speech against the Pacific Railroad Debt Refunding bill, saying he desired to speak of the character of the operations of the parties who were applying for this extraordinary generosity on the part of Congress. That was shown, he said, in the report of the commission of 1887, consisting of Gov. Pattison, Mr. Anderson, and Mr. Linton. The report of that commission stated that every obligation imposed upon the managers of the road had been persistently violated by them.

Mr. Harris gave the House some information regarding the method and manner of constructing the road, based upon personal observation. In 1865, he was placed in charge of the construction of the Leavenworth Division of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, the contract for which was taken by R. M. Shoemaker & Co. This firm, he said, was composed of the officers and Directors of the railroad company, who made the contract with the firm, of which they were members. The cost of building the part of the railroad under his charge, the most expensive and difficult of the entire line, Mr. Harris said, was $19,000 a mile, the entire outlay being about $600,000. For doing this work, every asset of the corporation was turned over to the firm, under what was known as an exhaustive contract. These assets included the $250,000 with which the County of Leavenworth purchased the only paid-up stock on the books of the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company; the profits on the purchase and sale of 223,000 acres of land belonging to the Delaware Indians, which a kind and paternal Senate authorized the firm to negotiate, amounting to $1,000,000; the proceeds of the first mortgage bonds placed on the road, ($600,000,) and the land grant. Mr. Shoemaker told him (Mr. Harris) that the profit to each member of the firm—twenty in number—upon the construction of the 135 miles included within their contract, was $85,000.

The firm of Shoemaker, Miller & Co. constructed the road up the valley of the Kaw, and beyond to the three hundred and ninety-fourth mile post. It was composed of practically the same partners as was in the firm of R. M. Shoemaker & Co. The cost of that construction, Mr. Harris said, could not possibly have exceeded $16,000 a mile, but, owing to outside circumstances, the profits of Shoemaker, Miller & Co. were not so large as those of R. M. Shoemaker & Co. The construction was faulty and superficial, and the acceptance of it, as first-class work, by the inspectors appointed to report upon it, was the most extraordinary violation of trust he had ever known. Mr. Harris drew a graphic picture of the "inspection." He had accompanied the Inspectors on several trips, and, in all his experience he had known but one Inspector to look at the structure and ask to have the train run at any rate of speed slower than the highest at which it was safe to run.

To Mr. Hulick (Rep., Ohio,) Mr. Harris said that, if necessary, he would have the Government proceed to the extreme remedy of taking possession of the roads and operating them in the interests of the people, who had been promised this continental highway for more than half a century.

Mr. Boatner, (Dem., La.,) who drew the report of the minority of the committee, said that the milk in the cocoanut of this bill, as it was of all other bills on this subject, was the fact that it would enable the managers of the Pacific roads who had acquired their colossal fortunes from those corporations, to escape their liability under the present laws. The substitute which he proposed to offer for the pending measure provided that, in case of default by the Government, the law should be invoked and the property taken possession of by the United States. A commission appointed by the President should operate it until it could be sold, payment to be made in fifty-year 3 per cent. bonds.

Mr. Powers (Rep., Vt.,) contended that the question should be considered, not from the standpoint of vituperation or of slander, or of reflection upon the man who had built the roads, but as a business one. He asserted that no such skill and pluck had been shown in this country as were displayed by the man who built these roads. He reviewed the material advantages which had accrued in the civilization and development of the West, and the enormous saving to the Government in transportation charges—a saving that aggregated ten times the amount of the Government's financial interest in the roads. Mr. Powers introduced an immense map, showing the main lines and branches of the railroads to illustrate his remarks. Three propositions had been made toward the settlement of the question, he said. One was the suggestion of the California people to punish somebody, without reference to the Government's interest in the matter; another was to foreclose the mortgage and have the Government take possession of the roads and operate them. That would necessitate the outlay of $40,000,000 additional by the Government, making its total investment $180,000,000. A third proposition was that contained in Mr. Boatner's substitute, which might be called the litigation and commission plan.

In regard to the relations between the United States and the corporations, Mr. Powers pointed out that the Supreme Court, in its decision, had held that the United States sustained two relations to the corporation—one of sovereignty as the creator of the corporation and another as creditor. But it also held, which had not been so prominently brought out, that as to its debt the Government would have to be considered as only a creditor and stood upon the same rights as did other creditors, so that, despite the eloquence of the gentleman from Kansas, (Mr. Harris,) there was no question of ethics or morals involved—it was simply a question of creditor and debtor. In conclusion, Mr. Powers advocated the passage of the Reilly bill as the only proposition which commended itself to business men as one likely to produce practical results of benefit to the United States. The bill was opposed by Mr. Snodgrass (Dem., Tenn.,) and Mr. Cooper, (Rep., Wis.)

The last speech of the day was made by Mr. Lockwood (Dem., N. Y.,) in advocacy of the bill. He commended it as a straightforward business proposition, which offered some probability of the Government's getting the amount, principal and interest, of its debt. The others held out no such hope, he said, and opposition to the Reilly bill was based upon the expectation that the Government would acquire possession of the road and operate it by the expenditure of many more millions of dollars than it now has invested.

The House adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow morning, the first hour of the session to be devoted to general debate on the pending bill.

To Amend Naval Regulations.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Mr. Blackburn, from the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, to-day made a favorable report on the bill amending the articles for the government of the navy so as to limit the punishment of an offense left to the discretion of the court-martial in time of peace, so that it shall not be in excess of a limit which the President may prescribe. He also submitted a favorable report on the House bill which adds two articles to the articles for the government of the navy, providing that no person shall be tried by court-martial or otherwise punished for any offense which appears to have been committed two years before the issuing of the order for trial or punishment, unless by reason of having absented himself or of some other manifest impediment he shall not have been amenable to justice within that period Another article provides that no person shall be tried for desertion in time of peace committed more than two years before the issuance of the order, provided that the limitation shall not begin until the end of the term for which the person was enlisted.

To Reorganize the Army.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Mr. Outhwaite (Dem., Ohio,) to-day reported to the House the bill prepared by the Committee on Military Affairs for the reorganization of the army. The measure is based upon recommendations made by Secretary Lamont in his last annual report, but does not follow strictly the line of the recommendations. It proposes to increase the enlisted force to 30,000, and to reorganize the cavalry, artillery, and infantry. The increase of the cost under the reorganization is estimated at about $1,195,900 yearly—over $800,000 of which will arise on account of the additional enlisted men and non-commissioned officers and the better pay of some of the latter. The bill is reported as a substitute for a number of bills looking to the increase of the army, and will go to the House as such.

Regulations for Lake Navigation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—In the House to-day a bill was passed establishing a code of regulations to govern the navigation of the great lakes and connecting waters. It extends to the great lakes certain sections of the international code regulating navigation, but leaves in force a majority of the regulations which have been in force on the great lakes for the last thirty years. The passage of the bill was made necessary by a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, in which it was held that unless otherwise provided the International Code of Signals and Navigation Regulations would be applicable to the great lakes. It was found to be inadvisable to allow this, and at the request of the great lake carriers the bill was passed.

An Arizona Statehood Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Mr. Carey, in the Senate, to-day gave notice of an amendment to the Arizona Statehood bill, which will require the election by the people of the Territory of thirty-six delegates to a Constitutional Convention, and fixes the date for the ratification or rejection of the Constitution for the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1895. The present Statehood bill admits the Territory under its present Constitution.

Speaker Crisp in the Chair.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—To-day's session of the House was signalized by the reappearance of Speaker Crisp in the presiding officer's chair and by the service of Representative Everett (Dem., Mass.,) in the Chaplain's stead. Mr. Crisp was greeted by applause from the score of members present when he called the House to order at 11 o'clock.

THE NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE

The Income Tax Law Dropped Without Action—Recommendations as to the Postal Service.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The income tax law caused some discussion at the meeting of the National Board of Trade to-day through misapprehension as to the effect of the vote yesterday by which a resolution condemning it had been laid on the table. Wellington Smith of Boston said he had seen a statemen. that this action amounted to an indorsement of the law; if that were true he wanted to protest against it.

The explanation that the board's action was not an indorsement apparently was not satisfactory, for later in the session Mr. Stannard of St. Louis told the delegates that its action in tabling the resolutions was virtually an indorsement of the tax. He was sorry, however, that the matter had been brought up, and agreed to withdraw his motion to table if G. Waldo Smith of New-York, who presented the condemnatory resolutions, would withdraw them. Mr. Smith consented, and the whole matter was ordered stricken from the proceedings.

A resolution calling on members of the House to vote for the Nicaragua Canal bill as it had passed the Senate, without amendment, was adopted.

Resolutions concerning abuses in the Postal Service evoked some discussion, but were finally adopted. They relate the annual deficiency in the postal revenues, call for a curtailment of the franking privilege, and that each department of the Government be made to bear its proportionate expense of transmitting its literature through the mails, instead of placing the entire burden of expense on the Post Office Department, and ask for legislation reducing first-class postage to 1 cent an ounce, and for the consolidation of second, third, and fourth classes into one class at the uniform rate for transmission of 1 cent for two ounces.

Resolutions favoring legislation for connecting the Erie Ship Canal with the Atlantic Ocean were also adopted.

It was decided to invite other business bodies to a conference with the Secretary of Agriculture, when a system looking to remedying the defects of the crop-reporting service will be ready for recommendation to the department.

Mr. Cutter, representing the National Letter Carriers' Association, asked the board to indorse a bill introduced by Senator Lodge providing that no letter carrier or other postal employe shall be removed from his position except under charges of which he shall be proved guilty. A resolution favoring the bill was presented by Mr. Field of Philadelphia, and was adopted.

A resolution of the New-York Board of Trade and Transportation was adopted, asking Congress to take such measures as will secure the development of the merchant marine engaged in foreign commerce.

The convention adjourned sine die, after deciding that the next meeting should be held in Washington on the fourth Tuesday in January, 1896.

Charged with Keeping a Policy Shop.

Arthur Soule was arrested yesterday as the alleged proprietor of a policy shop at 33 Park Street. A quantity of slips and manifold sheets and a dream book were seized.

Soule waived examination in the Tombs Police Court, and was held in $500 bail for trial in the Court of Special Sessions.

NEW-YORK BILLS ARGUED

Hearings on Police Justice and Educational Measures.

THE LEGISLATURE HAS FULL POWER

Its Constitutional Right to Provide for a New Board of Police Magistrates Established by Precedent.

ALBANY, Jan. 31.—Two important hearings took place this afternoon, which gave a decidedly reform turn to affairs, legislatively speaking. The Senate Committee on Cities listened to arguments on the bill of the Committee of Seventy to reorganize the school system of New-York. At the same time the Senate Judiciary Committee was listening to arguments in favor of the Committee of Seventy's bill to abolish the Board of Police Justices of New-York.

The Police Justices' bill as prepared by the Committee of Seventy has already been printed in the columns of The New-York Times. It was drafted by Joseph Larocque, William B. Hornblower, C. C. Beaman, Albert Stickney, and Louis L. Delafield. It proposes to abolish the present Board of Police Justices on April 30, 1895; reorganize a new board of nine instead of fifteen Justices, at a salary of $7,000 instead of $8,000 a year, to be appointed by the Mayor and to be known as City Magistrates. On or before April 20 the Mayor of New-York shall appoint five Justices, who shall sit in the Court of Special Sessions, at a salary of $9,000 a year.

The Senate Judiciary Committee, that had originally fixed to-day for the hearing on the bill, had deferred it until next week, but through some error the representatives of the Committee of Seventy had not been notified. When, however, the Senators of the committee heard that Messrs. Larocque, Beaman, and Delafield had come to Albany for the hearing, one was ordered immediately. Among the Senators who responded were Coggeshall, Raines, Round, Lexow, Kilburn, and Cantor. Judge Thomas L. Feitner was present as the representative of the Police Justices. He stated that his people were not ready, and asked for another hearing for next week, a request which was at once granted.

Senator Raines asked if there was any question as to the power of the Legislature to abolish these offices.

"That is the only question," returned Senator Cantor.

In opening his argument in favor of the bill, Mr. Larocque said that it was not the purpose to remove the present incumbents, but simply to readjust the inferior courts to conform with the provisions of the new Constitution. Without meaning to be at all personal, he wanted to say that the condition of the Police Courts in New-York had been for years a public scandal. There was no question as to the power of the Legislature to abolish these courts. They were not established by the Constitution. They were created by the Legislature, and the Legislature had the power to repeal or modify any law that does not lay in the province of the Constitution itself.

He called attention to the section of the Constitution under which it was claimed the Legislature had no authority to disturb the Police Justices. "That section," explained Mr. Larocque, "was practically copied from the Constitution of 1867, and yet in 1873 under the Eaton bill, the Board of Police Justices was legislated out of office, and the present board was brought into existence."

The question had been carefully considered by such eminent Constitutional lawyers as Louis Marshall, Joseph H. Choate, and Elihu Root, and they held the position that there is nothing in the Constitution that would prevent the Legislature from abolishing the present Board of Police Justices. In his judgment the section in question had been inserted in order to prevent the abolition of all the inferior courts of the State, at the time the new Constitution went into effect.

Mr. Delafield and Mr. C. C. Beaman also made arguments in favor of the bill. At the conclusion of their arguments an Anarchistic-looking wayfarer arose, and in threatening tones announced that his name was Woodruff, that he represented the railroad engineers, firemen, conductors, trolley men, and surface railroad men generally. He asked to have the bill amended, so as to compel one Police Justice to be on duty daily from 5 P. M. to 9 A. M., continuously at Police Headquarters.

Some one muttered something about a violation of the ten-hour labor day, but the committee did not take Mr. Woodruff seriously.

The hearing on the four school bills took place in the Senate Chamber, which was fairly well crowded, among the audience being Col. S. H. Olin, Chairman of the Sub-Committee of Seventy that drafted the Cantor-Pavey bill; Assemblyman Bell, who has a bill embodying his own ideas; Dr. Nicholas Butler, Dean of the School of Philosophy of Columbia College; Col. Henry L. Sprague, Dr. Valentine Mott, Frederick W. Holls of Yonkers, who is soon to be elected Regent of the University; John P. Eustace, and Miss Mott, Mrs. Hewitt, and Miss Minturn, representing the Women's Association for the Reform of Schools of New-York.

The Cantor-Pavey bill was first called up. It provides for twenty-one School Commissioners, to be appointed by the Mayor for three years, and the division of the city into twenty school divisions. Senator Cantor stated that the need of school reorganization was generally recognized. A commission was appointed to look into the matter, and reported last year, but too late to secure the passage of the bill, which is therefore again introduced. He presented S. H. Olin, who said the bill was approved by the Committee of Seventy, which suggested an amendment so that it should not interfere or conflict with the "Power of Removal" bill. He presented resolutions approving the bill from the Woman's Association to Improve the Public Schools, Good Government Club, the Republican Club, President Johnson of the Confederated Republican Clubs, and W. Harris Roome. He said the bill represented the desires of the people and was purely for the interests of the school.

Ex-Commissioner Sprague said the bill represented the loving labor of those favoring the public schools. He gave his own experience while a Commissioner, and said the Committee of Seventy, while desirous of retaining the traditions of the public schools, wanted to correct the evils that undoubtedly existed. This bill proposed to concentrate power and responsibility in a body that the people could hold to its duty. While Trustees are in the main good men, they are not educators, and should not appoint teachers. The powers should be separated. He objected to paid Trustees, and said the best men could be secured to take charge of the school interests without pay. The present bill he believed to be as nearly perfect as possible.

Mrs. Edward Hewitt, representing the organized women of New-York, said they wanted to improve the schools and were working for the interest of the children. She asked the committee to give them the benefit of the work done by those who had drawn the present bill, introduced by Senator Cantor.

Trustee John E. Eustace said he had thirteen years' experience with the existing system, which he declared practically worthless because of its cumbersome, roundabout methods. There is a great injustice in continuing the two systems now in vogue. These result in selection of teachers according to location rather than fitness. Of late years the Board of Education has greatly degenerated. It should be made up so that the members would have the power and the responsibility.

Senator Ahearn asked the speaker if he was "the lone member" who always stood alone in the board. He replied, "No; I stand with the majority."

Prof. Butler said the bill was an attempt to divorce the business from the educational department and simplify the school government. The educational work is to be in charge of the Board of School Superintendents, who are trained and responsible men. Separate from this is the Bureau of Supplies, which will look after the details of their proper work. He further explained the provisions of the bill with approval, and concluded by saying that no simpler or more unanimously approved measure had ever been presented.

At the close of his remarks, Assemblyman Pavey presented letters favoring the bill from Rev. W. S. Rainsford, rector of St. George's Church; the Rev. Henry Mottet, rector of Holy Cross Church, and Prof. Edward R. Shaw of New-York University.

Assemblyman Miles presented a slight amendment to perfect the bill, which was accepted.

Commissioner Crawford opposed the bill, stating that he took a deep interest in the schools, and, with many other experienced men, favored a small number of paid Commissioners for the present voluntary and cumbersome board. He denied that the schools of New-York were wholly bad, but said the time had come when the old system was breaking down and must be replaced by another, preferably a small commission of paid members. He presented statistics showing the great extent of the system, which this year will entail a current expenditure of $5,000,000, besides about $1,500,000 for new schools. To Senator Ahearn he replied that no scandal had been connected with the present Commissioners which would prevent their continuing in the present system.

Senator Ahearn said that the Trustees gave much more attention to the schools than did the Commissioners. The speaker replied that this was no argument against putting school affairs on a business basis and that if first-class service was required it must be paid for. The public schools were no longer charities, but a profitable investment, which should be conducted on business principles.

Commissioners Holt and Hunt and one of the Trustees also opposed the bill and favored a paid board. The committee directed a further hearing a week from next Tuesday. Senator Cantor objected to the delay, urging the importance of prompt action. Chairman Parsons said Senator Ahearn asked the delay on behalf of the opposition. It is not thought likely that the hearing will be continued.

MAKING ROOM FOR REPUBLICANS

The Patronage of the Departments Dispensed in One Direction.

ALBANY, Jan. 31.—With the incoming of February, which occurs on hangman's day, two of the State offices which furnish the greatest political patronage pass into the hands of Republicans. To-morrow Frederick Easton of Albany will assume the office of Superintendent of Public Buildings, with its three-hundred-thousand-dollar patronage, and G. Washington Aldridge the office of Superintendent of Public Works, which has the handling of about $3,000,000 annually.

Although these men have not taken actual possession yet, they have already swung the axe, and as a result the heads of the three division Superintendents of canals and twenty-four heads of elevator men, porters, and laborers rolled into the executioner's basket to-day. The Division Superintendents will be replaced, Mr. Aldridge said to-night, by John M. Parker of Niskayuna in the eastern, Thomas Wheeler of Utica in the middle, and Col. Robert G. Lay of Buffalo in the western divisions. There was a little fight made against Mr. Wheeler, and there was considerable opposition to Mr. Parker.

Samuel Morris of Troy became convinced yesterday that he should be made the eastern division Superintendent, and to-day Congressman Black and Louis F. Payn urged Mr. Aldridge to give him the place. But as neither Mr. Payn nor Mr. Morris stand in a good light before Gov. Morton, no headway was made. Then, too, the place of deputy under Mr. Easton has been promised to John A. Jacobs of Troy, the Chairman of the Republican Committee, and it was considered that that was enough of the political bun which is being parceled out for Troy.

The turning out of Democrats by incoming Republican heads of departments was expected, but no one, save perhaps a few insiders, looked for a change in the Prisons Department. Therefore, when Superintendent of Prisons Lathrop, who was first appointed to the office in 1887 by Gov. Hill, took the newspaper correspondents into his confidence, and informed them that he, a Democrat, had dispensed with the services of Michael Conway, Democrat, of Troy, as State Agent for Discharged Convicts, and had appointed Edward Harrigan, Republican, of Hyde Park, in his place, to take effect on March 4, there was much comment. Gen. Lathrop gave no reason for his action, but it is presumed that he is desirous of making himself solid with the "gilt-edged administration."

When the Republicans were on the outs, the office of State Agent for Discharged Convicts was considered useless, and an attempt was made to have it abolished. But Gov. Hill stopped the little "reform," and now the Republicans have forgotten how useless the office is, and are anxious to grab its patronage. The salary of the agent is $2,500, and he is allowed to expend $5,000 a year.

Factory Inspector Connolly is also endeavoring to get in out of the wet, for to-day he appointed two men, who "have never taken an active part in politics," as Deputy Factory Inspectors. They are Frank S. Nash of New-York and John W. Marsellus of Black River.

Superintendent Easton says regarding the twenty-four dismissals under him, that they were men in excess of the required number, that many of them had been placed at work during the Constitutional Convention, and had been held in their places through the influence of Senators and Assemblymen.

Policemen to be Paid To-day.

The amount of money appropriated to pay the salaries of members of the Police Department for the month of January is $466,512.69. This is $62,000 more than last month.

The increase is due to the new law increasing the salaries of Roundsmen and patrolmen, which went into effect on the first of the year.

Policemen will be paid to-day, the rates for a full month being: Roundsmen, $127.39; patrolmen of the first grade, $118.90; second grade, 110.41; third grade, $106.16; fourth grade, $97.67; fifth grade, $84.93. Two per cent. per month is deducted as a contribution to the Pension Fund.

E. ROCKWOOD HOAR DEAD

Massachusetts Loses One of Her Prominent Men.

FAMOUS AS LAWYER AND POLITICIAN

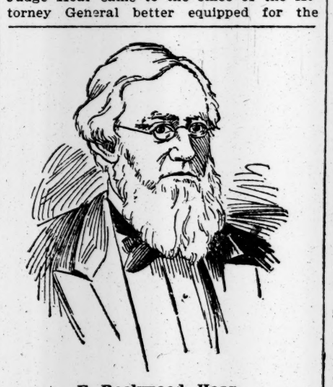
A Man Who Received Many Honors, Both State and National—Quiet Life in Later Years in Concord.

CONCORD, Mass., Jan. 31. — Ebenezer Rockwood Hoar died here to-day at the age of seventy-nine years. He had been in feeble health for a number of months, and during the last few weeks had been suffering from an affection of the heart.

Ebenezer Rockwood Hoar was born in Concord, Mass., Feb. 21, 1816. He was the son of Samuel and Sarah (Sherman) Hoar. He had been for twenty-five years a recognized leader of the bar in Massachusetts, and had been in active practice until within a few months. He had also been prominent in politics and in social and literary circles.

He was graduated from Harvard University in the class of 1835. For a year he taught school in Pittsburg, Penn., returning in 1836 and entering the Harvard Law School, from which he was graduated in 1839. In the same year he was admitted to the bar. In 1846 he was elected to the State Senate, in which body he served with distinction. In 1849 he was chosen a Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, and held that high judicial position for six years. In 1859 he was made a Justice of the Supreme Court, the highest judicial tribunal in the Commonwealth.

He served in this capacity until 1869, when he resigned to take a seat in President Grant's Cabinet as Attorney General. Judge Hoar came to the office of the Attorney General better equipped for the



E Rockwood Hoar.

office than most of his predecessors. He had been a Judge upon the Massachusetts Bench for much of the time since 1849, and had only recently been upon the Supreme Bench of that State. He possessed in an eminent degree the judicial faculty, and was distinguished for ability, great legal learning, and fairness. He soon won a place in the esteem and love of Gen. Grant, which he never lost, and later, when wearied by the importunities of the place seekers, and by the arrogant attitude of some of the members of the Senate of that day who considered that the United States revolved about them, and that the President and his Cabinet were their clerks, he voluntarily retired from the office of Attorney General, he never lost the place in the affections of Gen. Grant which he had gained.

The history of the retirement of Judge Hoar from President Grant's Cabinet has never been written, and probably never will be. It has been understood that when his brother, the present Senator Hoar, heard that the position had been tendered to him, he made a special journey to Concord to urge him not to accept, but that it was too late, for the letter of acceptance had gone forward.

But the accounts of the time as to the reasons for the retirement of Judge Hoar from the Cabinet were probably the correct ones. It undoubtedly was the fact that he was too independent in character, and had too lofty a view of the dignity and functions of the office of Attorney General to look upon it as a mere executive office for the distribution of patronage, and to regard its executive head as only a recording clerk for the spoilsmen of Congress.

In those days the department of Justice had more political patronage than it now has. Those were the days of reconstruction when the States lately in rebellion were, to a very great degreee, under the immediate supervision of the Attorney General, and when the Marshals and Supervisors and other officers were selected, largely at the instance of that officer. The Attorney General then came into daily touch with the politicians of all of the States and especially with those of the reconstructed States, who were generally politicians of the extreme sort.

It happened that Judge Hoar was not of such a pliant character that he would yield to the wishes of these gentlemen. There was, accordingly, what seemed like an organized movement to undermine the man whom they could not control. Ambitious as Judge Hoar was to follow in the line of the great men who have held the office of Attorney General and eminently qualified as he was to take equal rank with them, he had no taste to turn from the purely legal duties of the great office to listen to the wrangles of the politicians for petty places, and he so informed them. They didn't like his statement or his manner.

The speedy result was the retirement, on his own motion, of Judge Hoar from the Cabinet. He was literally hounded from office by small men, most of whom long since passed from public life, and whose names would not be recalled if mentioned, while the memory of Judge Hoar will be honored so long as men respect high character and pay tribute to merit.

So keen was the President's appreciation of Mr. Hoar's legal ability that he nominated him as a member of the Supreme Court of the United States. But the Senate refused confirmation, and Mr. Hoar retired to private life. But not for a long period. In 1871 President Grant appointed him a member of the Joint High Commission which framed the now famous treaty of Washington. This convention settled some of the most knotty and vexatious problems between the United States and Great Britain. Upon the termination of his service on the Joint High Commission, in 1871, Mr. Hoar returned to Massachusetts and resumed his law practice.

In 1872 he was a Presidential Elector and was chosen a member of the Forty-third Congress. In the same Congress his brother, George Frisbie Hoar, now a Senator, sat for the Worcester District. The most bitter personal and political enmity arose during his Congressional career between him and Gen. Butler, who represented the Essex District at the time and who was a leader of the House. The feeling of hostility then engendered lasted until the death of Gen. Butler.

Mr. Hoar was for a quarter of a century a member of the Board of Overseers of Harvard College, and for a large part of that time he was President of the board. He held the degree of LL. D., from Williams College, as well as from his Alma Mater.

In 1840 he was married, at Concord, to Miss Caroline D. Brooks. Seven children were born of this union—four daughters and three sons. The eldest of the sons is Samuel, a prominent railroad lawyer. The youngest is Sherman, who is now United States District Attorney for Massachusetts. The other son, Charles Emerson, is a ranch owner in California. Of the daughters, Sarah died some years ago, Carolina and Clara reside in Concord, and Elizabeth, the youngest, is the wife of Samuel Bowles, the editor of The Springfield Republican.

Mr. Hoar was a man of strong and firmly-fixed convictions. He was a stanch Republican, partisan to the core. There was grave question whether he voted for his son Sherman, when that young gentleman ran for Congress as a Democrat in 1890. He was a recognized leader of his party, and was constantly consulted as to its policy. Descended from a long line of distinguished men on both sides, Mr. Hoar took a prominent position in public affairs early in his professional career, and held it to the end through the exercise of high mental and intellectual qualities.

His long association with the management of Harvard University brought him into contact with those who were dealing with the educational problems of the time. At the bar he was a leader whose position was undisputed. As a jurist he was respected and honored, and as a politician and statesman he took high rank. The one disappointment of his life was his failure to reach the Supreme bench of the United States. His chagrin, however, arose more from the adverse action of the Senate than from the loss of the high honor of which he was deprived. It was a Republican Senate that refused to confirm him. This fact, while it did not shake his party loyalty, rankled for years in his breast.

It was Gen. Butler who engineered the fight against him, and by doing so settled an old score. These two men had been enemies at the bar, in politics, and in social life. While Mr. Hoar was a Judge, Butler never appeared before him without provoking a scene, and endangering the dignity of the court. In 1876, when Butler was running as the regular Republican candidate for Congress in the North Middlesex District, Mr. Hoar entered the field as an independent candidate, and polled 1,955 votes. This small and insignificant showing led Butler to remark that his bolting contestant did not get enough votes to supply the district with milestones. Mr. Hoar failed in his purpose to defeat his old enemy, and his connection with active politics ceased after that episode.

In late years he appeared in court only at rare intervals, but he had a large and lucrative practice as a consulting lawyer. He was frequently called upon for opinions upon important cases involving questions of constitutional law, and these opinions were recognized as of the highest character and value.

He was a man of quiet, studious habits, and of strongly domestic impulses. He loved the atmosphere of Concord, with its intellectual associations and traditions. He belonged to some select literary and social clubs, and he keenly enjoyed the companionship of his fellow-members. With these he was genial and entertaining, but he loved best the quiet of his home and the associations of his large and well-stocked library. His death, following so soon after that of Robert C. Winthrop, makes another big gap in the ranks of the Bay State's older set of jurists and statesmen.

INSPECTED THE FIRE ALARM SYSTEM

A Delegation from Chester, Penn., Pays a Visit to New-York.

A large delegation of the Chester (Penn.) city officials, members of the Board of Trade, and representative firemen, made a visit to this city yesterday to inspect the fire-alarm system in use in this city, with a view to adopting it in Chester. They took luncheon at the Astor House, after which they visited the Chamber of Commerce.

They next visited the Fire Department Headquarters in East Sixty-seventh Street, where the fire-alarm system was fully explained. They left for home late last night, highly pleased with their trip.

Among those who made the trip were C. M. Black, President of the Common Council; John Craig, Jr., President of the Select Branch, and Councilmen Cook, Creighton, Evans, and Ladomus; John Booth, Chief of the Fire Department; Assistant Chief William Creegan, City Clerk J. P. Campbell, Street Commissioner Charles F. Hall, Chief of Police James R. Bradshaw, Police Justice Thomas Berry, and Thomas P. Taylor of The Chester Times, and C. B. Ross of The Chester News.

Henry P. Schmidt Appointed.

Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn yesterday appointed Henry P. Schmidt a member of the Board of Education in place of William Ferris, who died last week.

Mr. Schmidt lives at 564 Monroe Street, in the Twenty-third Ward. He has been associated for twenty-five years with the A. Haug Company of 106 Duane Street, this city. His term will expire next year. Mr. Schmidt was one of the Republican watchers who went to Gravesend on election day, 1893, and were clubbed by John Y. McKane's followers.

Mr. Schmidt was born in this city in 1850, and was educated in the public schools of Brooklyn. He is a member of Acanthus Lodge, No. 719, F. and A. M., and of the Stuyvesant Heights Republican Club, and Secretary of the Citizens' Sanitary and Protective League of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fifth Wards, which fought successfully the Newtown Creek nuisances. He is a member of the Lewis Avenue Congregational Church.

Krumm and the Theatrical Law.

Charles Krumm of 167 Chrystie Street, the Lexow witness and complainant against ex-Warden Jeremiah S. Levy, was held in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday for trial on a charge of violating the theatrical law. At the time of his arrest, on Jan. 19, Krumm asked for an adjournment on the ground that he had applied for a license, and when the case was called, he handed Justice Grady the license granted him by Mayor Strong only two days ago. Then he said that the people found in his place when he was arrested were members of the Tyrolean Club, who were rehearsing for a dramatic performance. He was held in $300 bail, however.

Benefit for "Sojer" Flynn's Family.

Arrangements for the benefit in aid of the family of the late Alderman Cornelius Flynn of the First District are practically complete.

The benefit will be given on Sunday in the Academy of Music. A vaudeville programme will be presented.

The Committee of Arrangements, led by Excise Commissioner M. C. Murphy, Alderman Kennefick, Assemblyman Finn, and ex-Alderman Cleary, is working hard to make the benefit a success.

NOT DISTURBED BY LEXOW

Dr. Parkhurst Has Something to Say About the People's Servants.

WILL HEAR FROM ANTI-PLATT MEETING

Committee of Seventy and City Club Members Satisfied with the Situation—Charles Stewart Smith to Preside—The Speakers.

If Senator Lexow will drop in at the mass meeting which is to be held in Cooper Union next Monday night he will hear things which will doubtless be entertaining to him.

Members of the Committee of Seventy and the organizations which are in charge of the mass meeting, and who have indorsed propositions touching the reorganization of the Police Department, which are far different from the Platt scheme of reorganization, said yesterday that there would be made such answer to the fiery outburst of the Senator, as they cared to make.

The blustering of the Senator from Rockland County did not have any perceptible effect on their determination to give the people an opportunity to be heard on the police bills.

They read the remarks of Senator Lexow, in which he called Dr. Parkhurst "an ununcrowned King," and said they would not make reply before the mass meeting, Monday. Simon Sterne, who is one of the members of the Seventy, and is to make a speech Monday night, said he did not think the situation called for any remarks.

"I am to be one of the speakers Monday," he said, smiling, "and it would not be wise for me to anticipate my speech on that occasion."

"You said that Senator Lexow was evidently displeased?" asked a reporter for The New-York Times.

"Yes," said Mr. Sterne, "displeased because he was criticised. He is a young legislator as yet. After he has been buffeted about a few years longer he will not be so deeply affected when his public acts are criticised."

"Do you think the Senator's remarks in the Senate will have any serious effect on the police legislation?"

"They will have no effect on the fight we are going to make," he replied. "I do not know what their effect may be on the Senate."

Inasmuch as the Senate committee postponed the hearing for one week, which was all the Committee of Seventy and the City Club, through Chairman Larocque and President Carter, had asked, there was a quiet feeling of satisfaction among members of those organizations.

Dr. Parkhurst was also in an amiable frame of mind, notwithstanding the outburst of Mr. Lexow.

"Though I may not be welcome to the Senator," he said, "I shall go, if in the judgment of the local conference committee it shall seem advisable for me to go; otherwise I shall remain at home. But I do not intend to give up my right as a citizen to address our servants up the river. The arrogance of these people often seems to me a more serious matter for our consideration than the bills and measures which they are handling.

"Their conduct of the legislation is occasionally more unsatisfactory than the legislation. Still, Senator Lexow says he is willing and ready to give us what we want. This is well. It was not just, you know, to criticise his language, as he uttered it in heat. We assumed that he and his colleagues wanted to know what the people thought and we told him. We are much among the people, as everybody knows, so that we have special advantages for getting the information which the Senator says he wants. It would have been arrogance had we spoken for ourselves as individuals, as Mr. Platt, for instance, speaks.

"It strikes me that our legislators forget that they are our representatives, not our substitutes."

The committees from the reform organizations which are to have charge of the mass meetings against Plattism were in session yesterday all the afternoon at the Chamber of Commerce. They were not inclined to take seriously Senator Lexow's declaration that he would have nothing more to do with Dr. Parkhurst and his associates.

"This campaign of ours has but just begun," said one of them after the meeting. "We want to go about it in a businesslike manner. We have outlined a campaign which will require the expenditure of considerable money, and we want to appeal to all citizens who are interested to send contributions to Jacob H. Schiff, the Treasurer of the joint committee. We are going into this as we went into the fight against the Park speedway twp or three years ago.

The committee has met with a response from citizens who are opposed to the pending measures more generous than had been anticipated. Business and professional men have written their indorsement of the proposition to hold mass meetings of protest. These responses came from Republicans and Democrats alike.

It was determined yesterday that Charles Stewart Smith should preside at the Cooper Union meeting, and announcement that he would do so was made at the end of the meeting. Mr. Smith had been selected as one of the Vice Presidents prior to yesterday's meeting. The complete list of speakers was announced, including the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, Charles Stewart Smith, Simon Sterne, Joseph Larocque, Carl Schurz, and James C. Carter.

The following are among those who have given their indorsement to the mass meeting of protest and have consented to act as Vice Presidents:

D. F. Appleton,
Anson P. Atterbury,
Samuel P. Avery,
Edmund L. Baylies,
Charles C. Beaman,
Frederic H. Best,
Dr. A. Berghaus,
C. N. Bliss,
F. Bronson,
William L. Brown,
Hubert Cillis,
Edmund Coffin,
C. H. Dodge,
W. G. Dominick,
James H. Dunham,
Dorman B. Eaton,
Admiral Erben,
William M. Evarts,
Ewald Fleitmann,
D. Willis James,
Alman Goodwin,
Edward Grosse,
W. C. Gulliver,
I. Hall,
Abram S. Hewitt,
William B. Hornblower,
D. Huntington,
Dr. E. G. Janeway,
Dr. John C. Jay,
John S. Kennedy,
F. M. Markoe,
Henry A. Oakley,
Peter B. Olney,
Oswald Ottendorfer,
Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst,
James P. Archibald,
John Harsen Rhoades,
Herman Ridder,
George L. Rives,
Elihu Root,
James A. Scrymser,
Dr. D. B. St. John Roosa,
Robert Sewell,
Charles Stewart Smith,
John Noble Stearns,
Edmund C. Stedman,
William R. Stewart,
Anson Phelps Stokes,
John A. Stewart,
George W. Van Wyck,
Salem H. Wales,
B. F. Watson,
Jean Well,
Jacob Wendell,
Everett P. Wheeler,
Buchanan Winthrop,
Simon Sterne,
R. Fulton Cutting,
George M. Cumming,
Henry L. Calman,
J. Holmes Butler,
Andrew J. Shipman, Jr.,
Carl Schurz,
Richard Watson Gilder,
Jacob H. Schiff,
Theodore Sutro,
R. B. MacArthur,
Dr. T. Gaillard Thomas,
Bishop Henry C. Potter,
Charles H. Marshall,
Richard M. Hunt,
Henry Holt,
George E. Dodge,
Richard H. Derby,
Charles P. Daly,
Edward Cooper,
C. F. Chandler.

It was said at the close of yesterday's session of the committee that the mass meeting in Cooper Union might select, or authorize Chairman Smith to select, a committee from all the organizations interested, to go to Albany to make formal protest against the pending bills at the hearing next Wednesday.

WITH EAST SIDE WORKERS

Their Interest in Providing Better Homes for the Poor.

MR. GILDER ON TENEMENT PROBLEMS

Detailed Testimony Before the Special Commission Not Yet Published —The Rev. John B. Devins Pictures Present Needs.

The Federation of East Side Workers met in the lecture room of Hope Chapel at 339 East Fourth Street yesterday afternoon to discuss the varied question of "Tenement Houses, Small Parks, and Play Grounds."

The Rev. John B. Devins, the President of the Federation, occupied the chair, and among those present were Richard Watson Gilder, Mrs. Clarence E. Beebe, Young Women's Christian Association; Miss Sybell E. Bliss, Hope Chapel; the Rev. Dr. M. D. C. Crawford, New-York Church Extension and City Missionary Society; Miss Julia M. Dalton, New-York Employment Society; the Rev. and Mrs. William A. Dalton, Church of Our Saviour; Miss Dohney, Young Women's Christian Association; James E. Doherty, St. Theresa's Conference; the Rev. W. T. Elsing, De Witt Memorial Church; Robert Graham, Church Temperance Society; Mrs. L. S. Houghton, Tenement House Chapter and King's Daughters; the Rev. Dr. A. C. Kimber, St. Augustine's Church; Mrs. Charles Russel Lowell, Charity Organization Society; H. H. Man, St. George's Church; E. C. Moore, University Settlement Society; the Rev. Dr. F. North, New-York City and Church Extension Society; Isaac Spectosky, Hebrew Institute.

Mrs. C. J. Tapely and daughter, Charity Organization Society; the Rev. R. E. Thompson, Allen Street Memorial Church; Benjamin Welles, Charity Organization Society; Miss M. Y. Stone, Staten Island; Miss E. C. Webster, St. George's Church; Miss Kennedy, Industrial School, No. 10; Mr. Kean, Children's Aid Society; W. L. Grosvener, Children's Aid Society; Miss Rodman, St. George's Church; the Rev. N. B. W. Gallwey, Olivet Memorial Church, Chicago; Miss Merchant of Massachusetts; Miss Wolcott, Home for the Friendless; Miss Stimson, Madison Square Presbyterian Church; Mrs. Devins and Mrs. T. B. Penfield, and the Rev. E. L. Fox, Eleventh Street Methodist Episcopal Church.

As this was the first meeting of the federation since its organization, much miscellaneous business had to be transacted. The constitution, as adopted, provides that the object of the federation shall be to increase the efficiency of benevolent work in New-York City, south of Fourteenth Street and east of Broadway, by a careful study of the needs of the people and by earnest co-operation. It shall aim by conferences, lectures, publications, &c., to bring churches and philanthropic laboring in the district into perfect accord, and thus present a united front in humane work. Every plan of life shall be studied, and efforts made to correct existing evils.

Six committees have been appointed as follows: The Executive Committee, the Benevolent Committee, the Sanitation Committee, the Labor Committee, the Lecture Committee, and the Building Committee.

Amendments were offered, and will be acted upon at the next meeting, to appoint two district and additional committees, one to be known as the Small Parks Committee and the other to be called the Education Committee.

E. C. Moore, representing the University Settlement Society, explained the conference recently held between representatives of religious and philanthropical societies and Street-Cleaning Commissioner Waring regarding the co-operation of these societies and the Street-Cleaning Department in the sanitary inspection of the streets. Fourteen societies were represented at the conference, and it was decided to apportion the city by sections. Under this arrangement it was decided that Section 2, comprising that portion of the city bounded by Fourteenth Street, Third Avenue, and the Bowery, to Catharine Street and the East River, be allotted to the University Settlement Society, the College Settlement Society, and the Federation of East Side Workers.

H. H. Man, representing St. George's Church in the Federation of East Side Workers, made a brief speech, describing the inception and passage of the Small Parks act during the administration of Mayor Hewitt, and of the muddle that resulted in the matter of the Mulberry Bend Park. He pointed out the fact that, as the cost of the park amounted to $1,500,000, or $500,000 more than the limit fixed by law, the city had simply seized the property and had drawn the rents, while the property owners knocked in vain at the door of the Controller's office for their money. He was glad that the Tenement House Commission had taken note of this matter in its report, and had provided a solution of the difficulty in the amendment to the Small Parks act it had submitted to the Legislature.

The Rev. John B. Devins next addressed the meeting. He said:

One cannot present the tenement-house problem on paper. He cannot draw a picture sufficiently vivid to be lifelike. The camera fails here also; you cannot photograph an odor. The stereopticon tells only half the truth; you cannot flash a dwarfed intellect or a stunted soul upon canvas. To understand very much about the homes of the poor, you must live with the people and live as they live; you must sleep where they sleep and sleep as they sleep, in their poorly-ventilated rooms; you must eat what they eat, with quality frequently sacrificed to quantity; you must breathe the foul air which they are obliged to inhale, often through no fault of their own; you must walk through the filthy streets in which they are compelled to spend much of their time, because some one withholds the small parks to which they are entitled; you must read the cheap literature which they read, quality again being a secondary matter; you must climb the steps of the dark and often ill-smelling stairs which lead to their "room," or "room and bedroom," where frequently five or six persons live, eat, sleep, and die; you must undergo privations as they do—unjustly, it seems to them sometimes, and to others also; you must go to bed hungry and fall asleep from exhaustion after walking for hours looking for work; you must hear the landlord, or, worse, his agent, insisting on the rent already overdue, when you have not a dime in the house; you must meet the insurance agent, whose weekly visits alone seem to stand between you and the Potter's Field; you must listen to your children crying for bread, when there is not a crust in the cupboard nor a penny in the purse to supply it; you must watch your wife or child suffer and waste and die, when the prescription lies on the table, and you cannot get the medicine for lack of money; you must know something of these every-day experiences of hundreds of families before you can understand very much about the tenement-house problem and its relations to the Municipal Government.

If those who influence public opinion realized what a terrible danger to the city the tenement house as an institution is, a wonderful change would take place. Efforts to purify politics or to raise the moral standard of the city will be of little avail while the source of the trouble remains untouched. Superintendent Byrnes is quoted as saying recently: "The tenements are one of the biggest cogs in the machine which makes criminals, male and female. The associations of the tenement districts are dangerous—no one knows better than I—both to the purity of women and the honesty of men. That the overcrowding of the tenements must fill childish minds with vicious and wicked knowledge is certain. That a large proportion of our population lives in such environment cannot but be a serious menace to society."

American cities are too rear home for us to grasp the problems bound up in them as we should if we were dealing with Tokio or Pekin, or even London. It is not good form to have a pessimistic spirit regarding our great country. Our national pride is touched when the spiritual needs of our own cities are faithfully presented. "Darkest England" moved America to tears, and yet London has a very small percentage of foreign population, and New-York has more than 40 per cent. When the true "Bitter Cry of Outcast New-York" is heard the Christian world will be stirred to its depths. Let us glance at a few facts apparent to the most casual observer of the problems confronting the Church in the gateway of the Nation.

In one house in Bone Alley, not far from Hope Chapel, eighty families live to-day. I tried to hire two vacant rooms in this tenement house a few years ago, that I might start a mission school there for the scores of apparently neglected children in the alley. The housekeeper refused to rent them, and when I pressed her for a reason she told me that every one of the eighty families in the building earned its living by picking bones and rags from the street barrels. She added that she had positive orders from the owner of the house not to rent the rooms to any one not a rag-picker or a bone-picker. She did not know my errand, and as she stood in a room in which there was a large pile of rags—not new ones either—I had no reason to doubt her statement. Imagine a village of four hundred people supported by ash-barrel refuse.

Richard Watson Gilder, who was the next speaker, met with a cordial reception. He said:

There are some, not many, in this community who seem to be a little disappointed that the Tenement House Committee did not do a great deal more. Let me tell you that neither they nor any one else outside of the committee really knows just what the committee has done. I do not mean that it has not had the most appreciative encouragement from almost all quarters. Its report has, indeed, enjoyed an enthusiastic reception from the newspapers and from every one in this city, best qualified to judge of such matters. But perhaps the most valuable part of the committee's work has not yet fully come before the community at all, namely, the detailed testimony taken at the public hearings, and the numerous supplements, some of which give a most interesting account of the present condition of thousands of the worst tenements in New-York, as well as the condition and prospects of the model tenements here and in Brooklyn. I suppose it will cover 250,000 words, with scores of maps and diagrams. It is to be hoped the State authorities will not delay the publication of these reports. It seems to me that this part of the committee's work, leaving out all consideration of the recommendations, ought to do great good in simply helping to show this city to itself.

But now as to the specific recommendations. There is a tendency in some directions to throw cold water on them because they are extreme and chimerical; and in other directions because they are not sufficiently radical and sweeping.

There are some who would impede the suggested legislative reforms for the simple reason that the committee while saying demolish the unsanitary houses, build better ones in the future, safer for the public health, safer as to danger from fire; open up small parks and playgrounds for the people; give us better school accommodations, and the rest, did not say:

Mr. Legislators, poverty is at the bottom of this trouble, so here is a bill which at one blow will abolish poverty! I think I will tell you what I said to my friend Mr. George after his speech last night—that it was a great pity that there had not been on a practical committee of this kind a genuine poet like Mr. George.

I confess to you that the reason we did not draw a bill to abolish poverty was simply this: There was not a man on the committee who knew how! Now we know very well that there are men in this community who know how, for they have said so themselves; but they were unfortunately not sworn members of the committee. One gentleman who knows how to abolish poverty is my eloquent, persuasive, and good-natured friend Mr. Henry George. What an easy thing for the committee simply to have drawn up a single-tax bill and submitted it to the present Legislature! Meantime, do you know how many human beings are being maimed or burned annually in our tenements? Did you look into that burned elevator shaft over on Sixth Avenue after yesterday's fire, when two little children were nearly roasted alive? I did. Did Mr. George? He wants to stop all this legislation because he does not get single tax.

And do you realize, you eloquent gentlemen, each with your pet panacea, that the kind of legislation suggested by the committee is the very kind that other official or unofficial committees have proposed—legislation that has helped to make some things, at least, better in our big city—and has lowered the death rate?

Upon the conclusion of Mr. Gilder's remarks, the following resolutions were introduced:

Resolved—First, That the Federation of East Side Workers, consisting of the pastors, priests, and rabbis of the churches and congregations in New-York south of Fourteenth Street and east of Broadway, and of officers and representatives of philanthropic societies laboring in this district, expresses its grateful appreciation to the Chairman and members of the Tenement House Committee of 1894 for its untiring zeal in the interest of those among whom we work.

Second—That we heartily indorse the general recommendations of the committee in favor of the destruction of unsanitary and disease-breeding tenement houses, further requirements in new buildings as to more light and air, and safety from fire; better school accommodations; more kindergartens, and more small parks and playgrounds, and in the interest of the public welfare we urge upon the Legislature the prompt passage of the bills containing these provisions.

Third—That we urge the Legislature to print at once the whole of the admirable report presented by the committee, including the testimony and the supplements contained in it.

Resolved, further, That these resolutions be properly attested and sent to the Speakers of the Senate and Assembly and to the Chairman of the Committee on Cities at Albany, and also to the Mayor of this city.

With the adoption of these resolutions, which had been offered by Robert Graham, the meeting ended.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Lieut. Bogardus Eldridge, Tenth Infantry, has been appointed Judge Advocate of the court-martial appointed at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, vice Lieut. James T. Kerr, Seventeenth Infantry, relieved.

—Leaves of absence: Lieut. John Conklin, Jr., Second Artillery, one month; Lieut. Samuel Seay, Jr., Fourteenth Infantry, three months; Post Chaplain James C. Kerr, six months' extension.

—Capt. Sidney E. Stuart, Ordnance Department, will proceed to the Sandy Hook Proving Ground, via Frankfort Arsenal, Philadelphia, Penn., on business pertaining to the tests of powder.

—Major M. L. Morris, Third Cavalry, is ordered to Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., to attend the sessions of the general court-martial at that post.

—A court-martial, Lieut. Col. Edmund C. Bainbridge, Third Artillery, President, has been appointed at St. Francis Barracks, Fla.

—Lieut. Samuel C. Hazzard First Artillery, will proceed to Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., and report for duty with Battery L.

—Lieut. Le Roy S. Upton, Twenty-first Infantry, will report to Fort Columbus, N. Y., for temporary duty.

—Major Charles W. Miner, Sixth Infantry, has been assigned to Fort Thomas, Ky., for station.

Navy.

—The President has approved the findings of examining boards recommending promotions to next higher grades of Commanders William B. Hoff and Puxnell F. Harrington, Pay Inspector E. G. Billings, Passed Assistant Paymasters Charles M. Ray and John Corwine, Passed Assistant Engineer John K. Barton, and Assistant Engineer B. C. Sampson. He has also approved the proceedings of retiring in the cases of Chief Engineer Burdette C. Gowing and Boatswain John G. Glynn, on account of physical disability.

—Lieut. Commander S. W. Very and Assistant Naval Constructor W. L. Capps have been ordered to examination for promotion Feb. 6.

—Ensign C. M. Stone has been detached from the Naval Intelligence Office and ordered to the coast survey steamer Gedney.

—Lieut. L. J. Clark has been detached from the coast survey steamer Gedney, and will take three months' leave.

—Chief Ensign John Lowe has been detached from the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, and ordered home.

—Sailmaker J. J. Glynn has been placed on the retired list Jan. 28.

Increased Shipments of Phosphates.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Jan. 31.—Official reports just compiled in the State Controller's office here show that the shipment of phosphates from Florida ports last year aggregated 403,766 tons, as against 319,674 tons in 1893. From Fernandina 135,509 tons were shipped, from Port Tampa 165,889 tons, and 102,388 tons from Punta Gorda; 70,412 tons went to domestic and 333,354 tons to foreign ports. Were the shipments from Brunswick and Savannah and the rail tonnage to interior points added to the above total it is claimed that the output of Florida phosphates for 1894 would exceed 500,000 tons, making the increase for the year 200,000 tons.

GREENHUT STILL RESTRAINED

ARGUMENTS IN THE WHISKY TRUST CASE TO-MORROW.

Judge Grosscup Refuses to Allow Any Move by the Receivers Until Their Standing Is Decided.

CHICAGO, Jan. 31.—Judge Grosscup this morning named Saturday for hearing counsel on both sides of the Whisky Trust controversy, on the motion made on behalf of the majority stockholders for a dissolution of the receivership instituted Monday evening at Judge Grosscup's residence.

Judge Grosscup, in announcing the date, said:

"The bill filed in thise case was on behalf of stockholders. It was very voluminous, but the gist of it was that the Distillery and Cattle Feeding Company had assets throughout the United States and was practically insolvent. It was further set forth that unless all the administration of this country was put into the hands of receivers, injury would result. The situation set forth in the bill was such that it was necessary that an order should be entered and action taken immediately. To publish this to the world would be to bring on the attacks which the bill sought to avoid. It was necessary that the company should be brought into the shelter of a court of equity.

"A petition has now been brought by other stockholders, who claim that the parties who made application for the receivership represented but a small portion of the stockholders. They ask that, under these circumstances, the court hear them on an application to dissolve the receivership. It will therefore appoint Saturday morning as the date to hear this case, and I will require Mr. Greenhut and Mr. Lawrence, the two receivers, to be in court in person."

Attorney Mayer asked if matters were to be permitted to remain in statu quo. To this Judge Grosscup replied: "I shall expect no move whatever to be taken by these receivers before this time."

Permission was asked for the Shufeldt Distillery to be granted permission to discount certain papers, on the ground that the firm actually needed the money, but Judge Grosscup refused to permit this. "You must understand, gentlemen," he said, "that, under the circumstances, I can allow no move to be made in this matter until I settle the question of the receivership."

Attorney Runnels protested, but it did no good. Subpoenas will be issued for all the officers of the Whisky Trust to appear in court Saturday morning.

Attorneys for the majority stockholders have no doubt that Judge Grosscup will dissolve the receivership Saturday morning, after hearing both sides of the case.

Among those present in court this morning was Nelson Morris, the millionaire packer, whose interests in the Whisky Trust are said to be identical with those of President Greenhut, but who denies that this is so. Mr. Morris was personally represented by counsel, who, however, took no part in the proceedings.

Soon after Judge Grosscup had adjourned court this afternoon, he wrote the restraining order substantially as Attorney Mayer had prepared it. The court restrained the receivers from doing anything except to conserve the property until after the hearing Saturday morning. He further ordered:

All stockholders of record and holding duly assigned certificates of stock of the date of the appointments of the receivers, and prior thereto, shall have access to the books, documents, and papers of the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company for inspection, either by themselves or by their counsel, under such reasonable supervision as will insure the security of such, and upon that application of such stockholders or their counsel for the production of such books, &c., in court at the hearing herein assigned, the same be produced without further order of this court. It is further ordered that the intervenors have such subpoenas from the court as may be necessary to secure the attendance of such witnesses as they may desire, under the usual conditions relating to subpoenas.

Attorneys Bijur and Mayer of the stockholders' committee held a conference with Messrs. Waterbury, Hartshorne, and Lockwood, to prepare the evidence for presentation Saturday. All expressed their satisfaction at the course pursued so far by Judge Grosscup since the majority stockholders appeared to protest against the receivers. Mr. Runnells of counsel for the receivers also said his clients were satisfied, as they were in possession.

Attorney Burry, who is associated with Mr. Runnells, said to-day:

Any criticism of Judge Grosscup's action in this matter is manifestly unfair. No proper bill was presented to the Judge, the defendant corporation was represented, and the court did the only thing that could be done under the law. The whole trouble with the other side is that we beat them in the race for a receivership by a few hours, as they had a bill prepared asking for a receiver.

Deputy Sheriff Henning received another attachment yesterday against the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company of Peoria, Ill., in favor of the American Distributing Company for $8,917 for rebates on spirits. The attachments were served on the Central Trust Company and on Lawrence H. Quinn to attach the Whisky Trust's interest in any rebate vouchers which they may hold.

Suits by the Holders of Rebates.

PEORIA, Ill., Jan. 31.—Numerous intervening suits have been filed here by holders of Whisky Trust rebates. The vouchers become due to-morrow. A vast amount of litigation is sure to result from the appointment of receivers. Business at the company's plants and offices is at a standstill until it is learned how matters stand in the receivership contest. The meeting which was arranged for to-day by Receiver Greenhut to meet the stockholders' committee from New-York was, of course, not held here, on account of the Directors and President of the trust being legally removed from power, although Mr. Greenhut, as receiver, is at present master of the situation.

HIS FEET DIDN'T FIT THE FOOTPRINTS

Friends of William Wills Cheered When the Justice Discharged Him.

ISLIP, L. I., Jan. 31.—It was shown at a hearing before Justice Griffith to-day that the footprints found near the cottage of Charles F. Bound, after it had been afire on Monday, could not have been made by the feet of William Wills, who was arrested for causing the flames, and he was discharged.

Friends of Mr. Wills cheered for the Judge and for Mr Wills's feet.

It was stated that a stranger, possessed of feet, who was in town Monday, inquired where the Bound cottage was located, and was seen in its vicinity.

PULLMAN MEMORIAL CHURCH

A GIFT TO THE UNIVERSALIST DENOMINATION AT ALBION.

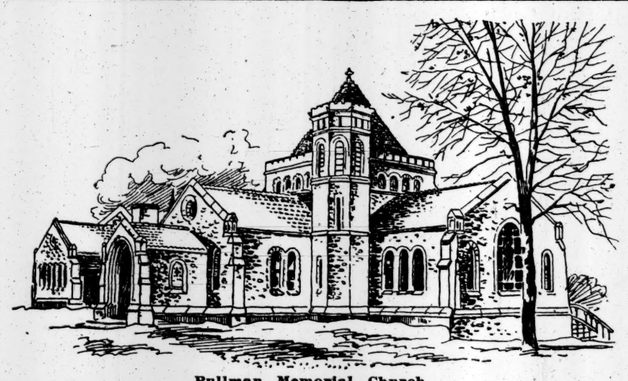
Dedication of the New Edifice with Imposing Ceremonies—Description of the Building.

ALBION, N. Y., Jan. 31.—The Pullman Memorial Church, the most magnificent gift to the Universalist denomination by any one person in the United States, was dedicated at 10 o'clock to-day. The gift is by George W. Pullman of Chicago in memory of his parents, who resided at Albion.

The church is of the old English Gothic architecture, and cost $80,000. The memorial window facing the street, upon which is the original conception of a life-size figure of Christ, by Wilson, cost $5,000. The beautiful organ cost $6,000. The estimated seating capacity of the church is 700. Besides these there is a Sunday school room, library, piano, and dining-room dishes. The deed was delivered by Mr. George W. Pullman to the Universalist Society, which already has a sinking fund of $5,000.

The dedicatory sermon was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Royal H. Pullman of Baltimore, and prayer was said by the Rev. Dr. Mason of Buffalo. A choir from Rochester furnished the music. On the east and west sides of the main entrance are oval bronze medallions of Mr. Pullman's father and mother. Ex-Gov. R. Bullock of Georgia, Judge Noah Davis of New-York, the Rev. Dr. James M. Pullman of Lynn, Mass.; the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Eaton of New-York, the Rev. Dr. Saxe of Rochester, and many other distinguished people were present. The Rev. Dr. Charles Fluhrer, formerly of Grand Rapids, Mich., was installed pastor of the new church.

The church is built in English gothic style, and is very picturesque in appearance. The property has a frontage of 91 feet on Main Street and 136 feet on Madison Street, and the church, aside from small spaces, nearly covers it. The outer walls are of Albion rock-faced sandstone, carved and molded from the quarry of De Graff & Roberts, who had the contract for the stone work. The roof covering is of red German fluted tile, with copper cornice, finials and blinds on the tower. The dome is in the centre, and the bell tower on the northwest corner. S. S. Beman of Chicago was the architect, and J. H. Porter of Chicago was the general Superintendent of the building. Tiffany & Co. of New-York had the contract for the cathedral glass windows, including the memorial window, the mural, and other decorations.



Pullman Memorial Church.

The interior woodwork is of quartered oak, filled and rubbed. The main doorway faces the county square and buildings to the north. The Sunday school room, the pastor's study, and the dining room, each have independent doorways. The vestibules are floored with fine mosaic tile. In the dining hall the floor is of polished red cedar, and the room contains oak tables and chairs, and here one finds cupboards well stored with white English china in gold decorations, glassware, silver-marked "Memorial Church," and in the kitchen adjoining, a range; everything in readiness for use.

The seating capacity of the church is about 400, which can easily be increased to a much larger number by the wide doorways between all the rooms. The kitchen and dining room are on a lower level to the south, six broad steps leading to them from the parlors.

The magnificent memorial window is in the west transept of the church, which faces Main Street. It is rare work, and was exibited by Tiffany in New-York some time before being sent to Albion. The large figure of Christ is represented with outstretched arms and hands, the print of the nails showing in the palms. On the head is the crown of thorns, but the expression of the delicate countenance is tender, loving, and beseeching. The under gown is of crimson, the outer and draped one is of soft, light tints, in green and blue; the strong sunlight streams down from above, falling upon the head and shoulders of the figure. At both sides very deep blue, with scant lighter shades are intermingled, and grow deeper below, where, in the pathway, are springing up grasses and lilies. The text across the bottom is in Old English, from John, x., 10: "I am come that they might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly." The two exquisite windows on each side of the memorial window, and belonging with it, are rich in the vine and purple grape.

A beautiful large bronze tablet is placed on the north side of the same transept bearing the following inscription: "Erected by a son as a memorial to his father and mother. James Lewis Pullman, in recognition of his love and work for the Universalist Church and its faith, and in memory of his mother, Emily Caroline Pullman, one with her husband in the hopes and joys of religion. Dedicated January, 1895."

On the sides as one enters from the main vestibule are bronze medallion heads of Mr. and Mrs. Pullman. There are fifty-six cathedral windows in the church, and twenty surround the dome, the ceiling of which is done in blue and gold, and furred with terra cotta or oak in Pompeian style. The audience room is in the form of a Latin cross.

Wants J. J. Clark's License Revoked.

Capt. Pickett of the Nineteenth Police Precinct appeared before the Excise Board yesterday and asked that the license of John J. Clark, the restaurant keeper, at 502 and 504 Sixth Avenue, be revoked.

Ten policemen testified that the place had been the rendezvous of immoral men and women for many years.

The license expires in about three months. The case is still on.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Providence, R. I., Jan. 31.—Safe robbers last night entered Place, Peterson & Co.'s jewelry factory, Friendship Street, and, tearing open two large safes, secured booty amounting to $7,000 or $8,000 in gold rings, finished and unfinished, diamonds, and other precious stones, and patterns.

Dedham, Mass., Jan. 31.—The appraisers have filed their inventory on the estate of Robert C. Winthrop, late of Brookline. They find that the deceased had personal estate to the amount of $248,361.59 and real estate worth $220,900.

Farmington, Del., Jan. 31.—William Tharpe, aged twenty-nine years, was killed here yesterday, and Horace Johnson, colored, badly injured by being struck by a train while in a sleigh.

Dawson, Ga., Jan. 31.—Edward Stevens, colored, was hanged here to-day for the murder of J. G. Mills, white, last year.

Indianapolis, Jan. 31.—The Board of Public Works has resigned as a result of an investigation.

SESSIONS IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC

Information Which the Nautical Chart for February Will Give to Mariners.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The North Atlantic Pilot Chart for February, issued today, shows at least eighteen dangerous derelicts, six of which are near the transatlantic steamer routes.

The forecast for next month includes stormy weather north of the fortieth parallel and along the American coast north of Hatteras; strong westerly and northwesterly gales along the transatlantic steamship routes, with occasional periods of strong winds and fresh gales from the northeast; occasional northers in the Gulf of Mexico; icebergs and field ice off Newfoundland on the Grand Banks; fog at intervals on the Grand Banks and near the New-England coast, but not in extended areas.

On the back of the chart are published the new rules of the road at sea which were enacted by Congress five years ago, to take effect March 1, 1895, and which have been adopted by all maritime nations except Great Britain.

The Sheriff's Auctioneers Commended.

Complaints having been made about the Sheriff's auctioneers' advertising sales too largely, and displaying the goods for sale so as to get large prices, Sheriff Tamsen sent a letter to the auctioneers yesterday, commending their course.

The auctioneers are warned not to be controlled by creditors or their attorneys, and to avoid all signs of collusion.

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young woman as excellent chambermaid; willing to assist with sewing, waiting, or washing; best of references. 220 West 27th St.,

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young North of Ireland girl as competent chambermaid or parlormaid; best city references. E. M., Box 340 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid and seamstress; country or city. S., H., Times Agency, 59 West 39th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best references. 258 West 47th St., two flights, front.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. 258 West 47th St., two flights, front.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a neat young girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; city reference. 1,021 2d Av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c. — By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in small private family. B., 201 East 64th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid or waitress; three years' city reference. 758 8th Av., top bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a French person; speaks German and English; good reference. 206 West 36th St., Renanse.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent laundress and chambermaid; four years' city reference. M. D., Box 404 Times, Up Town.

Companions.

COMPANION.—By a middle-aged American woman as companion to an elderly or invalid lady, or as housekeeper in a small family where servants are kept; has had much experience, and can give the best of references. J. A. L., 145 East 39th St.

COMPANION, &c.—By a young lady as companion; would also take charge of the mental and bodily care of grown children. Address, three days, Box 7, 1,563 3d Av.

COMPANION.—By an English lady as companion or governess; reference. E. R., 101 West 42d St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook; private family; understands serving company dinners and luncheons; take charge of marketing; best reference; last employer can be seen. Maggie, Box 395 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; understands her business in all its branches; best city references. C. D., Box 401 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—First-class; competent young woman; private family; understands all kinds family cooking; two years' excellent references. 104 West 53d St., first bell, west side.

COOK.—By respectable young woman as first-class cook in private family; best city references; wages, $25. 109 East 53d St., third bell, left side; no cards.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class family cook; less in help; steady place preferred; wages, $20; city references. 113 West 56th St., dressmaker's bell.

COOK and LAUNDRESS or HOUSEWORK.—By young girl as cook and laundress or do general housework; small family; references. Willing, 753 6th Av.

COOK.—By a first-class French cook; fully competent to prepare for luncheon and dinner parties; wages, $30; first-class city reference. E., Box 892 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook; thoroughly competent in all branches of her duties; makes excellent soups, meats, desserts; best references. Lena, 162 East 23d St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By good cook and laundress; by day, week, or month; is excellent bread, pie, and biscuit baker; city or country. B. S., 219 2d Av.

COOK.—Protestant; thoroughly competent in all branches; good manager; takes full charge; private family; with kitchenmaid; best city reference. Agnes, 149 West 36th St.

COOK.—By a Protestant young woman as first-class cook; all branches French and English cooking; city or country; four years' best city reference. 104 7th Av.; ring twice.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as cook in country, or no objections to boarding house in city. 229 West 27th St., two flights up, back.

COOK.—By a German girl as first-class cook; first-class city reference; wages, $25. 762 8th Av., near 47th St.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook, with best references; permanent or by the day; can fill a chef's place. 430 4th Av.

COOK, &c.—By first-class German cook and housekeeper; wages, $40; excellent references. Corner 109th St. and Boulevard, store.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By competent Protestant in small private family; best reference. 258 West 37th St., first floor.

COOK.—To cook and do coarse washing, by competent young girl; private family; good references. Willing, 753 6th Av.

COOK.—By a young girl as good cook and laundress; no objection to country; good city references. 415 West 44th St.; ring Joyce's bell.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable Protestant woman as good cook and laundress; personal city reference. 206 West 25th St.

COOK.—By thoroughly-competent cook; small private family; first-class city reference. 988 6th Av., near 56th St.; first floor.

COOK.—By cook in private family; best city references. 140 East 31st St.

COOK.—First-class; young girl; last employer can be seen. R. L., 106 West 42d St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By first-class German laundress two or three days during the week in private families; best city references. B. F. W., Box 298 Times, Up Town.

DAY'S WORK.—By a young woman to go out working by the day; understands cooking; best city reference. M. J. W., Box 300 Times, Up Town.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman to do washing or cleaning. 2,188 3d Av., second bell.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER and SEAMSTRESS.—Competent; by day or take work home; capes, skirts, waists; also remodeling, alterations, repairing; children's dresses. Hulh, 592 Amsterdam Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By a Protestant person dressmaking by the day or at home; understands all kinds of sewing; good reference. E. B., Box 408 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—Competent; by the day; can cut, fit, and remodel; will take work home; city reference; terms, $1.50. 258 West 36th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Thoroughly competent; make or remodel dresses or cloaks; perfect fitting. H., Box 349 Times, Up Town.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS or MAID.—By a young French lady as governess or maid; speaks German. A. Ball, 29 Green St., Newark, N. J.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By an American woman to do housework; plain American family; is good plain cook and laundress. 238 West 36th St., third flight.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young Protestant girl, from the north of Ireland, to do housework in small private family; reference. Devaux, 1,783 2d Av.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID, &c.—By a young Irish girl, lately landed, as kitchenmaid or assist with housework; wages moderate. M. F., 694 3d Av.; ring third bell.

KITCHENMAID.—By a young girl as kitchenmaid and help do up-stairs work; reference. 104 East 88th St.

KITCHENMAID.—By a good, strong girl as kitchenmaid or do general housework; good reference. 155 East 33d St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent French lady's maid; Protestant; speaks English and German; is good seamstress; understands dressmaking; best city references. 164 West 36th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By thoroughly-trained Englishwoman; Protestant; hairdresser, dressmaker, and good packer; good personal reference. M. W., care of Mrs. Smith, 981 3d Av.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French person; thoroughly competent; good dressmaker, hairdresser, packer; best city reference. Galbrun, 126 West 27th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a North German as maid to one lady; good seamstress and dressmaker; best city reference. N. O., Box 399 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—A lady wishes to procure a situation for competent maid to elderly or invalid lady; willing to assist with chambermork or other light duties. Apply, for two days, at 9 East 43d St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Would assist with chamberwork. A. Curl, 109 West 53d St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent young woman; first-class laundress; assist with chamberwork; in small family; good city reference. M. B., Box 119 Times Agency, 534 3d Av.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By a young girl as first-class laundress and assist with chamberwork in a private family; best city references. 329 East 43d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as competent laundress; four years' best city reference; employer can be seen; wages, $20. I. M., 159 East 47th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By reliable middle-aged woman as first-class laundress in private family; best city reference; city or country. 234 West 30th St., third floor, front.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress, work by the week or month and sleep home; best city references. Grocery store, 402 West 56th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent woman as first-class laundress; private family; city reference. 408 7th Av., third floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress in private family; personal city references. 742 3d Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable young girl as first-class laundress in private family; best city reference; can be seen at 218 East 80th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; seven years' city reference from last place. 534 5th Av.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By an experienced, trustworthy, thoroughly-competent nurse; capable of taking entire charge from birth; highest personal references. 115½ West 32d St., private stable.

NURSE.—By a neat young girl as nurse to one or two children; would assist with chamberwork; good sewer. 918 St. Nicholas Av., near West 156th St., present employer's.

NURSE.—Protestant; takes entire charge of baby from birth; bring up on bottle; four years' reference; wages, $20. M. J., Box 343 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—To children over four, by refined, competent Englishwoman; excellent seamstress and dressmaker; six years' undeniable reference. Competent, 20 West 14th St.

NURSE.—By experienced, trustworthy nurse; thoroughly competent to take entire charge of baby or grown children; highest reference; wages, $20. E. M., 203 East 48th St.

NURSE.—By a competent young woman as nurse or maid to grown children; good sewer; good city references. M. T., Box 339 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By experienced, competent nurse; understands bottle feeding; is neat sewer; excellent references. S. W., 397 5th Av.

NURSE.—Takes full charge of baby from its birth; best personal references. 988 6th Av., near 56th St.; first floor.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID.—By a most competent, experienced parlormaid or chambermaid; has lived with the best families of Newport and New-York; highest personal reference. M. J., Box 346 Times, Up Town.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By thoroughly-competent Frenchwoman as first-class seamstress and maid in private family; willing and obliging; good references; lady can be seen until 1 P. M. 151 West 85th St., present employer's.

SEAMSTRESS.—By competent seamstress; willing to assist with chamberwork or wait on lady or grown children; understands dressmaking; good reference. M. L., Box 405 Times, Up Town.

SEAMSTRESS.—By German girl as competent seamstress; good references. 445 West 46th St., first bell.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as first-class waitress in private family; takes charge of dining room and silver; can fill butler's place; best city reference; city or country. 122 West 31st St.

WAITRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By competent waitress and chambermaid in private family or private boarding house; is willing and obliging; good city reference. 338 East 25th St. Anna.

WAITRESS.—Competent, obliging; would assist in light chamberwork. Apply, Wednesday and Thursday, from 10 to 1 o'clock, at present employer's, 200 West 44th St.

WAITRESS.—By respectable American girl as waitress in small private family; competent and reliable; city references. 201 East 74th St.; Powers's bell.

WAITRESS, &c.—By a girl as waitress and chambermaid; willing to do sewing in private family; best city reference. 731 7th Av., first floor.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as first-class waitress in private family; can fill a butler's place; best city reference. 122 West 31st St.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as professional waitress in private family; would serve lunches and dinners. C. C., Box 10, 1,242 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By experienced girl as waitress and assistant chambermaid; first-class reference. Advertiser's bell, 355 West 47th St.

WAITRESS.—By a competent young woman. M. F., 53 East 55th St., present employer's.

Washing.

WASHING.—By respectable woman Wednesday and Thursday, either washing or cleaning; in private family; has private family reference. Laundress, 337 East 14th St.

Miscellaneous.

BOOKKEEPER or ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER. —By young lady; accurate and reliable; best references. J. S. 686 Lexington Av., Brooklyn.

COPY HOLDING, REVISING; LADY WITH thirteen years' experience. Miss Smith, 8 Lincoln Place, New-York.

MASSAGE.—Treatment and Swedish movement to ladies at their own homes by expert Swedish masseuse; terms, $1.50. Mrs. Esther Lind, 347 West 31st St.

MASSAGE.—By a young respectable Swedish woman to go out and give massage to ladies. Care of Hokonsom, 121 West 28th St.

TO TR

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Generally Easier Markets and a Light Trade.

INFLUENCED CHIEFLY BY THE WEST

Wheat at the Close Was Weak—Corn Was Lower—Provisions Easier —Cotton Steadier—Coffee Steady.

The grain markets were without any special feature, and the trading was mainly on local account, with prices following the Western markets in all their fluctuations. The foreign houses were rather free buyers early in the day, but the later decline caused some unloading and a weak feeling at the close. Provisions were better early, but lost the advance and closed unsettled. Cotton made a slight gain through buying for foreign account, but business was light. Coffee closed steady, with some local buying.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, elevator	56¾@	..
Corn, No. 2 mixed, elevator	47⅛@	..
Oats, No. 2 mixed, elevator	34¼@	34½
Flour, straight Spring	$3.10 @	$3.25
Flour, straight Winter	2.60 @	2.75
Cotton, middling uplands	5⅝@	..
Wool, Ohio and Penn. X	17 @	18
Pork, mess	11.25 @	11.75
Lard, Western steam	6.65 @	..
Beef, family	9.75 @	12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	21 @	24
Sugar, granulated	3 13-16@	4¼
Cheese, State, full cream, fancy	10¾@	11¾
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	16¾@	..
Iron, No. 1, foundry	11.50 @	12.50
Iron, Scotch Coltness	20.00 @	..
Copper, lake	9.85 @	..
Lead	3.10 @	3.12½

WHEAT—Contracts were only moderately active, and without special feature, with the trading chiefly local scalping and switching, and an irregular market. The opening was steady at 1-16c decline, with foreign houses buying quite freely, but failing to keep prices up, owing to the free offerings. A further loss of 1⅛@⅜c was made with the West, but a rally of ¼@¾c on local covering was followed by a decline of ⅜c, and the close was weak at ⅛@¼c loss for the day. Spot was in moderate demand at ¼c decline, with the close firm. Sales, 84,000 bushels, including, for export, 48,000 bushels No. 2 red, on private terms, free on board, afloat; 16,000 bushels No. 1 hard Duluth at 10¼c over May, free on board, afloat, and 16,000 bushels No. 1 hard Manitoba on private terms, free on board, afloat; the trade bought 4,000 bushels No. 2 red at 58½c, delivered. Quotations: No. 2 red Winter at ¾c over May price, free on board, delivered; No. 1 Northern, 9½c over May, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard, 10¼c over May, free on board, afloat....Quotations at the close, free on board: No. 2 red cash, 58c, in store; No. 1 hard, afloat, 68¾c; No. 1 Northern, in store, 61⅛c; No. 2 hard, afloat, 61⅛c.cm. Clearances hence, 41,000 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 108,422 bushels....Receipts, 650 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 35,183 bushels; in the interior, 134,037 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were weak, irregular, and moderately active, with the close at a decline of ½@¾c, following the West and wheat, with trading only local. Spot was more active at ½c decline, closing steady. Sales, 105,000 bushels, including 40,000 bushels No. 2 mixed (so called,) for export, at 48⅜@49c, free on board, afloat; the trade bought 64,000 bushels steamer mixed at 46¼@46¾c, elevator, and 1,000 bushels ungraded mixed at 46¾c, elevator....Receipts, 12,350 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 64,041 bushels; in the interior, 140,095 bushels....Clearances hence, 790 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 12,791 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were dull and without special feature, with the close weak at ⅛@¼c decline, following corn and the West. Spot was quiet and generally unchanged, with a light trade....Sales, 40,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, 36@36¼c for 15,000 bushels; No. 2 white, clipped, 37c; No. 3 do, 36c; No. 2 mixed, 33⅜@34½c for 10,000 bushels; No. 3, 33¼c; rejected mixed, 32½c; rejected white, 34c; No. 2 mixed, 34¾c for canal; track mixed, 35¼@36c; track white, 37@40¼c for 15,000 bushels....Receipts, 14,700 bushels; exports, 3,240 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
February	25,000	56¾@57 1-16	56¾
March	200,000	57¼@57⅞	57½
May	1,800,000	58 @58⅛	58⅛
June	25,000	58¼@58⅜	58⅜
July	1,390,000	58 9-16@59	58⅝
August	100,000	58⅝@59¼	58⅞
Total	3,450,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
February	35,000	47⅛@47⅝	47⅛
May	370,000	47⅛@48	47½
July	105,000	47⅞@48½	47¾
Total	510,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
February	20,000	33¼@33⅝	33¼
March	....	.. @..	33¼
May	50,000	32⅞@33⅛	32⅞
No. 2 white—			
February	....	.. @..	35¾
March	....	.. @..	36⅛
Total	70,000		

FLOUR—Spring grades show weakness, while Winter straights are steady, with a moderate business reported. Sales, 10,600 bbls, including 2,500 bbls Spring patents at $3.50@$3.65, 2,700 bbls Winter straights at $2.60@$2.89 for fancy, 1,700 bbls Winter patents at $3.05@$3.15, 450 bbls Winter clears at $2.50@$2.90, 1,000 bbls bakers', extra, at $2.55; 2,000 bbls City Mill patents, and 100 bbls No. 2, within the range. Arrivals, 8,968 bbls and 11,179 sacks; exports, 8,336 bbls and 6,11. sacks; from Atlantic ports, 43,537 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	....@....	Nominal.
Supers	$1.95@$2.00	$2.65@$2.10
No. 2	2.00@ 2.05	2.15@ 2.20
No. 1	2.15@ 2.20	2.25@ 2.30
Clears	2.25@ 2.40	2.40@ 2.55
Straights	2.40@ 2.60	2.60@ 2.75
White wheat str'ts	....@	2.65@ 2.75
Patents	2.60@ 2.70	2.75@ 3.00
Special brands	2.70@ 2.90	3.00@ 3.15
Kansas patents	3.00@ 3.15	3.20@ 3.35
Kansas straights	2.70@ 2.90	2.90@ 3.10
City patents	....@	4.00@ 4.15
City clears	....@	....@ 3.30
City No. 2	....@	2.40@ 2.50
City supers	....@	....@ 2.30
City fine	....@	2.10@ 2.15

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$1.90@	....@ ....
Supers	Nominal.	$2.25@ ....
No. 2	Nominal.	2.25@ ....
No. 1	2.10@$2.30	2.40@$2.60
Clears	2.25@ 2.40	2.50@ 2.60
Straights	3.00@ 3.10	3.10@ 3.25
Patents	3.25@ 3.40	3.35@ 3.50
Special brands	3.40@ 3.50	3.65@ 4.00

RYE FLOUR—Quiet and steady; sales, 300 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.55@$2.80; fancy, $3.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR AND GRAIN—Dull and steady; We quote: Flour at $1.65 @$1.75 on spot and $1.60@$1.65 to arrive; 53@55c for Japanese grain; silver, 50@52c; Canadian nominal.

CORN PRODUCTS—Quiet and easy. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.90; Esmeralda, $2.85; granulated yellow meal, $2.60@$2.80, white do, $2.90@$3; brewers' meal, $1.20; grits, $1.20; chops, 85c; coarse meal, 90@93c for Western and 92@95c for city; yellow, $1.08@$1.10; white, $1.12.

OATMEAL—Dull and nominal. Quoted: Rolled oats, $4@$4.35; cut, $4.40@$4.75; ground, $4@$4.10, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.40.

RYE—Dull and nominal. We quote: 50@52c for State and Jersey, on track; 54@55c delivered, in car lots, and 56@57c for boatloads, to arrive.

BARLEY—Nominal at 64@65c for No. 2 Western, to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee at 64 @65c; sales, 10,000 bushels at 64c, delivered.

MALT—Nominal. We quote; New Western sample lots at 70@75c; two-rowed State at 70@72c; six-rowed do at 75@80c.

FEED—Firm but quiet. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb at 85@95c; middlings, 90c@$1; Western, 90@95c for Spring and Winter bran; sharps, $105; rye feed, 85@87½c. Oil-meal, $23 per ton, in sacks, spot, or to arrive. Cottonmeal, $15@$17, spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra. Screenings, 50@60c for No. 2 and 75c for No. 1.

SEEDS—There is very slack trading still in clover, while prices are unsettled and easy. For No. 1, 9c is asked, while for fancy, 9¾c is held. Timothy nominal. Flax nominal.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—The market here is rather more regular, more from a little export demand. The inquiry is not at all general from the shippers, but is more for one or two round lots. For these 30c is bid steadily, while 26¼c would buy. Outside of the sales in our previous market report, there was a rumor that 2,000 bbls were placed to shippers at 26½c; there is more or less doubt of the transaction; it cannot be traced to a definite source. Outside of this seemingly spasmodic buying interest there is no improvement in the situation in a general way. Mills in some sections offered several lots of crude in bulk at 18c, but only two or three tanks were taken up; some mills decline to sell at that price. Crude in barrels here was offered at 22c, and 150 bbls taken at that price. To give the market decided firmness, there is needed vitality to the compound lard trading. This manufactured product is offered low, but fails to bring out material buying interest. Operations in a material way seem to halt more from the unsettled currency question. COCOANUT OIL is dull and easy; Ceylon at 5.12½@5.20c. Cochin is at 5⅝@5¾c. LINSEED OIL is in fair jobbing demand; city quoted at 50c and State at 54@55c. NEATSFOOT OIL has a light distributing business, with pure unracked at 55c; racked yellow up to water white at 57@80c; No. 1 at 53c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL is dull; quoted at 53@54c.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 31.—Oil, opened and lowest, 100; highest and closed, 100¼.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—There was a stronger market early in the day and some advance in prices, but the close shows a reaction to about Wednesday night's figures on lard, and declines of 12 points on pork and 5 points on ribs. The disturbed financial position has more to do with the situation than any other feature at present, as it restricts business. Nothing especial came from the hog supplies beyond a little strength at times from their more moderate supplies and firmer price.

LARD—Western Steam—There was nothing of importance done, either in cash or options. A little demand prevailed at 6.65c for cash, while 6.70c was asked. The few buyers were quiet, more from the variable Western market. January closed at 6.65c nominal, and May at 6.85c nominal. City steam is held firmly, with fair demands; sales of 130 tcs at 6.30@6.37½c. Refined is taken up moderately for the Continent; sales of 750 tcs; Continent quoted at 7.30c and South America at 7.50c. The Western market closed at 6.35c for January, while May was at 6.50@6.60c, and closed at 6.50@6.52c.

PORK—There was a small trading only for export, and 100 bbls were taken up. The West was depressed and easier after 8 points advance at the opening, and closed 12 points down for the day. January closed at $9.65; May was at $9.90@$10, and closed at $9.90. Prices here are: Mess, new, $11.25@$11.75; family mess, $11@$11.50; short clear, $12.75@$15.

BACON was weak and 7 points lower after an early advance of 5 points. Short ribs for January closed at $5 nominal, and for May at $5.15 bid to $5.27, closing at $5.15 bid.

BEEF—There is little export demand, and trading is small on home account, while prices are unsettled and easy. Packet, $8.50 @$9; do, in tierces, $12.50@$13.50; family, $9.75@$12; extra India mess, in tierces, $12.50@$14.50; extra mess, in barrels, $7.25@ $7.75; plate, $8.25@$8.75.

BEEF HAMS—Have a slow sale, while prices are irregular. Quoted prices are $16 here and $15 at the West.

CUTMEATS—Western meats, to sell, lower prices would be necessary; the Eastern trade is very slow, and the distributions at the West are moderate. City meats are unsettled in price; some lots are held above the basis of the sales reported, while there is more offered than wanted at the inside prices. Sales of 17,000 lb pickled bellies, 12 lb. average, at 5⅝c, 3,500 lb do, 11 to 12 lb., at 5¼c; 20,000 lb do, 12 lb, at 5½@5¾c; 50 bxs clear bellies at 6c; 800 pickled shoulders at 4¼c, and 1,100 pickled hams at 7¾c; citypickled hams, 7¼@8c; do, shoulders, 4¼@ 4½c; 10-lb bellies, 5⅝c; 12-lb do, 5½c; clear bellies, boxed, 6c. Western meats at Chicago: Green hams at 8¼c for 12 lb and 7¾@7⅞c for 14 to 16 lb; tierced pickled hams, 8¼@8⅝c for 16 lb, and pickled shoulders, tierced, at 5⅝@5¼c; green shoulders at 4⅜c.

DRESSED HOGS—Are at steady prices; demands are fair. Receipts at all Western markets, 64,671 head. Chicago—Receipts, 34,000 head; fairly active; 5c higher; $3.75@$4.30; left over, 11,000 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 4,116 head; fairly active; steady; $3.50@$4.25. St. Louis—Receipts, 5,920 head; higher; $3.70@$4.15. Omaha—Receipts, 4,000 head; quiet; 5@10c higher; $3.40 @$4. Pittsburg firmer; $4.10@$4.35. Kansas City—Receipts, 8,000 head; steady; $3.40@ $3.85. Cleveland—Lights and Yorkers, $4.15 @$4.30. Indianapolis—Receipts, 4,500 head; slow; $3.90@$4.25. Quotations here are 5½c for heavy, 5¼c for 180 lb, 5⅝c for 160 lb, 5¾c for 140 lb and 120 lb, and 5⅞@6c for pigs.

TALLOW—Offerings of city are moderate for the week. Some bids are 4¼c, and they are declined. No sales made. For country there is a firm market on best stock, which is having a better demand; 4⅜@4½c quoted; exceptional lots are at a little more money; sales of 120,000 lb within this range. Australian is nominal; held at 5c.

STEARINE—Lard stearine is scarce and wholly nominal. Oleostearine is under neglect; it would not bring over 6¼c, while 6¾c is a nominal held rate. There is no demand from local or Western refiners. Oleo oil is a florin lower; sale of Harrison at 48 florins.

COTTON.

Contracts did not show much life, although Liverpool was buying moderately, but the chief business was in the way of scalping, with prices at the close steady at 2@3 points advance. Liverpool closed steady at ½ point advance, while the port receipts were considerably over last year. Spot was dull and unchanged, with sales of 81 bales to spinners and 500 bales delivered on contract.

CURRENT PRICES.

Middling Gulf	5⅞
Middling upland	5⅝

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Fair	1⅛c on
Middling fair	⅞c on
Strict good middling	3-16c on
Good middling	5-16c on
Strict low middling	3-16c off
Low middling	7-16c off
Strict good ordinary	13-16c off
Good ordinary	1⅛c off
Good middling tinged	Even
Strict middling stained	7-32c off
Middling stained	7-16c off
Strict low middling stained	29-32c off
Low middling stained	1⅛c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices.	Extremes. Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
February	5.46@5.47	5.48	5.44	2 200
March	5.50@5.51	5.53	5.48	16,100
April	5.54@5.55	5.56	5.50	2 500
May	5.58@....	5.60	5.53	36,600
June	5.61@5.62	5.64	5.57	19,800
July	5.65@5.66	5.67	5.61	2 300
August	5.69@5.70	5.72	5.65	4,100
September	5.74@5.75	5.71	5.71	300
October	5.79@5.80	5.82	5.75	5,600
November	....@....	....	....	....
December	....@....	....	....	600
January	Nominal	....	....	200
Total sales				89,700

COTTON RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, FEB. 1, 1895.

	S.	S. & M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
Galveston	4232	8215	5720	8197	5051	..
N. Orleans	6293	20321	13110	8691	18554	..
Mobile	1967	2429	3253	186	465	..
Savannah	3496	3150	3631	1517	4283	..
Charleston	2568	2064	1638	1565	2590	..
Wilmingt'n	1053	791	719	504	276	..
Norfolk	1249	2045	2348	657	1432	..
Baltimore	....	....	....	....	....	..
New-York	751	1340	2571	1059	856	..
Boston	191	120	225	410	288	..
Philadel'a	188	..	5	227	673	..
West Point	923	1562	1165	1203	618	..
N. News	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brunswick	..	..	..	..	..	..
Port Royal	..	..	..	..	..	..
Velasco	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	22906	42050	34385	24186	35086	..
This day last wk.	8102	42676	35512	38009	28760	27493
This day last year	24149	19292	22758	23659	8559	14944

COFFEE.

Contracts closed steady at unchanged prices to 5 points decline. There was rather free selling early in the day, partly on foreign account, and prices went off 10@15 points, but rallied through considerable local covering and some foreign buying. Havre was barely steady at ⅛@¼f advance, and Hamburg quiet at ¼@½ pfennig up. Spot Rio was dull, but steady, at 16¼c for No. 7, and 15½c for No. 8. Sales, 500 bags Santos, No. 6; 1,800 bags Maracaibo, 400 bags Savanilla, and 200 bags Porto Cabello on private terms....Option Sales—Opening Call—11 A. M.—September, 750 bags at 14.40c; 250 bags at 14.45c; December, 250 bags at 14.40c; 750 bags at 14.45c; total, 2,000 bags. Between Call and Close—March, 250 bags at 14.55c; 500 bags at 14.65c; May, 250 bags at 14.45c; 750 bags at 14.55c; 1,000 bags at 14.60c; August, 250 bags at 14.60c; September, 250 bags at 14.50c; 500 bags at 14.60c; 250 bags at 14.55c; 250 bags at 14.60c; 250 bags at 14.55c; October, 750 bags at 14.55c; 500 bags at 14.60c; December, 500 bags at 14.50c; 1,500 bags at 14.55c; 1,000 bags at 14.60c; 2,000 bags at 14.55c; 1,000 bags at 14.60c; 750 bags at 14.55c; total 12,500 bags; 250 bags May exchanged for 250 September, even. Total for day, 15,000 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day.	Same time last year.
January	....@....	....@....
February	14.70@14.75	16.25@16.30
March	14.65@14.70	15.95@16.00
April	14.55@14.65	15.65@15.70
May	14.50@14.60	15.55@15.65
June	14.50@14.55	15.25@15.35
July	14.50@14.60	15.00@15.10
August	14.50@14.60	14.70@14.80
September	14.55@14.60	14.60@14.65
October	14.55@14.60	14.25@14.35
November	14.55@14.60	....@....
December	14.55@14.60	13.90@14.00

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	212,173
Arrivals	....
Total	212,173
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	11,076
Total stock in New-York to-day	201,097
Total stock in Baltimore	7,773
Arrivals	....
Total	7,773
Deliveries yesterday	1,291— 6,482
Total stock in New-Orleans	11,029
Arrivals	....
Total	11,029
Deliveries yesterday	958—10,071
Total stock in other ports	 16,553
Total stock in United States	217,650
Afloat from Rio per steam to Jan. 30	131,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to Jan. 30	33,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to Jan. 30	102,000
Afloat from Victoria to Dec. 31	6,000
	272,000
Total	489,650
Same time 1894	538,272

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean	16¼c

Difference between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1	1.90 above No. 7	No. 6	.50 above No. 7
No. 2	1.65 above No. 7	No. 7	.. above No. 7
No. 3	1.40 above No. 7	No. 8	.50 below No. 7
No. 4	1.10 above No. 7	No. 9	.90 below No. 7
No. 5	.75 above No. 7		

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1	Nom. above No. 7	No. 6	.75 above No. 7
No. 2	Nom. above No. 7	No. 7	.. above No. 7
No. 3	2.75 above No. 7	No. 8	1.25 below No. 7
No. 4	2.25 above No. 7	No. 9	2.00 below No. 7
No. 5	1.50 above No. 7	No. 10	2.50 below No. 7

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice Rates.

Java, fancies	28 @31	La Guayra—	
Java, Malang	21 @22	Cora	18 @19¼
Padang, int'r	25½@26	Caracas	18⅛@18⅞
Macassar—		Do. washed	19⅜@21¼
Timor	22 @23	Do. washed	19½@21½
Fajo	21 @22	Savanilla—	
Mocha	26½@27½	Ocana	18⅛@20¼
Maracaibo—		Bucara'ga	19 @21
Trujillo	18¼@19	Do. washed	20 @21¾
Bocono	18 @19¼	Bogota	20½@22
Tovar	18⅜@19	Mexican—	
Merida	19 @20½	Cordova, gr'n	18¾@19¼
Cucuta, ord'y	19 @19½	Do. white	19½@20½
Fair to good	19¾@20¼	Oaxaca	20 @21½
Pr. to choice	20 @21	Guatemala and	
Central American—		Coban	19½@22¼
Costa Rica	17½@21	Jamaica	17 @21
San Salvador	19 @19½		
Do. washed	19½@22		

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Moderate supplies and a good demand, with prices firm.

N. Orleans, centrif'gal—		N. Orleans, open kettle—	
Ordinary	12@13	Fair	23@30
Common	14@16	Good	31@32
Fair	17@18	Prime	34@34
Prime	19@21	Choice	35@38
Choice	22@25	Barbados, job'g	25@26
Cuba, 50° test. Nominal.		Puerto Rico	26@35

RICE—Demand is very good at full late prices.

Domestic—		Japan	4¼@4½
Ordinary	3⅝@4	Java, in bond	1⅞@2⅜
Fair	4¼@4⅝	Java	3⅜@3⅞
Good	4⅝@4⅞	Rice Flour	2⅜@2½
Prime	5 @5⅛	Rice, pol., 100 lb	$1.08@$1.10
Choice	5⅜@5½	Rice, bran, 100 lb	75@ 80
Fancy	5⅝@6		
Head	6⅜@6⅝		
Patna	3⅝@4¼		

SUGAR—Raw was again a trifle firmer, but demand continues moderate. Sales, 6,400 bags centrifugals, 96° test, at 3 3-32c. Refined are dull and unchanged.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	2¾c
Molasses sugars, 89° test	2½c
Centrifugal, 96° test	3 3-32@3⅛c

REFINED SUGARS.

Quotations are for wholesale lots. The outside figures are the quotations posted by the refining companies, and the inside rates show actual cost, after deducting rebates at present allowed. New-York and Philadelphia refiners also allow 1 per cent. trade discounts on lots of 100 bbls or more, and on less quantity one-half of 1 per cent. They will not sell less than 25 bbls. For sugar packed in bags there is an additional charge on granulated, or Nos. 13 and 14, but ⅛c per lb on all other grades.

Dominas	4 7-16@4⅝		
Coarse powdered	4 1-16@4¼		
Granulated	3 13-16@4		
Cutloaf	4 7-16@4⅝		
Crushed	4 7-16@4⅝		
Powdered	4 1-16@4¼		
Coarse granulated	3 15-16@4⅛		
Fine granulated	3 15-16@4⅛		
Extra fine granulated	3 15-16@4⅛		
Con. granulated	4 1-16@4¼		
Cubes	4 1-16@4¼		
XXXX powdered	4 5-16@4½		
Mold A	4 5-16@4¼		
Diamond A	3 13-16@4		
Confectioners' A	3 11-16@3⅞		
Columbia A	3 9-16@3⅝		
Windsor A	3 9-16@3⅝		
Ridgewood	3 9-16@3⅝		
Phoenix A	3 9-16@3⅝		
Empire A	3½ @3 11-16		
No. 9	3 7-16@3⅝		
No. 8	3⅜ @3 9-16		
No. 7	3¼ @3 7-16		
No. 6	3 3-16@3⅜		
No. 5	3 @3 5-16		
No. 4	2 15-16@3		
No. 3	2 13-16@2¾		
No. 2	2 11-16@2¾		
No. 1	2 9-16@2⅝		
No. 10	2 5-16@2½		
No. 11	2 1-16@2¼		
No. 12	⅞ @3 3-16		
No. 13 (net)	2 15-16@....		
No. 14 (net)	2⅞ @....		

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—So little call for domestic marrow beans that receivers are shading prices, hoping to interest new buyers; $2.35 will now buy choice marks in a jobbing way, and they can be bought in car lots for less; medium have weakened a little, best Canadian now offering at $1.82½; pea in light supply at the moment and firm; red kidney steady; foreign beans hardening gradually, especially the lower grades, which are in best demand. We quote for choice quality: Beans, domestic, marrow, per bushel, $2.30@$2.35; do, pea, $1.85; do, medium, $1.82½; do, white kidney, $2.40; do, red kidney, $1.95@$2; do, turtle soup, $1.90; do, yellow eye, $2.15; do, lima, California, $2.80@$2.85; do, foreign, pea, $1.60@ $1.75; do, foreign, mediumn, $1.55@$1.70; green peas, bbls, $1.05@$1.07½; do, bags, $1@$1.02½; do, Scotch, $1.10.

BUTTER—Receipts are fair, but fancy creamery is held steady, though trading is no more than moderate, while the low grades are easy, on liberal accumulations and a limited outlet. June creamery quiet, with fancy about steady, and the rest weak. State dairy dull and unchanged; fancy is quite scarce.

STATE.

Creamery, Fall-made	14 @21
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, extras	18 @19
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, firsts	14 @16
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, seconds	12 @13
Dairy, tubs, thirds	10 @11
Dairy, firkins and tubs, extras	17 @17½
Dairy, firkins and tubs, sec. to firsts	12 @14
Dairy, firkins, extra	16½@17
Dairy, firkins, seconds to firsts	12 @14

WESTERN.

Creamery, extras	24 @
Creamery firsts	21 @22½
Creamery, seconds	18 @20
Creamery, thirds	14 @16
Creamery, June, extra	20 @..
Creamery, June, poor to choice	11 @17
Imitation Creamery, firsts	16 @18
Imitation creamery, seconds	10 @12
Dairy, firsts	14 @15
Dairy, thirds to seconds	10 @11
Factory, June, firkins, extra	13 @..
Factory, held, firkins, thirds to firsts	10 @12
Factory, tubs, fresh, extra	13 @14
Factory, fresh, tubs, firsts	11 @..
Factory, seconds	9½@10
Factory, thirds	8 @ 9
Rolls, choice	13 @14
Rolls, poor to fair	8 @12

CHEESE—The market is unchanged. Business is slow, and an easy feeling prevails on all but fancy large colored and small white, full cream.

State, f. c., large, Fall make, col'd, fcy	11¼@..
State, f. c., large, Fall make, white, fcy	10¾@11
State, full cream, large, choice	10½@10⅝
State, full cream, large, good to prime	10 @10⅜
State, full cream, large, com. to fair	9 @ 9¾
State, full cream, small size, fancy	11¼@11¾
State, full cream, small, poor to prime	9½@11¼
State, part skims, small size, choice	8½@ 9
State, part skims, small, fair to prime	6 @ 8
State, part skims, large size, choice	7 @ 7½
State, part skims, fair to prime	5 @ 6½
State, part skims, common	3 @ 4
Pennsylvania, fancy	11 @11⅜

EGGS—There is a further gain in prices under continued light arrivals and the cold weather at collecting points. Demand is more moderate at the advance.

State and Pennsylvania	27½@28
Western, fresh-gathered, choice	26½@27
Southern, fresh-gathered, prime	25 @26
Western, refrigerators	19 @22
Western, early-packed, defective, case	13 @15
Limed	18 @21

FRUITS—FRESH—Apples firm, but not active. Grapes quiet. Cranberries scarce and firm. Very little doing in Florida oranges, and values irregular; demand now supplied largely with foreign fruit; a few cars California reported on the way: We quote: Apples, Greenings, per barrel, $3@$4; do, Baldwin, $3@$4, do, Spy, $2.50@$3.50; do, Spitz, $3@$5. Grapes, per small basket, 10@15c. Cranberries, Cape Cod, per barrel, $6@$14; do, Jersey, per crate, $3@$3.75. Oranges, Florida, per box, unfrozen, $2.50 @$4.50; grape fruit, $3@$4.50; tangerines, $2.50@$4; mandarins, $2@$3; frosted and defective, per box, 25c@$1.

FRUITS—DRIED—Evaporated apples are held firmly, but there is a quiet trade passing at the moment. Exporters are seldom willing to go above 6¾c for prime, except for fruit dried on wooden trays. A fair-sized lot of choice sold to a local jobbing house at 7¼c, and a few very fancy at 8¼c. Sun-dried apples unchanged. Chops quiet. Cores and skins easy. Raspberries in small stock and firm. California fruits unchanged. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy to extra fancy, per lb, 7¾@8¼c; do, prime to choice, 6¾@7¼c; do, common to fair, 5¢@6½c; do, sun-dried, 5¢@6c; chops, 2@2½c; cores and skins, ½@1c; raspberries, evaporated, 20c; do, sun-dried, 18c; cherries, 12@13c; plums, State, 5½@5¾c; blackberries, 5@5½c; apricots, 7@10c; peaches, California, peeled, 12@16c; do, unpeeled, 7@10c; prunes, as to size and quality, 10c.

GAME.—Quail, partridges, and grouse are now outlawed, and we drop quotations. Wild ducks quiet. No snipe or plover offering. We quote: Wild ducks, canvas, per pair, $1@$2.50; do, red-head, 50c@$1.75; do, mallard, 40@75c; do, teal, blue wing, 30@ 40c; do, common, 20@25c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—Three cars came in to-day Prices unchanged, but there was quiet trading in most kinds. Jobbers paid 8½c generally for fowls, one car of heavy Indiana stock peddling out at 9c. Chickens went to killers at 7½c mainly, and best lots of turkeys brought 8@8½c. Some extra lots of geese sold up to $1.62@$1.75, but average qualities go 25@50c less. We quote: Fowls, 8½c; chickens, 7½c; old roosters, 5c; turkeys, 7@8½c; ducks, per pair, 60@90c; geese, $1.25@$1.50; pigeons, 25@35c.

POULTRY—DRESSED—Turkeys scarce and tending in sellers' favor. Fancy, soft-meated chickens scarce and firm, with sales above general quotation, which is, however, full high for the best generally offering. Fowls steady. Ducks scarce and firm. Geese steady. Other kinds unchanged. We quote: Turkeys, Western, hens, 11@11¼c; do toms, 9@10c; do old toms, 7½@8c; chickens, Philadelphia, 12@18c; do Jersey 11@13c; do Western, 8@10c; fowls, Jersey, 9@10c; do Western, 8@9½c; ducks, 10@15c; geese, near by, 10@12c; do Western, 7@10c; capons, Philadelphia, 15@20c; do Western, 10@17c; squabs, per dozen, $2 @$3.50.

VEGETABLES—Domestic potatoes are weak, quiet, and in liberal supply. Kale and spinach higher. Onions in demand and firm.

Celery, fancy		Michigan, large, per dozen roots	40@ 60
Celery, Western and State, fair to good, per dozen roots			20@ 35
Onions, white, large, per bbl			$4.00@$8.00
Onions, Eastern, yellow, per bbl			2.00@ 2.25
Onions, Eastern, red, per bbl			2.00@ 2.25
Onions, Orange County, red, per bbl			1.75@ 2.25
Onions, State and Western, yellow			1.50@ 2.00
Spinach, per bbl			2.00@ 3.00
Turnips, per bbl			65@ 70
Kale, per bbl			75@ 90
Tomatoes, per crate			2.00@ 4.00

POTATOES.

Jersey, prime, in bulk, per bbl	$1.50@$1.62
Jersey, common to fair, per bbl	1.25@ 1.37
State, good to prime, per 180 lb	1.50@ 2.12
State, common to fair, per 180 lb	1.25@ 1.37
Sweets, Jersey, per bbl	1.75@ 2.25
Sweets, Vineland, per bbl	1.50@ 2.50
Sweets, Southern Jersey, double heads	1.50@ 1.80
Scotch	1.90@ 2.00
Bermuda, prime	6.00@ 6.50
Bermuda, No. 2	3.00@ 3.50
English, per 168-lb sack	1.85@ 2.00

MISCELLANEOUS.

HAY AND STRAW—Demand and supply both light. We quote:

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Higher Prices in Anticipation of Early Treasury Relief.

BUYING FOR THE FOREIGN ACCOUNT

All the International Stocks Up and the General List Strong—The End of Gold Shipments in Sight —Whisky Trust Affairs.

Conferences were held yesterday at the Sub-Treasury between Assistant Secretary Curtis of the Treasury Department and the leading foreign bankers of this city, the object being to ascertain on what basis a new loan could be placed by the Government. Much interest was manifested by Wall Street as to the progress of the negotiation, but little was known during the day of the actual results. It was generally accepted, nowever, that there would be a new loan in the immediate future, and that the bulk of it would be placed abroad. This belief led to weakness in the foreign exchange market, and a sharp fall in rates to a point where profit in gold shipments is uncertain and with a further slight recession will be out of the question. Nevertheless, more than $2,000,000 gold was withdrawn from the Sub-Treasury, but it is doubtful if it will be shipped on Saturday.

In anticipation of the relief to the Treasury which now seems to be in sight, the stock market developed marked strength. London, which has been a seller of our securities for a long time, came in as a purchaser, and the international specialties moved up sharply. The buying was said to be for investment, but of course there must have been a good deal of covering of shorts. Local traders also changed their position on the market, the result being that practically everything dealt in closed higher than on Wednesday. Louisville and Nashville and St. Paul led the advance, the former with a net gain of 1⅜ and the latter with an advance of 1⅛. Burlington, Rock Island, and Northwestern were all fractionally higher. Union Pacific scored a net advance of 1¼, but that was due to improved prospects of a settlement with the Government. Manhattan advanced from 106½ to 109¼, and closed at 108¼, a gain of 1¾ points, on a belief that the company would fare well at the hands of the Rapid-Transit Commission.

The industrials, although not active, were not without interest. Chicago Gas was strong on a belief that the new owners of the property will shortly be placed in control of it. Distilling and Cattle Feeding closed at 9, its top price, an advance of ⅞. The stockholders' Protective Committee gained a decided advantage yesterday before Judge Grosscup in Chicago, the court having made an order that the books of the company should be opened to the inspection of the committee. It was with the object of preventing this that President Greenhut sought the receivership. The motion for the removal of the receivers is to be heard on Saturday. General Electric was the one stock on the list which was weak. It lost 2⅛ points, notwithstanding the general strength of the market. There was no news on the property, but the liquidation was pronounced. National Lead was strong at an advance of 1⅜ points. Sugar was less conspicuous than usual, but it was firm.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1½@2 per cent. The last loan was made at 1½ per cent.

Time money was in good demand, but the supply was limited. Rates were 2 per cent. for thirty days, 3 per cent. for 60 days, 3½@4 per cent. for 90 days to 4 months, and 4@5 per cent. for five to seven months.

Commercial paper was inactive. Rates were 4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 4@4½ per cent. for high-grade single names, and 4½@5 per cent. for others.

The Clearing House exchanges were $80,826,717, and balances $8,337,539. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $363,100.

In London call money was ¼ per cent., short bills ⅝ per cent., and three months' bills ¾ per cent.

The Bank of England gained £588,713 in bullion. The percentage of reserve to liabilities, which last week was 65.73, became 69.12. The bank's minimum sale of discount remained unchanged at 2 per cent. The Bank of France gained 12,550,000 francs in gold, and 350,000 francs in silver.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was inactive and lower. Posted rates for sterling were reduced to $4.89 for sixty-day bills and $4.90 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.88@$4.88½ for sixty-day bills, $4.89@$4.89½ for demand, $4.89¼@$4893/4 for cable transfers, and $4.87@$4.87½ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16¼ for long, and 5.14⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 95½ and 96⅞, and guilders at 40½ and 40¾.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: New-Orleans—Commercial 75 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16 discount; selling, 1-16@⅛ premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ premium. San Francisco—Sight, 17½; telegraphic, 20. Boston—Par to 10@15c premium. Chicago—50c premium. St. Louis—$1 premium.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 60½ bid.

The commercial price of bar silver was 60c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 48½c.

In London, bar silver sold at 27 7-16d per ounce.

The exports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $19,194,436, and the imports for the same period $395,710. The net exports, therefore, have been $18,768,726.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Canadian Pacific.....½
Chicago Gas.....⅝
C., C., C. & St. L.....¾
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.....1⅛
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.....¾
Col., Hocking Valley & Toledo.....2
Delaware & Hudson.....1
Denver & Rio Grande pf.....1¼
Distilling & Cattle Feeding.....⅞
Lake Shore.....1⅞
Louisville & Nashville.....1⅜
Manhattan.....1¾
Missouri, Kansas & Texas.....¾
National Lead.....1⅜
New-Jersey Central.....1
Norfolk & Western pf.....1
Northern Pacific.....¾
Pullman Palace Car Co.....1¼
Southern Railway pf.....¾
Union Pacific.....1¼

DECLINED.

General Electric.....2⅛
United States Cordage pf.....1

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—The hearing on the petition for a separate receivership for the Oregon Short Line having been postponed to March 5, the time for the deposit of bonds with the Bondholders' Committee has been extended to February 20.

—Blake Brothers & Co. offer $100,000 City of St. Louis 4 per cent. gold bonds, (renewal,) due 1914, principal and interest payable in gold, and being a legal investment for New-York State savings institutions.

—The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Winslow, Lanier & Co., and N. W. Harris & Co. announce that they will pay dividend on a number of securities, lists of which are printed in another column.

—All coupons due Feb. 1 and the principal of all bonds due on the date issued by the Railroad Equipment Company will be paid at the office of Messrs. Post & Pomeroy, 45 Wall Street.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil	19½	20⅜	19	19⅜	19¾	20	1,543
American Cotton Oil pf	62½	64	62½	63½	63	64½	440
American Express	110	110½	110	110½	110	111	75
*American Sugar Refining	90⅛	90⅝	90	90⅝	90¼	90½	9,260
*American Sugar Refining pf	91½	91½	90⅜	90⅝	91	92	40
American Tel. & Cable Co	91½	91⅝	91½	91½	91	93	150
*American Tobacco	92⅛	93	92	93	93	93½	1,510
American Tobacco pf	108	108	107⅞	107⅞	106	108	200
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	3⅞	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	4⅛	4¼	1,285
Baltimore & Ohio	61⅜	61⅝	61⅜	61⅝	61½	63	220
Balt. & O. S. W. pf., new	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4¼	6¼	100
*Bay State Gas	20½	21⅛	20½	20⅞	20⅞	21	1,500
Canada Southern	48⅝	48⅞	48⅝	48⅞	48⅜	49	740
Canadian Pacific	52½	52⅝	52⅛	52½	52⅜	53	100
Central Pacific	13	13	13	13	13	14	15
Chesapeake & Ohio	16⅝	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	16⅞	17	300
Chicago Gas	73½	74⅝	73¼	74	74	74½	22,865
Chicago & East. Illinois pf	90	90	90	90	96	92½	100
Chicago & Northwestern	95½	98¾	95½	96	96	96⅜	2,320
Chicago & Northwestern pf	143	143	143	143	143½	144	100
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	71	71⅝	70⅝	71⅝	71½	71¾	5,150
C., C., C. & St. Louis	37¼	38¼	37¼	38¼	38¼	38½	500
C., C., C. & St. Louis pf	85	85	85	85	...	...	50
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	55¼	56	55	55⅞	55¾	55⅞	21,705
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	117	117½	150
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	62	62¾	61⅞	62½	62½	62⅝	6,351
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	16	18	16	18	17⅜	18¼	1,600
Delaware & Hudson	129½	129½	129½	129½	129	130	142
Delaware, Lack. & Western	160	160¼	159¼	159¼	159¼	160¼	525
Denver & Rio Grande pf	33¾	34¼	33¾	34	34¼	34½	400
Distilling & Cattle Feeding	8⅝	9	8⅝	9	8⅝	9	7,780
General Electric	31¼	31¾	29	29½	29	29¼	14,435
Iowa Central	6	6	6	6	5¾	6½	100
Iowa Central pf	19	20	19	20	20½	...	300
Laclede Gas	24½	24½	24½	24½	24	25	100
Laclede Gas pf	84	84	84	84	84	85	100
Lake Erie & Western pf	69	69	69	69	69	69¼	200
Lake Shore	136⅝	137½	136⅝	137½	137½	139	600
*Long Island Traction	10½	10½	10¼	10½	10⅜	10⅞	300
Louisville & Nashville	50⅜	51½	50¼	51¾	51¼	51⅜	9,025
Louis., N. A. & Chicago pf	22	23	22	22	21½	22	100
Manhattan Consolidated	106½	109¼	106½	108¼	108	108½	5,916
Minn. & St. L. pf., all as. pd.	46	46	46	46	45	48	25
Missouri Pacific	21	22	20¾	21	21	21¼	4,380
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅝	100
Missouri, Kan. & Texas pf	22	22¼	22	22	22	22½	513
*National Lead Company	30⅜	32¼	30⅜	32	31¾	32¼	2,947
*National Lead Company pf	80½	81	80½	81	81	81½	290
National Linseed Oil	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¼	18½	150
New-Jersey Central	88	88½	87½	88¼	87⅝	88	1,870
New-York Central	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99½	99⅜	177
New-York & N. E., all in. pd.	29¾	30⅜	29⅝	30¼	30¼	30½	750
New-York, L. E. & Wester.	9⅞	10¼	9⅞	10	10	10⅛	950
New-York, Sus. & West. pf.	39½	39¾	39¼	39½	39⅜	40	410
Norfolk & Western	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	37⅝	37⅝	41¼	280
Norfolk & Western pf	14⅜	15¼	14⅜	15¼	14⅜	15½	300
Northern Pacific	3	3	3	3	2⅞	3	165
Northern Pacific pf	15⅜	16⅛	15⅜	16	16	16¼	752
Ontario & Western	15⅝	16	15½	16	16	16¼	1,450
Pacific Mail	20⅛	20½	20	20½	20	20¾	800
Philadelphia & Reading	9	9	9	9	8⅞	9⅛	550
Pitts., C. & St. Louis	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅝	15⅜	17	100
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis pf	45	45	45	45	45	47	50
Pullman Palace Car Co	156	156	156	156	155	157	230
St. Paul & Omaha	32¼	32¼	32¼	32½	32¼	32¾	200
Southern Pacific	17½	18	17½	17¾	17½	18	500
Southern Railway	9	9⅜	9	9¼	9¼	9½	3,735
Southern Railway pf	30⅞	31¾	30½	31⅜	31¼	31½	3,107
Tennessee Coal & Iron	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	14½	14¾	400
Texas Pacific	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	8½	660
Union Pacific	9⅛	9⅞	9⅛	9⅞	9¾	10⅛	2,477
United States Cordage	5	5	5	5	5	5½	630
United States Cordage pf	8¾	9⅝	8¾	9⅝	8⅝	9⅝	410
United States Cordage gtd	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	17½	18½	200
United States Rubber	41	41¼	41	41	40⅝	41½	450
*United States Leather pf	62½	62⅞	62	62½	61½	63	400
Wabash	5¾	6	5⅝	6	5¾	6	900
Wabash pf	13	13½	13	13½	13¼	13½	700
Western Union Telegraph	86¾	87¾	86⅝	87¼	87⅛	87⅜	5,550
Wheeling & Lake Erie	9¾	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	9⅝	10	200
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	37⅜	37⅞	37⅜	37⅞	37⅝	38	120

Total sales.....156,430

*Unlisted.

Bonds.

Am Cotton Oil 8s 4,000.....111
Am Dock & Imp 5s 1,000.....112
Atch, T & S F 4s 29,000.....64
B'way & 7th Av 1st Cons 5s 40,000.....110
Brooklyn City 1st 10,000.....111
Canada So 1st, Gtd 3,000.....110
Cedar F & Min 1st 1,000.....114
Cent of N J G M 5s 30,000.....111½
Cent Pac 6s, 1898 1,000.....103
Cent Pac G 6s, 1896 1,000.....103
Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s 5,000.....112
Ches & O 6s, 1911 2,000.....118½
Chi, Bur & Quincy Nebraska Ext 4s 5,000.....87¾
Chi, B & Q Cons 7s 5,000.....115½
10,000.....118¾
Chi, B & Q Conv 5s 5,000.....102½
Chi & E Ill 1st 1,000.....116
Chi & Erie 1st 1,000.....83¾
Chi & Erie Inc 5,000.....23
10,000.....22
Chi & Nor Pac 1st Trust Receipts 5,000.....38½
5,000.....38¼
1,000.....38⅜
5,000.....38
5,000.....38¼
5,000.....38
5,000.....37¾
Chi & N W S F 5s 6,000.....110¾
Chi & Northwestern Coupon Gold 7s 3,000.....122½
Chi, R I & P Ext 5s 5,000.....100¾
3,000.....100⅞
2,000.....100⅝
10,000.....100⅝
5,000.....100⅜
1,000.....101
Chi, R I & P 6s 1,000.....126
C, St P, M & O Cons 10,000.....95
Cin, Ind, St L & C 4s 10,000b3.....123
Total sales.....

C, C, C & St L
St L Div 4s
5,000.....90
Clev, Lor & W 1st 5,000.....103½
5,000.....104½
Den & Rio G 4s 5,000.....79
Dul, So S & A 5s 3,000.....97
E T Reor Lien 4-5s 1,000.....80½
Erie Reorg 1st Lien 3,000.....106
Gal, Har & S A Mex & Pac Div 5s 6,000.....91¼
Gen Elec Co Deb 5s 5,000.....89
Ill Cent 3½s 10,000.....97
Int & G N 1st 1,000.....119
Kings Co Elev 1st 4,000.....68
Lacled G L Co of St L 1st 5s 14,000.....92
L E & W 1st 5s 2,000.....112½
L E & W 2d 5s 2,000.....103½
Lehigh V of N Y 1st 1,000.....100¼
Lo, N A & C 1st 1,000.....107⅛
Lo, N A & C Cons 2,000.....95
Met Elev 1st 3,000.....118¾
3,000.....119
Mil, L S & W 1st 4,000.....130
1,000.....130½
2,000.....130¼
Mil, L S & W Ext 5s 5,000.....113
Mil & No 1st 1913 Consolidated 2,000.....116
Mil & St P 1st Chi & Mo Riv 5s 5,000.....105
So Minn Div 2,000.....116¾
Terminal 5s 1,000.....100
Mil & St Paul Cons 3,000.....126
Nat Starch M Co 1st 10,000.....92⅛
N Y Elevated 1st 6,000.....107½
N Y Cent 1st, Coup 1,000.....121
5,000.....122¼

Mo, Kan & E 1st 3,000.....81
Mo, K & T 1st 4s 1,000.....80⅛
5,000.....80¼
6,000.....80
1,000.....79⅝
11,000.....80
N Y, N H & H 4s Cons Deb Certfs 1,000.....139
1,000.....138
Small bonds 200.....139
Nor Pac 2d, Coup 1,000.....86½
Nor Pac Cons 5s 2,000.....25
2,000.....24½
Ore Imp Co Con 5s 1,000.....50
2,000.....50¼
Ore R & N 5s Trust Receipts 1,000.....74
Ore Short Line 6s 5,000.....88
Trust Receipts 4,000.....88
Peo G A & C of Chi 2d Gtd 6s 1,000.....105
Phil & Reading 1st Pf Inc 20,000.....20
2d Pf Inc 1,000.....10
8,000.....10½
20,000.....10½
5,000.....10½
3d Pf Inc 14,000.....7
2,000.....6⅜
Phil & Read Gen 4s 10,000.....68¼
10,000.....68
P, C & St L 4½s Series A 5,000.....106
Rio G W 1st 10,000.....63½
2,000.....64½
St Jo & G I 1st Trust Co Certfs 5,000.....56
1,000.....57½
St L & I M 3d Ark Branch 1st 5,000.....102
5,000.....101⅜
6,000.....101½
30,000.....102
St L & I M 2d 5,000.....104
St L & I M 5s 10,000.....77

St L Kan & Nor Real Es & R 7s 2,000.....104⅝
St L S W 1st 5,000.....62¾
3,000.....63
St Paul, M & M 1st Consolidated 6s 2,000.....120
St Paul, M & M 1st Dakota Ext 1,000.....118½
San Fr & Asr P 4s 5,000.....65
5,000.....63½
Savan & W 1st 25,000.....50
So Pac of Cal 5s Consolidated 10,000.....90
So Ry 1st 5s 5,000.....85
5,000.....84⅜
5,000.....85
6,000.....85¼
5,000.....85¼
1,000.....85
2,000.....85½
7,000.....85⅝
5,000.....85¾
6,000.....86
1,000.....86¼
16,000.....86
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 5,000.....84
Tex & Pac 2d Inc 17,000.....22½
Tol, A A & N M 1st Trust Co Certfs 1,000.....81
Tol & Ohio Cent 1st 3,000.....108⅞
Union Elev 1st 6s 1,000.....86
2,000.....86½
3,000.....86¾
4,000.....87
Union Pac 1st, 1897 1,000.....103¼
Union Pac 1st, 1898 4,000.....103⅜
25,000.....103⅞
U P, D & G 1st 1,000.....35
Wabash 1st 5s 7,000.....105
Wabash 2d Mtge 5s 10,000.....69
West Shore Gtd 4s 7,000.....101½
1,000.....104⅝
1,000c.....104½
13,000.....104½
W N Y & P 1st 3,000.....102⅜

$822,200

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	140	145
Albany & Sus	170	...
Alton & Terre Haute	35½	38½
American Coal	95	...
American District Telegraph	...	49
Atlantic & Pacific	½	¾
B. & So. Illinois pf	135	...
Boston A. L. pf	103	...
Buffalo, R. & P.	12	22
Buffalo, R. & P. pf	...	60
Bur., C. R. & N.	48	...
Cedar Falls & M.	¾	5½
Central & South American Tel.	117½	122
Chicago & Alton	147	...
Chicago & Alton pf	165	...
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	50	53
Cleveland & Pittsburg	156	160
Colorado Coal & Iron, Dev.	5	6
Colorado Fuel & Iron	23½	24½
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	...	75
Columbus & Hocking Coal	3	5
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo pf	...	62½
Commercial Cable	130	...
Consolidated Coal	30	35
Consolidated Gas Company	126	128
Denver & Rio Grande	10¼	11
D. M. & Ft. D.	5½	7
*D., S. S. & A.	2½	4
*D., S. S. & A. pf	6	8½
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	94½	96
Erie Tel. & Tel.	46⅝	...
Evansville & Terre Haute	...	35
Flint & P. M.	7½	14
Flint & P. M. pf	...	45
Great Northern pf	100	103
Green Bay & W. t. r.	1	1¼
Green Bay & W. pf. t. r.	2	2¼
Homestake	19½	20
Illinois Central	87	88
Kan. & Michigan	8½	9
Keokuk & D. M.	...	4,
Keokuk & D. M. pf	13	...
Lake Erie & Western	15½	16½
Long Island	84½	88
L., N. A. & Chicago	7	7½
L., St. L. & T.	1	4
Mahoning Coal Road	105	115
Mahoning Coal Road pf	106	...
Manhattan Beach	1½	3
Maryland Coal pf	50	70
Mexican Central	5¼	5⅝
Mexican National cts	...	2
Mexican Telegraph	170½	190
Minn. & St. L. all as pd	26½	28½
Minnesota Iron	...	40
Mobile & Ohio	15½	...
Nashville, Chattanooga & St. L.	64	...
National Starch	5	8
National Starch 1st pf	45	60
National Starch 2d pf	20	35
New Central Coal	4	9
N. Y. & N. H.	193	196
N. Y., C. & St. L.	13½	14½
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	...	70
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	26	30
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf	21	...
N. Y. & Hoboken	13½	14
Norfolk Southern	60	...
North American	2⅞	...
Ohio Southern	14	20
Oregon Improvement	10½	12½
Oregon R. & N.	18	20
Oregon S. L. & U. N.	4	...
Pennsylvania Coal	310	330
Peoria & East	1½	3
Peoria, D. & E.	3	3⅜
Pittsburg & Western pf	27	30
P., Ft. W. & Chicago	157	...
P., Ft. W. & Chicago sp	150	...
Quicksilver	1	2¼
Rens. & Sar.	181	...
†R., W. & O.	114¼	115¼
St. Louis S. W.	4⅛	4¾
St. Louis S. W. pf	8½	8⅞
St. J. & G. I.	⅛	1½
†St. P. & O. pf	108	110
St. P., M. & M.	106	112
Silver bullion certificates	60⅛	...
So. Cotton Oil	...	59½
Toledo & Ohio Central	40	45
Toledo & Ohio Central pf	70½	75
Toledo, A. A. & N. M.	1½	2
U. P., D. & G.	3	3⅞
U. S. Express	42	43½
Utica R. & B.	150	...
U. S. Rubber pf	91½	94
*U. S. Leather	9	10
Wells-Fargo Express	105	110
Wisconsin Central	2½	3¼

*Unlisted. †Ex dividend.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug. Ref.	90⅛	90⅜	90	90¼	6,370	Manhattan	106⅞	109¼	106⅞	108⅝	680
A., T. & S. F.	4	4	4	4	370	Mo. Pacific	21⅛	21⅜	20⅞	21¼	760
Can. South.	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	10	National Lead	31	32⅛	30⅞	31½	640
Cent. of N. J.	87⅞	88⅜	87⅞	88	450	N. Y. & N. E.	30	30½	30	30¼	440
Chi. Gas	73⅜	74½	73¼	74	12,770	N.Y.,O. & W.	16	16	16	16	50
C., R. & P.	62	62⅝	61⅜	62¼	3,980	N. Pac. pf.	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	10
C., B. & Q.	71¼	71¾	70⅝	71⅛	6,850	Pac. Mail	20	20⅜	20	20¾	60
C.,M.& St. P.	55¼	55⅝	55	55½	24,610	So. Ry. pf	31	31¼	31	31¼	140
C. & N. W.	95½	96⅛	95½	95⅞	670	Union Pac.	9	9⅜	9	9⅜	130
Dist. & C. F.	8⅞	9	8⅜	8⅞	2,100	Cordage	5	5⅛	5	5⅛	100
Gen. Electric.	31⅜	31⅜	29	29⅛	6,370	West. Union.	86¾	87¼	86⅝	87¼	1,680
Lake Shore.	137¼	137¼	137¼	137⅛	300	Wabash pf.	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	20
L. & N.	50⅝	51⅜	50¼	51¼	4,360						

Total sales.....77,910

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. C.deb. 8s	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	$2,000
At., T. & S. F. 4s	...	...	...	...	5,000
C. & Erie inc.	23	21¼	23	23¼	7,000
L.,N.& C.con.	95	95	95	95	2,000
M., K.& T. 4s.	80	80	80	80	5,000
Nor. Pac. 5s.	25	25¼	25	25¼	7,000

Total sales.....$59,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Bullion	.20	.20	.20	.20	100	Union Con.	.55	.60	.53	.60	240
Con. Cal.& Va.	3.65	3.65	3.65	3.65	50						

Total sales.....390

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
May option	53⅝	53½	53	53⅛	701,000

Oils.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Pipe Line cts	100	100	100	100	4,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit deb	94	99
American Bank Note	42	44
American Grocery 1st pf	25	40
American Typefounders'	1	3
American Typefounders' pf	20½	25½
Ark. funded 6 per cent. (non-Halford)	180	195
Atlantic-Mutual Ins. scrip of 1894	105	...
†Atlantic Trust	200	215
Barney Dumping Boat Co	8	12
Barney & Smith pf. stock	93	95
Barney & Smith Car common	17	18½
‡Barney & Smith Car Co. 6s	101	103
Beckton Construction pf	68	72
‡Beech Creek R. R. stock (4 per cent.,) N. Y. Central	95	...
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee	118	...
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	186	190
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	107	...
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	108	...
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	108	...
‡Broadway Surface 2d	105	...
Brooklyn Elevated	9½	11
Brooklyn Elev. (Seaside ext.) 5s.	67½	70
Brooklyn City Railroad	164	164¾
Brooklyn Gas Company	120	...
Brooklyn Traction	13	...
Brooklyn Traction pf	58	62
Boston & New-York Air Line pf.	103	...
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	103	104
Buffalo Street Railway stock	68	69
Celluloid Company stock	60	65
Central & South Am. Telegraph	117½	120½
Central & South Am. Tel. scrip	115	...
Central Cross-Town	166	...
Central National Bank	...	122
Cent. Park, North & East River	161	166
Central N. J. Land & Imp	53	...
Central Trust Company	1000	1015
Ches. & Ohio Grain Elevator 4s	64	69
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. stock	...	2½
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. 4 p. c. bonds	45	50
Columbus Street Railway stock	47½	50
Cleveland & Canton equip. bonds	20	...
Chi. & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	½	1½
Commercial Cable Co. stock	140	...
Consol. Electric Light 1st	90	...
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stk.	68	70
Continental Trust	161	...
Cramp Shipyard stock	...	91
†Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R.	94	156½
†Dry Dock, E. Broadway & Bat.	154	62
East Tenn. (Cin. ext.) 5s	...	110½
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	108½	179
Equitable Gas Co. of N. Y.	176	96½
Equitable G. & F. Co. of Chi. 6s	94½	...
Eighth Avenue	310	53
†Evans. & Rich. R. R. 5s, gtd.	43	725
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co	690	...
Fidelity & Casualty Co	300	...
Fourth National Bank	176	186
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	55½	57½
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	113	...
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	56	58½
42d St. & Grand St. R. R.	323	...
Gallatin National Bank	312	...
Garfield National Bank	450	...
Gold & Stock Telegraph Co	105	...
Grand River Valley R. R. stock	107	...
Holland Trust stock	...	90
Hocking Valley Car Trust 6s	90	...
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling com.	75	...
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	93½	95½
‡Hecker-Jones-Jewell Mill. bonds	104	106½
Helena & Red Mt. R. R. 6s	...	25
Herring-Hall-Marvin common	6½	10
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	34	39
Hudson River Telephone Co	40	...
Indianapolis Gas stock	133	136
Indianapolis Gas Co. 1st 6s	101½	102½
Ind., Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. stock	67	70
Ind., Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s	74½	76½
Int. & G. N. 1st scrip	100	...
International Ocean Telegraph	105	...
Iron Steamboat	4	6
Iron Steamboat bonds	55	65
†Journeay & Burnham	...	46
†Journeay & Burnham pf	91	95
Keithsburg Bridge 6 p. c. bonds	90	93
†Kings County Elevated	3	...
Knickerbocker Trust Company	...	167
†Lafayette Gas Company stock	79	82
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	81½	83½
Little Rock & Memphis R. R. 5s	30	35
Long Island Traction	10⅜	10⅞
Lorillard pf	117½	118¾
Mutual Gas, New-York	154	157
Manhattan Trust Company	120	125
†Madison Square Garden stock	6	...
Madison Square Garden 1st	102	...
Madison Square Garden 2d	64	70
Mahoning Coal R. R. pf	108	...
‡Metropolitan Ferry 5s	105	...
Metropolitan Trust Company	276	288
Mex. National Construction pf	6½	9½
Mechanics' National Bank stock	180	...
Michigan-Peninsular Car Co. pf.	48	...
Mich.-Peninsular Car Co. com.	7	10
Mich.-Pen. Car 5 per cent. bonds	...	93
National Park Bank	280	290
National Shoe and Leather Bank (assessments not paid)	64	...
National Wall Paper Co. pf	...	86
National Union Bank	185	195
New-Jersey & New-York R. R.	1	4
New-Orleans Traction common	1½

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

National City
52 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

GALLATIN NATIONAL.
CAPITAL, $1,000,900. SURPLUS, $1,800,000.
36 Wall Street.

Bank of the State of New-York
35 William Street.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL.
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus Fund, $1,000,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

National Park Bank
214 and 216 Broadway.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

Atlantic Trust Company
39 William Street.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.,
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.
20 Wall Street.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage Co.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL TRUST BUSINESS.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

BANKING HOUSE OF

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
11, 13, and 15 Broad St.

Mem. { N. Y. Stock Exchange, N. Y. Cotton Ex., bers. { N. Y. Produce Ex., Chicago Board of Trade.

Orders executed at any of the above Exchanges for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposit accounts subject to check at sight.

Branch Offices { 252 FIFTH AV., cor. 25th St. 87 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Exchange. 16 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

Financial.

REDEMPTION OF "CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY CO. SINKING FUND BONDS OF 1879."

The following numbered bonds of the above issue—BOTH FIVE AND SIX PER CENTS—have been drawn for the sinking fund of 1894, pursuant to the provisions of the mortgage, and will be redeemed, upon presentation, by THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE, at No. 20 William St., New-York, at 105 and accrued interest to February 1st, 1895. Registered bonds will be assigned on delivery.

Interest will cease to accrue on and after February 1st, 1895. Such registered Bonds of $5,000 and $10,000 each as were drawn in part for redemption, by numbers representing $1,000 each, must be surrendered and new registered bonds, bearing interest from October 1st, 1894, will be given for the undrawn portion thereof:

5 PER CENT. COUPON BONDS, $1,000 EACH.

Nos.					
30	59	288	559	605	731
806	826	1261	1276	1330	1392
1477	1515	1548	1908	2005	2066
2165	2354	2553	3449	3591	3801
3899	4369	4653	5006	5124	5303
5417	5483	5508	5784	5854	5897
5925	5971	6087			

5 PER CENT. REGISTERED BONDS, $1,000 EACH.

No.					
358					

5 PER CENT. REGISTERED BONDS, $5,000 EACH, DRAWN IN PART, EACH NUMBER DRAWN REPRESENTING $1,000.

Nos.					
11	44	82	118	132	166

5 PER CENT. REGISTERED BONDS, $10,000 EACH, DRAWN IN PART, EACH NUMBER DRAWN REPRESENTING $1,000.

Nos.					
205	210	252	266	286	320
326	334	356	429	449	451
567	742	755	759	784	880
832	844	858	896	898	901
957	980				

6 PER CENT. COUPON BONDS, $1,000 EACH.

Nos.					
366	686	1028	1587	1701	1735
1743	1812	1895	2007	2242	2247
2508	2653	2722	2768	2981	3058
3258	3331	3364	3875	3613	4079
4090	4144	4158			

6 PER CENT. REGISTERED BONDS, $1,000 EACH.

Nos.					
332	513				

6 PER CENT. REGISTERED BONDS, $5,000 EACH, DRAWN IN PART, EACH NUMBER DRAWN REPRESENTING $1,000.

Nos.					
24	66	175			

6 PER CENT. REGISTERED BONDS, $10,000 EACH, DRAWN IN PART, EACH NUMBER DRAWN REPRESENTING $1,000.

Nos.					
381	385	424	432	451	454
464	487	487	492	532	537
541	542	558	572	608	661
722	724	781	789	793	810
822					

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
By M. L. SYKES,
Vice President and Treasurer.
New-York, January 31st, 1895.

NEW-YORK, JAN. 29, 1895.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE

DISTILLING AND CATTLE-FEEDING CO.

Your Committee learned this afternoon that on Monday, the 28th inst., holders of only seventeen hundred shares of the stock of your Company made application in Chicago for the appointment of Receivers; that the Company, through its President, appeared and consented, and thereupon Mr. J. B. Greenhut and Mr. E. F. Lawrence were this afternoon appointed temporary receivers. The Chairman of the Committee, Mr. R. B. Hartshorne, and counsel are now in Chicago holding proxies representing more than a majority of the entire capital stock, and in your behalf will take such action as may be necessary, and as they may be advised, for the protection of your interests.

Stockholders are advised to await circular which the Committee are preparing for their information.

RICHARD B. HARSTHORNE,
JOHN I. WATERBURY,
F. M. LOCKWOOD, } Committee.
NATHAN BIJUR,
JOHN L. CADWALADER, } Counsel.

NEW-YORK AND LONDON, Jan. 2, 1895.

TO THE HOLDERS OF OUR RECEIPTS FOR

NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY'S

SECOND CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS,
FUNDED COUPON BONDS OF 1885,
AND INCOME BONDS.

Referring to our circular of Dec. 10, 1894, we hereby give notice to holders of our receipts as above, that same **must be presented at our offices on or before February 16th, 1895**, after which date we reserve to ourselves the right to decline to receive further assents.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New-York.
J. S. MORGAN & CO., London.

OFFICE OF THE

NORTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO.,
35 WALL ST.,

Jan. 30, 1895.

In reply to numerous inquiries from holders of the Second, Third, and Consolidated Mortgage Bonds as to the advisability of depositing their bonds pending reorganization, the Board of Directors have prepared a letter of advice, which will be mailed to any bondholder on application to GEO. W. BOARD, Secretary.

Financial.

THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-JERSEY TELEPHONE COMPANY.

To the holders of the First Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds of the New-York and New-Jersey Telephone Company, dated March 2, 1885, due March 2, 1905, redeemable at the option of the company on and after March 2, 1895:

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to terms of the above mortgage, the company exercises its option and will redeem, on March 2, 1895, the entire outstanding issue of these bonds.

Par and interest will be paid on March 2, 1895, at the National Park Bank, 214 Broadway, New-York, on presentation of the bonds, with coupon of March, 1895, and subsequent coupons attached. Interest on these bonds will cease on and after March 2, 1895.

Dated Brooklyn, Jan. 29, 1895.

THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-JERSEY TELEPHONE CO.
HENRY SANGER SNOW, Treasurer.

THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-JERSEY TELEPHONE COMPANY

hereby offers for subscription, subject to sale or advance in price,

$375,000 of its 5 Per Cent.

Thirty-Year Gold Bonds of 1890,

DUE MAY 1, 1920,

AT 103 AND INTEREST.

Coupon Bonds of $1,000, with right of registration of principal.

Trustee, Atlantic Trust Company, New-York.

Bonds listed on the New-York Stock Exchange.

These bonds are part of a reserve of $500,000 of the original issue of $1,500,000, held for retirement of the outstanding first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds of this company, which bonds are this day called for payment March 2, 1895.

Upon payment of the 6 per cent. bonds, this becomes the first issue covering the entire property of the company.

The mortgage contains a sinking-fund provision of $20,000 per annum, (bonds cannot be drawn,) under which the issue has already been reduced $61,000.

Capital stock of the New-York and New-Jersey Telephone Co.....$3,000,000
Bonded indebtedness, after March 2, 1895..... 1,439,000

The preference in subscription to these bonds is offered by the company until Feb. 10, 1895, to holders of its called 6 per cent. bonds, and for this purpose the company will receive its called 6 per cent. bonds on and after Feb. 1, 1895, at 103 flat, to be exchanged for the new bond.

Subscriptions will be received and exchanges made at

THE NATIONAL CITY BANK, 350 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.;
ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, 39 William St., New-York, N. Y.,
and at the office of the company, 16 Smith St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

HENRY SANGER SNOW, Treasurer.

OREGON SHORT LINE
AND
UTAH NORTHERN RAILWAY CO.

Consolidated Mortgage and Collateral Trust 5 Per Cent. Bonds.

The Committee now represents more than three-fifths of the Consolidated Mortgage Bonds afloat and strongly urges all holders of these bonds who have not yet deposited them to do so forthwith with the American Loan & Trust Co. in Boston or the New-York Guaranty & Indemnity Co. in New-York.

A crisis in the affairs of the company is at hand. The present condition of affairs cannot continue much longer. The bondholders must act together either to secure the full value of their property if Congressional legislation permits a reorganization of the Union Pacific system or protect it if the first mortgage bondholders attempt foreclosure, as has been suggested, or to realize their own share if foreclosure of their own mortgages becomes necessary. Those who act alone will find it practically impossible to secure either result.

The hearing on the petition for a separate receivership of your property has been postponed to March 5, and the time for the deposit of bonds is therefore extended to Feb. 20, after which date a penalty will be imposed.

S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, Chairman,
(President American Loan and Trust Co., Boston.)
WALTER G. OAKMAN,
(President New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Co., New-York.)
HOWLAND DAVIS,
(Blake Brothers & Co., New-York.)
W. S. FITZ, Boston.
GEO. C. LEE,
(Lee, Higginson & Co., Boston.)
BARTHOLD SCHLESINGER, Boston,
FRANCIS S. BANGS,
(President the State Trust Co., New-York.)
COMMITTEE.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Counsel.

$100,000

CITY OF ST. LOUIS

4 % Gold Bonds.

(RENEWAL) DUE JUNE, 1914.

Coupon or Registered Bonds, $1,000 Each.

Interest semi-annually June & Dec. 1. PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK IN U. S. GOLD COIN OR IN LONDON IN £ STERLING AT OPTION OF THE HOLDER.

This is one of the few cities in the Union that has steadily decreased its debt and increased its wealth and population. St. Louis debt is limited by the State Constitution.

Legal Investment for New-York State Savings Institutions.

Blake Bros. & Co.,

5 NASSAU ST., N. Y.,
28 STATE ST., BOSTON, MASS.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY

JUNIOR SECURITIES
PROTECTIVE COMMITTEE.

Referring to our circular of Jan. 15, 1895, we urge the deposit of junior securities, including stock, with either of the depositaries named below, from whom copies of the circular may be obtained on application.

DEPOSITARIES:

FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., New-York, 22 William St., N. Y.
FIDELITY INSURANCE, TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT CO., 325 to 331 Chestnut St., Phila.
CREDIT LYONNAIS, 40 Lombard St., London, E. C.

Dated Jan. 29, 1895.

ROBERT M. GALLAWAY, Chairman,
ISAAC N. SELIGMAN,
DAVID G. LEGGET,
SIMON WORMSER,
EMANUEL LEHMAN.
HOADLY, LAUTERBACH & JOHNSON, Counsel.
WM. H. PAGE, Jr., Secretary.

PAYMENT OF DEBENTURES.

The Debentures of Series 11 of

The Middlesex Banking Co.
OF MIDDLETOWN, CONN.,

maturing February 1st, 1895, WILL BE PAID at the office of the Company on that date.

ALSO, at the same time and place, such Debentures of the December Series, 1894, of the January, June, and July Series, 1895, as have not yet been presented for payment.

ALSO, the Debentures of Series No. 18, maturing August 1st, 1895, WILL BE PAID upon presentation at the same time and place.

£ CHEQUES

OF THE CHECQUE BANK, LONDON.
For Travelers, for Remittances, HAVE ADVANTAGES OVER OTHERS. CIRCULAR ON APPLICATION.
Fred W. Perry, Gen. Agt., 2 Wall St., N.Y.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Financial.

THE UNION PACIFIC SYSTEM.

Receivers' Office.

BOSTON, January 29, 1895.

Pursuant to order of the United States Circuit Court for the Eighth Judicial Circuit and District of Nebraska, the coupons maturing, as stated below, on the following described bonds, will be paid on and after JANUARY 31, 1895, by James G. Harris, Treasurer for the Receivers, 92 Ames Building, Boston, Mass., and by the Union Trust Company, 80 Broadway, New-York City:

UTAH AND NORTHERN RAILWAY CO.,
CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE 5s.
Due July 1, 1894.

S. H. H. CLARK,
OLIVER W. MINK,
E. ELLERY ANDERSON,
JOHN W. DOANE,
FREDERIC R. COUDERT. } Receivers.

Dividends.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS ARE DUE AND PAYABLE AT THE BANKING HOUSE OF

N. W. HARRIS, & CO., 15 Wall St., N. Y. City.
FEBRUARY 1st, 1895.

Atlantic, Iowa, Electric Light.
East Grand Forks, Minn., School District No. 3, School Building.
Grant County, Minn., Independent School District No. 3, Board of Education (Herman Refunding).
FEBRUARY 2d, 1895.
Keithsburg, Ill., Water Works.
Kings Co., Wash., School Dist. No. 73, (West Seattle.)
Kootenai County, Idaho, School District No. 7.
Lexington, Ky., Refunding and Car Shop.
New-Richmond, Wis., Water Works.
Port Washington, Wis., School Dist. No. 1, School Bldg.
Pullman, Whitman Co., Wash., School Dist. No. 59.
Sumner, Pierce Co., Wash., School District No. 8.
Terrell County, Georgia, Court House.
Walnut, Bureau County, Ill., School District No. 1.
Whatcom, Wash., School District No. 1.
Winamac, Ind., School Building.
FEBRUARY 3d.
Lamore, North Dakota, Town Hall.
FEBRUARY 15th.
Boone, Iowa, Independent School District, School.
Senome, Whatcom Co., Wash., School Dist. No. 2.
St. Louis, Mich., Union School Dist. No. 1, School Bldg.

Knickerbocker Trust Co.,
234 FIFTH AVENUE.
Branch Office, 66 Broadway.

The following coupons are payable at our offices on and after February 1st, 1895:

Corning, N. Y., Bridge Bonds,
Colorado Coal & Iron Co., No. 30.
Erwin, N. Y., Bridge Bonds.
D. L. Haight, Admr. Bonds.
Land & River Improvement Co., No. 4.
Lindley, N. Y., Bridge Bonds.
Knickerbocker Phosphate Co., No. 1.

FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, Secretary.

LAKE SHORE and MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO.,
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Depot, New-York, December 20th, 1894.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENT. upon its Capital Stock, payable at this office on Friday, the 1st day of February next, to the Stockholders of record at 12 o'clock noon, on SATURDAY, the 29th day of December instant, at which time the transfer books will be closed, to be re-opened on the morning of MONDAY, the 4th day of February next.

E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Station, New-York, December 20th, 1894.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a DIVIDEND of TWO PER CENT. upon its Capital Stock, payable on Friday, the 1st day of February next, at this office.

The Transfer Books will be closed at noon on Saturday, the 29th day of December, and will be reopened on the morning of MONDAY, the 4th day of February next.

D. A. WATERMAN, Treasurer.

177TH DIVIDEND.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY,
New-York, Jan. 28, 1895.

The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three and One-half per cent., (3½ per cent.,) free of Income Tax, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Monday, Feb. 11, to stockholders of record on Feb. 1, 1895. Transfer books to remain closed to the morning of Feb. 12.

J. T. BALDWIN, Cashier.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY
Six Per Cent. Collateral Trust Notes.
23 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1895.

Six months' interest on the above notes to February 1st, 1895, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation of the notes at our office as above, or at the office of Jacob C. Rogers, Esq., 43 State St., Boston.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., Trustees.

LOUISIANA AND MISSOURI RIVER R. R.
First Mortgage Bonds.
Louisiana and Missouri River R. R.
Guaranteed Preferred Stock.
Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago R. R.
Preferred Stock.

Coupons and dividends on the above maturing Feb. 1, 1895, will be paid on and after that date at the office of

CUYLER, MORGAN & CO.,
44 Pine St., New-York.

NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY.

The Board of Directors of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway this day declared a dividend of ONE (1) PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable on and after Feb. 1 prox. The transfer books will close at P. M. on the 24th inst., and reopen at 10 A. M. on the 2d of Feb'y.

J. H. AMBROSE, Secretary.
Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 15, 1895.

LINCOLN NATIONAL BANK.
32-42 East 42d St.
New-York, Jan. 23, 1895.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of 2½ PER CENT on the capital stock of this bank, payable Feb. 1.

Transfer books will remain closed until that date. W. T. CORNELL, Cashier.

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
7 and 39 Liberty St. and 44½ and 46 Maiden Lane, New-York, Jan. 9, 1895.

The Board of Directors of this company has this day declared a dividend of 2½ Per Cent., payable at the company's office on Feb. 1, 1895.

The transfer books will be closed Tuesday, the 15th inst., and reopened Saturday, the 2d of February. JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

HENDERSON BRIDGE COMPANY.

The Board of Directors of the Henderson Bridge Company this day declared a dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½) PER CENT., payable on and after the 1st Feb. prox.

The stock transfer books will close at 3 P. M. on the 23d inst., and reopen at 10 A. M. on the 2d of February. J. H. ELLIS, Secretary.
Louisville, Ky., Jan. 9, 1895.

ALL COUPONS DUE 1ST PROX. AND THE principal of all bonds due on that date issued by THE RAILROAD EQUIPMENT COMPANY, and secured by rolling stock furnished railroads under car-trust form, will be paid on and after that date at the offices of POST & POMEROY, No. 45 Wall St., New-York, and E. W. CLARK & CO., No. 139 South Fourth St., Philadelphia.
Jan. 31, 1895. H. A. V. POST, Treasurer.

THE HUDSON RIVER BANK
of the City of New-York,
New-York, Jan. 21, 1895.

The Board of Directors of this bank have declared a dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after Feb. 1. Transfer books will be closed from Jan. 21 to Feb. 2, inclusive.

PETER SNYDER, Cashier.

THE WHEELING AND LAKE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, Nos. 40 and 42 Wall St., New-York, Jan. 29, 1895.—The coupons of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Improvement and Extension Bonds, due Feb. 1, 1895, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of the Central Trust Co., New-York.

JAMES M. HAM, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS R'Y CO.,
45 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,
Coupons due Feb. 1, 1895, on the SECOND MORTGAGE FOUR PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of this company will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of the company, No. 45 Wall St., New-York City.

CHAS. G. HEDGE, Treasurer.

LOUISVILLE, NEW-ALBANY AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 80 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 28, 1895.

The coupons of the first mortgage bonds of the Chicago and Indianapolis Division of this company, due Feb. 1, 1895, will be paid at the Chase National Bank, No. 15 Nassau St., New-York.

J. A. HILTON, Assistant Treasurer.

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RY. CO.
45 Wall St., New-York, Jan. 30, 1895.

Coupons of the Kansas City and Pacific R. R. Co. maturing Feb. 1, 1895, will be paid upon presentation at the office of this company, No. 45 Wall St., New-York, on and after that date.

CHAS. G. HEDGE, Secretary and Treasurer.

THE COUPONS OF THE EQUIPMENT TRUST and Second Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland, Akron & Columbus Railway Company, due Feb. 1, will be paid by the Hamilton Trust Company, 101 Montague St., Brooklyn.

G. A. MORRISON, Assistant Treasurer.

BUFFALO RAILWAY COMPANY FIRST Consolidated Mortgage 5 per cent. bonds. Coupons on the above, maturing Feb. 1, 1895, will be paid on and after that date at the office of CUYLER, MORGAN & CO., 44 Pine St., New-York City.

SLOSS IRON AND STEEL CO.,
Birmingham, Ala., Jan. 19, 1895.

The coupons due Feb. 1, 1895, on the first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds of this company will be paid on and after that date by the Central Trust Company of New-York. W. L. SIMS, Treasurer.

Dividends.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS AND DIVIDENDS ARE PAYABLE AT THE OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, 16, 18, 20, and 22 WILLIAM STREET, ON AND AFTER FEB. 1, 1895:

Arkansas Water Co. Cond. Mtge.
Alliance Water Works Co. Cons'd Mtge.
Attica, Town of.
Beaver Dam Water Works Co.
Beloit Water Works Co.
Cornell Steamboat Co.
East St. Louis, City Water Works Co. of, Con'd Mtge.
El Reno Water Co.
Elgin City R'y Co.
Freeport Water Co.
Fort Smith, Ark., Water Co.
Galena Water Works Co., Ks.
Indianapolis & Vincennes R. R. Co.
Jeffersonville, Ind., Water Supply Co.
Kalispell Water & Electric Co.
Leadville Water Co.
Leadville Water Co., 8 per cent. Coupons.
Manitowoc Water Works Co.
Metropolitan Gas Light Co.
Montgomery St. R'y Co.
Mobile & Ohio Car Trust.
Muncie Water Co.
National Water Works Co.
Omaha, City Water Works Co., of.
Parsons Water Supply & Power Co.
People's Street R'y Co., Luzerne County, Scranton, Pa.
Pittsburg Gas Light & Coke Co.
Quincy, Alton & St. Louis R. R. Co.
St. Cloud Water Works Co.
St. Louis Merchants' Bridge Co.
Salina Water Works Co.
Seymour Water Co.
Sheboygan, City Water Works Co., of.
Trenton, (Mo.,) Water Co.
Watts Coal and Iron Co.
Waterford Water Co., 1st Mtge.
Winfield Water Co.
FEBRUARY, 1, 1895.
Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.—Dividend.
FEBRUARY 6, 1895.
American Tobacco Co.—Dividend.
FEBRUARY 10, 1895.
Columbus Water Works Co.
FEBRUARY 15, 1895.
Chattanooga, City Water Works Co., of.
Pullman's Palace Car Co.—Dividend.
FEBRUARY 27, 1895.
Mutual Real Estate Co.

THE UNION PACIFIC SYSTEM

Receivers' Office.

Boston, January 31st, 1895.

Pursuant to order of the United States Circuit Court for the Eighth Judicial Circuit and District of Nebraska, the coupons maturing as stated below on the following described bonds will be paid on and after FEBRUARY 1, 1895, by **James G. Harris, Treasurer for the receivers, 92 Ames Building, Boston, Mass., and by the Union Trust Company, 80 Broadway, New-York City.**

UTAH AND NORTHERN RAILWAY CO.

FIRST MORTGAGE 7s.

Due January 1 and July 1, 1894.

S. H. H. CLARK,
OLIVER W. MINK,
E. ELLERY ANDERSON,
JOHN W. DOANE,
FREDERIC R. COUDERT, } Receivers.

THE INTEREST ON THE FOLLOWING BONDS is payable at the Banking House of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 17 Nassau St., New-York City, on and after Feb. 1, 1895:

AMERICAN COTTON OIL CO., Debenture 8s.
ANDERSON, IND., Municipal Bonds.
BEDFORD, IND., Municipal 6s.
LAWRENCE R. R. CO., First Mortgage 7s.
MARION COUNTY, IND., County 5s.
PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RY. CO.
First Mortgage 7s, Series B.
Second Mortgage 7s, Series H.
PORTSMOUTH, OHIO, City 5s.
RED KEY, IND., School 6s.
ROCK ISLAND, ILL., Water Works 5s.
RIDGEVILLE, IND., School 6s.
FEB. 4.
RUSH COUNTY, IND., Gravel Road 6s.
FEB. 15.
GRANT COUNTY, IND., Gravel Road 6s. County 8s.
STARKE COUNTY, IND., County 6s.

OFFICE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
158 Broadway.
New-York, Jan. 9, 1895.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Broadway Insurance Company, held this day, a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. was declared, payable Feb. 1, 1895.

Transfer books will be closed from Jan. 25 to that date.

GEO. W. JONES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF MADISON SQUARE GARDEN CO.
The interest due November 1st, 1894, on the second mortgage bonds of this company will be paid on and after February 1st, at the Mercantile Trust Co. JAMES C. YOUNG, Secretary.

Meetings and Elections.

Banco Internacional e Hipotecario de Mexico.
Notice of Shareholders' Meeting.

In pursuance of the provisions of article 58 of the bylaws, the shareholders are called upon to attend the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING which will be held on Tuesday, March 12, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at No. 11 Calle de Cadena.

In order to attend the meeting shareholders must deposit their shares in this city (Mexico) at the offices of the bank, before 12 o'clock, on March 11; in New-York with Messrs. H. B. Hollins & Co., agents, No. 15 Wall St., and in London with Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co., agents, 60 Old Broad St., at such hour and date as the said agents may fix.

The meeting is called for the following purposes:

1st—To examine and approve the accounts of the bank for the year ending 31st December, 1894.

2d—Division of the profits.

3d—Election of five Directors, of which three of the Local Board and two of the New-York Board, to replace the five Directors of both Boards of the first section, according to the drawing which took place at the general meeting of March 8, 1892, and in accordance with articles 139 to 142 of the bylaws.

4th—Election of three supplementary Directors, two of the Local Board and one of the New-York Board, to replace the three supplementary Directors of the two boards of the first section, according to the drawing which took place at the general meeting of March 8, 1892, in accordance with articles 139 to 142 of the bylaws.

5th—To resolve regarding the admission in payment of shares of the bank, in order to cover part of the credit against the firm of P. Martin & Co. in liquidation.

6th—Election of two inspectors and their supplementaries for the present year.

7th—Election of a committee of two, and their supplementaries, on accounts, for the present year.

8th—Fees for the Committee on Accounts.

For the better information of the shareholders, they are referred to articles 60, 61, 62, and 63 of the bylaws.

Mexico, January 23, 1895.
J. DE TERESA MIRANDA, President.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE CENTRAL TRUST Company's certificates of deposit for the Union Pacific Railway Company 4½ per cent. collateral trust (Denver, Leadville and Gunnison Railway) bonds.

Pursuant to the terms of the bondholders' agreement of February 8th, 1894, the undersigned committee hereby calls a general meeting of the holders of the above-mentioned certificates, their representatives or assigns, to be held in Room 35, Number 45 Wall Street, on Tuesday, the fifth day of February, 1895, at eleven o'clock in the morning.—Dated January 22d, 1895.

HENRY BUDGE,
CHARLES A. PEABODY, Jr.,
HENRY de COPPET,
Committee.
EDWARD W. SHELDON, Attorney for Committee, 45 Wall Street, New-York City.

THE MECHANICAL RUBBER COMPANY,
New-York Office, 13 Park Row,
Passaic, N. J., Jan. 31, 1895.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Mechanical Rubber Company will be held at the office of Thomas M. Moore, Esq., Passaic, N. J., WEDNESDAY, FEB. 13, 1895, at 12 M., for the purpose of electing Directors of the company for the ensuing year and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. Transfer books will close at the office of the transfer agents, August Belmont & Co., Feb. 8, at 12 M., and reopen Feb. 14, 1895.

J. D. CHEEVER, Secretary.

PEORIA AND EASTERN RAILWAY CO.
Stockholders' Meeting.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Peoria and Eastern Railway Company for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting will be held at Danville, Ill., on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13, 1895, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books will close Feb. 4, 1895, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. Feb. 14, 1895. J. C. DAVIE, Secretary.

Office of
THE NEW-YORK BOWERY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 124 Bowery, New-York City.

The annual election for fifteen Directors of this company and three Inspectors of Election will be held at the main office of the company, No. 124 Bowery, New-York City, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13, 1895.

Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
J. FRANK PATTERSON, Secretary.

Office of
THE NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
New-York, Jan. 31, 1895.

Election.—The annual election for Directors of this company, also for three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the company, No. 72 Wall St., on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of February, 1895. The polls will be open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.

CHARLES A. HULL, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the SIXTH AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY for the election of thirteen Directors will be held at the depot, 6th Av. and 43d St., New-York City, on TUESDAY, Feb. 12, 1895, 12 to 1 o'clock. Transfer books closed Jan. 31 to Feb. 12. EDMUND H. GARRISON, Secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE, February 7, at No. 145 West 38th St., at 8 o'clock P. M. LOUIS H. LAUDY, Sec'y.

Meetings and Elections.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY CO.,
Richmond, Va., Jan. 9, 1895.

To the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company:

Notice is hereby given that a general meeting of the stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company will be held at twelve o'clock noon on MONDAY, the twenty-fifth day of February, 1895, at the office of the company, Pace Building corner of Eighth and Main Sts., in the City of Richmond, State of Virginia, for the following purposes:

To consider the propriety of authorizing and to authorize the Board of Directors:

(a) To contract in the name of this company, severally or jointly—
(1) For the use of the Louisville and Jeffersonville Bridge Company property, in Louisville and Jefferson County, Kentucky, and Jeffersonville, Indiana; and
(2) For the acquisition of the securities of said company; and
(b) To execute a joint and several guaranty with the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company, or with that and one or more other companies, of mortgage bonds of the Louisville and Jeffersonville Bridge Company for a principal sum not exceeding $5,000,000, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding 4 per cent. per annum, both principal and interest being payable in gold, and the principal sum being payable on the first day of March, 1945.
(c) To make any trackage or other agreement relating to the moving of its traffic between Lexington and Louisville;

And for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting.

The stock transfer books of the company will close at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall St., New-York, on Saturday, the twenty-sixth day of January, 1895, at 12 M., and will reopen on Tuesday, the twenty-sixth day of February, 1895, at 10 A. M. By order of the Board of Directors. C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

Savings Banks.

INTEREST ALLOWED

From FEBRUARY 1 on deposits made not later than FEBRUARY 2, and remaining in Bank on JULY 1, 1895, by the

Excelsior Savings Bank,

COR. 23d ST. AND 6th AV.

Deposits and surplus Jan. 1, $1,500,000.

Copartnership Notices.

Feb. 1, 1895.

THE COPARTNERSHIP EXISTING BETWEEN the undersigned, under the firm name of DICK BROS. & LAWRENCE, expires this day by limitation.

W. A. DICK, E. R. DICK,
F. M. DICK, W. B. LAWRENCE,
THOS. B. REA.

We have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm name of DICK BROS. & REA, at 30 Broad St.

W. A. DICK, E. R. DICK,
F. M. DICK, THOS. B. REA.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm name of W. B. LAWRENCE & SON, at 25 Broad St.

WALTER B. LAWRENCE,
JOHN W. LAWRENCE.

THE COPARTNERSHIP EXISTING BETWEEN Charles G. Browne and Lora L. Browne, under the name and style of Browne & Company, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

CHARLES G. BROWNE,
LORA L. BROWNE.

Dated Jan. 31, 1895.

Frederick W. Lewis and Charles G. Browne have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm name and style of Browne & Company, to conduct the business of diamond cutting and polishing, which copartnership takes effect Feb. 1, 1895.—Dated Jan. 31, 1895.

FREDERICK W. LEWIS,
CHARLES G. BROWNE.

16 Broad Street, New-York, Feb. 1, 1895.

The undersigned, composing and heretofore doing business under the style of MARQUAND, SKEHAN & CO., will continue said business under the new firm style of SKEHAN & BERNHEIM, Bankers and Brokers, 16 Broad Street, New-York City.

J. C. SKEHAN,
A. C. BERNHEIM.

THE WATER MUST BE BOILED

Commissioner Emery Reiterates His Advice to Brooklynites—Filters Apt to be Dangerous.

Regarding the unsatisfactory condition of Brooklyn's water, Health Commissioner Emery of that city has this to say:

"Whenever such water has come into Brooklyn's mains as now, caused by freshets, I have advised the public to boil all the water, because of the greater amount of organic matter in the water than usual. Part of the dark color is due to minutely-divided particles of clay, part to the action of organic acid on the iron pipes, and part to other causes, inclusive, possibly, of some small quantity of decayed vegetation.

"A good deal of work was done last year in cleansing the water sheds with a view to further efforts this year. This freshet has been unusually severe, and the water has rushed down over and under the incrusted ice in such quantities as to swell the sheds to such proportions that the shore and river bed were eroded, and the finely-divided débris carried into the reservoir

TO PROVE MEREDITH WAS SANE

ALSO TO SHOW HIS BOOK WAS NOT A LUNATIC'S WORK.

Fun for the Jury—Lawyer Murphy Declares "What Is Proved to Exist Is Presumed to Continue."

Dr. Mathew Chalmers and John J. Judge, sitting as Commissioners, a Sheriff's jury, and a room full of lawyers and spectators had considerable amusement last evening out of a lunacy proceeding, thanks to James Murphy of the bar.

The occasion was an inquiry into the alleged insanity of Edward Meredith, the man who served a term in prison for shooting Phil Daly the gambler.

During his stay in Sing Sing, Meredith, who is an expert accountant, was employed as bookkeeper. While serving in this capacity, he alleges, he discovered huge frauds participated in by the prison officials. Not long afterward he was transferred to the Matteawan Insane Asylum, and at the end of his term he was discharged as cured. On proceedings instituted by his friends some time ago, Meredith swore that he had been dosed in prison with drugs in order that his reason might be destroyed.

He wrote an account of his alleged discovery of frauds and his treatment, which is now in manuscript awaiting a publisher. It developed yesterday before the Commissioners that the hearing had been brought simply to establish the fact that the book was written by a sane man, and not a lunatic, thereby enhancing its value, as a matter of course. The discovery of the fact caused some trouble and most of the fun.

The application for the appointment of the commission was made several weeks ago to Justice Andrews of the Supreme Court. John J. Ring, "a friend," of 158 East Fifty-fourth Street, being the petitioner.

Mr. Murphy was the representative of the petitioner, and Mr. Riley, his partner, was ostensibly on the other side.

Mr. Murphy first started to call a doctor to the witness stand, stating that it was a principle of law, that "what is proved to exist is presumed to continue."

"You cannot prove your case in that way," said the Commissioner Judge, dryly. Mr. Murphy thereupon halted. Then he called Meredith to the stand, but the Commissioners would not allow him to be sworn, and said he could only make a statement that the jury could take for what it was worth. The jury objected to this, and Meredith left the stand. Mrs. Meredith, the mother of the alleged insane man, was called next. She swore that her son was committed to the Matteawan Asylum by Judge Barnard.

"Where is the petitioner?" asked the Court.

"Well, he's not here," answered the counsel, diffidently.

Then there was a tussle about the copy of Judge Barnard's order. Mr. Murphy said it had been agreed between him and Mr. Riley that there would be no objection to the copy of the order, and there would be no denial of the matter stated in it. The Court calmly remarked that it didn't care what the counsel had agreed on, but they were determined that the case should be regularly submitted. The Commissioner Judge further stated that there was no evidence of the insanity of the respondent.

"What is proved to exist is presumed to continue," said Mr. Murphy for the fourth time, "and that is good law."

"It may be good law, but it's mighty poor medicine," interposed Dr. Chalmers. "Is that all your evidence?"

Mr. Murphy said that it was, and the Commissioners dismissed the case.

JUDGE McADAM'S BAD HUMOR.

Bad Naturalization Papers Torn Up and Wouldn't Hear a Divorce Case.

Judge McAdam of the Superior Court was in a bad temper yesterday, and in consequence there were some very livel incidents in the Special Term, where he was sitting.

The Judge had consented to take the place of Judge Dugro, who was ill, but he evidently did not relish the extra work.

The first person to feel the weight of Judge McAdam's displeasure was John Joseph Kelly. Fired with the laudable intention of becoming a citizen of this great Nation and forswearing allegiance to her Majesty of England, John Joseph had found his way into the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court, where he obtained the necessary papers. Armed with these, and accompanied by a witness, he appeared before Judge McAdam, proud and smiling. As soon as he learned what was wanted, Judge McAdam fired up.

"I won't naturalize any one!" he exclaimed. Then he ordered one of the court attendants to tear up the papers which were handed in by the astounded Kelly. The attendant, James Wallace, did not at once obey.

"Tear up those papers, I say!" ordered the Judge again.

Wallace did not hesitate any longer, but obeyed, and, in the presence of lawyers and litigants, tore the papers in several pieces and threw them into a basket.

Kelly and his witness, Policeman M. H. Carroll, as soon as they had sufficiently recovered their presence of mind, fled from the presence of the Judge.

When they had gone, Judge McAdam said: "I don't propose to naturalize any one. The State's courts should not have anything to do with naturalization; it is the business of the United States Courts. I won't naturalize and have newspapers charge fraud. Let the United States Courts do the naturalizing."

A few moments later another storm arose, when Benjamin Oppenheimer, a lawyer, addressed the court, saying:

"Your Honor, I appear in the suit of Minnie Schlobolin against Adolph Schlobolin. The inquest was set down for to-day."

"I won't hear it," thundered Judge McAdam. I am only sitting here to-day for Judge Dugro, and I am not going to take up any divorce suit. Now publish a three-column story to the effect that I only came here to try divorce cases."

The lawyer bowed in silence and withdrew, and the business of the court after that moved along smoothly.

NOT ROOM ENOUGH IN COURT.

Remarks of a Lawyer Aroused the Recorder, Who Explained the Situation.

Recorder Goff appeared before a crowded courtroom yesterday in Part I. of General Sessions. He was down to fix trial days for prisoners out on bail, and the room was packed to the doors.

The crush was so great that even the lawyers engaged in the cases could hardly find standing room, a fact that roused the ire of Frederick B. House. He managed to manifest his resentment when the case of Max Hochstein, accused of assault, was called.

"I ask your Honor's permission to appear for this defendant," said Mr. House, in his most respectful manner.

"I do not know that my permission is necessary," replied the Recorder, somewhat astonished.

"I did not know but what it was. We lawyers seem to have no privileges in this court. We are pulled and hauled around and made to stand in the pen for an hour or more. We are treated like hogs."

"I think your remarks are entirely unnecessary," replied the Recorder, testily. "The room is small and the number of people large. Until we get a proper number of chairs it is necessary to put the people on one side. The matter will all be adjusted in time."

This incident evidently affected the Recorder's temper, and prisoners who didn't come up to the scratch promptly didn't fare well.

Charles Templeman, a stylishly-dressed young man, who gave his occupation as that of an artist, and who conducts a "portrait studio" on Union Square, was among those who appeared. He had been indicted for grand larceny. Templeman's name, as well as that of his bondsman, Fitzhue Smith, of 67 Greenwich Street, had been called several times, but they did not respond. When they came forward the Recorder gave both a sound lecture for not appearing.

The bondsman said that he desired to surrender the prisoner. Templeman told the Recorder that he had a contract for his bond, but his bondsman would not keep it. The Recorder replied that the best thing he could do was to fix his trial at an early date, if he could not get bail. The young man said that that was impossible, so the date of trial was fixed for Feb. 11, and he was sent to the Tombs.

Numbers of other cases of minor importance were called and dates fixed.

BOTH WANT THE CHILDREN.

Mrs. Simon's Side in the Proceedings Brought by Her Husband.

Mrs. Sigmont Simon had her inning in the Supreme Court yesterday before Justice O'Brien, in the habeas corpus proceedings which her husband has begun through Howe & Hummel to get possession of his two children, Jeanette, nine years old, and Emil, six years old.

Mr. Simon is a wholesale clothing merchant on upper Broadway. Mrs. Simon is a daughter of Michael Sampten, a wholesale clothing merchant, who is said to be a millionaire. She is now living with her two children at her father's, having taken refuge there after a disagreement with her husband which caused them to separate.

Mr. Simon alleges that the trouble arose over his discharge of a servant girl. Samuel J. Greenbaum, counsel for Mrs. Simon, declared that this was only an incident, and that the real trouble lay much deeper.

The children, said Mr. Greenbaum, are well cared for, and the proper place for them under the circumstances is with the mother, who, he asserted, is a woman of high standing in the community, and against whom not a word of reproach can or has been offered. The lawyer also quoted from the Revised Statutes that "every married woman is hereby constituted and declared to be the joint guardian of her children with her husband, with equal rights, powers," &c.

Justice O'Brien said he did not believe that the law could be so construed as to deprive the husband of his rights in the children, especially when there were two, and the wife had them both. He thought that the matter ought to go to a referee, who could lay the facts before the court. Decision was reserved.

THE RECORDER SURPRISED FORBES

Arrested in Court and Sent to the Tombs for Beating His Mother.

Recorder Goff sprung a little surprise yesterday on John Forbes, who is accused of beating his aged mother. The proceeding was somewhat irregular, but it served to land young Mr. Forbes in the Tombs, where he still remains, disgusted and angry.

The matter was brought about by Assistant Corporation Counsel Steifel, who appeared before the Recorder in Part I. of General Sessions, and asked that John Forbes and his brother William be compelled to support their aged mother. Not only did they not support her, said Mr. Steifel, but they sometimes beat her as well.

"Is either of the brothers in court?" inquired the Recorder.

"John is," said Mr. Steifel.

"Where is he? Let him stand up," ordered the Recorder.

A well-dressed, good-loooking young man stood up, and looked defiantly at the court.

"Arrest that man for assaulting his mother," was the unexpected remark that greeted John's ears.

A court officer stepped forward, and took the young man into custody, and after the papers were made out he was sent to the Tombs.

The prisoner lives at 111 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, and his brother William at 84 King Street. The latter will also be placed under arrest on the same charge, it is said.

MALONEY BRINGS A NEW SUIT.

It Is Against Samuel Nelson, One of Thomas O'Brien's Bondsmen.

Dennis Maloney has brought a new action in the Supreme Court against Samuel Nelson for the foreclosure of a mortgage for $10,000 on the property, 416 West Fifty-second Street, and property at One Hundred and Thirty-first Street and Tenth Avenue. When Thomas O'Brien, the bunko steerer, was arrested in Albany in October, 1891, Maloney was induced to become one of the sureties upon the bail bond with Samuel Nelson, and O'Brien was released.

Nelson, in order to secure Maloney, gave a mortgage to him on the property in question. O'Brien was indicted in Albany County, and when called for trial in the Court of Sessions on Nov. 2, 1891, failed to appear, and his bond was forfeited. Subsequently, an action was brought against Nelson and Maloney to recover the ten-thousand-dollor bond, and a judgment was entered against them for $10,027.13.

Executions were issued against the property of both on April 30, 1892, to the Sheriff of Albany County, and the property of Maloney was levied upon, and he, on Jan. 5, 1893, paid $9,536.05 on the judgment. Another execution was issued against his property in April of the same year, and then he paid $1,236.14. ..elson did not pay anything, nor did he pay Maloney any part of the judgment.

A former suit brought by Maloney was decided against him, after being carried to the Court of Appeals.

SHE CLUNG TO HER FATHER.

He Had Been Sentenced to Prison—Made a Scene in Court.

Philip Germain had to be torn from the arms of his daughter yesterday by court attendants before he could be led back to the Tombs.

He had just been sentenced by Judge Martine, in General Sessions, to two years and one month in the penitentiary for assaulting and attempting to rob a Chinaman on the night of Nov. 6 last.

S. H. Lawton, who defended the prisoner, made a strong appeal for clemency, and as he finished, Germain stepped forward and begged the Judge to grant him a new trial, a motion to that effect having been denied a few minutes before. He pleaded for the sake of his children, and asked that the stain of having a criminal for a father be spared them. He continued for some minutes protesting his innocence and repeating his plea for a new trial.

Judge Martine finally interrupted him and passed sentence. As Germain turned back, his daughter, a handsome and attractive young woman, rushed forward from the spectators' seats and threw herself in her father's arms. The two, with their arms tightly wrapped around one another, stood in the centre of the floor and sobbed bitterly. It was with difficulty that the court attendants separated them. The young woman ran to the door, where she was only kept from falling to the floor by a spectator.

On Trial for Her Life.

Lizzie Brown was placed on trial yesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer for the murder of Bridget Gorman on the night of Jan. 6 last. The defendant is a well-known Mott Street resident.

On the night of Jan. 6 she was in company with the woman whom she is accused of killing. The time was spent in drinking, and the companions got into a fight. Lizzie Brown finally threw a lighted lamp at the Gorman woman, whose clothing was set on fire, causing fatal burns.

Mr. Osborn's Broker Testifies.

The examination in supplementary proceedings against Charles S. Osborn was continued yesterday by Wales F. Severance, lawyer for Mr. Hepner, the judgment debtor.

Edward Chartrand, better known in Wall Street as "Eddie," was the only witness examined. He testified to having acted as broker for Mr. Osborn in various stock transactions, all of which proved unprofitable.

NEWS OF THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

Robert J. Whalen, twenty-four years of age, of 60 Leroy Street, pleaded guilty yesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer to manslaughter in the first degree. Whalen was indicted for murder in the second degree for the killing of his stepfather on Nov. 28 last, He will be sentenced on Feb. 11.

Louis A. Jackson's suit to recover $42,295 from the city for back salary was yesterday decided adversely to the plaintiff by a jury in the Supreme Court, under instructions from Judge Beach, who presided.

Dominick Connors, who has been on trial for the past three days in Part III. of the General Sessions for the murder of Mrs. Lizzie Belleck on the night of July 16, 1894, was acquitted yesterday.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 216—The Corinne Mill, Canal, and Stock Company, plaintiff in error, vs. William Johnson.—Argued by J. M. Wilson for the plaintiff in error, and by O. B. Hallam for the defendant in error.

No. 218—Hiram Barney, late Collector, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. Alexander Rickard et al., executors.—Argued by Assistant Attorney General Whitney for the plaintiff in error.—No counsel appeared for the defendants in error.

No. 219—A. P. Seeberger, Collector, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. The Wright & Lawther Oil and Lead Manufacturing Company.—Argued by Assistant Attorney General Whitney for the plaintiff in error, with leave to counsel for the defendant in error to file brief within one week, and to counsel for plaintiff in error to file reply brief within three days thereafter.

No. 220—The Richmond Silver Mining Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Sebastian Koenigsberger, administrator, &c.—Passed until No. 200 is reached.

No. 223—The Newport News and Mississippi Valley Company, plaintiff in error, vs. A. R. Pace.—Argued by Maxwell Evarts for the plaintiff in error, and by Hamilton Parks for the defendant in error.

Adjourned until Monday.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 122, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.

68—Walsh vs. Ferryboat Dakota. 71—Easton and Amboy Railroad Company vs. Ferryboat Montclair. 92—Rosenfield vs. United States. 93—Kilmer Manufacturing Company vs. Griswold. 94—Edison Electric Light Company vs. Stafford. 95—Blydenstein vs. New-York Security and Trust Company. 97—Higgins vs. Steamship Advance. 98—Same vs. Steamship Alliance. 99—Same vs. Steamship Vigilancia. 100—Same vs. Steamship Seguranca.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 122, Post Office Building, at 2 P. M.

Adjourned Cases.—1—Farquhar vs. Elmsford Park Company. 2—Thames & Mersey Marine Insurance Company vs. Continental Insurance Company. 3—Gould Mersereau Company vs. Kroder. 4—Central Trust Company vs. Schenectady Street Railway Company.

Notices of Cases.—5—Smith vs. Sargent Manufacturing Company. 6—Pierce vs. Sanders. 7—Same vs. same. 8—Same vs. same. 9—Aiken vs. Colorado River Irrigation Company. 10—National Carborating Company vs. Schnelble.

STATE COURTS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Charles E. Hovey and another, appellants, vs. George Elliott and another, as executors, &c.—Argued by Herbert Titus and Everett P. Wheeler for appellants and John Selden and William G. Choate for respondents.

In the matter of the probate of the last will and testament of Mary Shelling, deceased.—Submitted.

The calendar for Tuesday is Nos. 118, 67, 117, 63, 149, 157, 161, 163.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—O'Brien, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class I.—1—Campbell vs. Savage. 2—Emmel vs. Baker.

Class III.—3—Johnson vs. Schopp.

Class IV.—4—Matter of Mendel.

Class VI.—5—Matter of Peekamoose Fishing Club.

Class VII.—6—Allison vs. Strowger Automatic Company. 7—Pratt vs. Martin.

Class VIII.—8—Matter of East River Bridge Company, (In re Cook,) 9—People vs. Mutual Benefit Life Association of America. 10—Ensign vs. Coen. 11—Duffy vs. Duffy. 12—Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank vs. Egan. 13—Phillips vs. Byrne. 14—Brownstone vs. Tipping. 15—People, &c., vs. Life Union. 16—King vs. Waite. 17—Aubert vs. National Suspender Company. 18—Wagner vs. Heurstel. 19—Windmuller vs. Greacen. 20—Vogel vs. Kennedy. 21—Harvey vs. Haight. 22—Union Square Bank vs. Moses.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts I. and II.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.— —, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

CIRCUIT COURT—Day calendar to be called in Part III. Cases to be sent to the different parts in their order as called for trial.

Short Causes.—5702—Frey vs. Greensill. 5491—Joseph Beck Company vs. Berry. 5960—Gaylord vs. Schloss. 4895—Mechanics and Traders' Bank vs. Kelly. 5020—Same vs. same.

CIRCUIT COURT—PART I.—Patterson, J.—Held in General Term room. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part IV.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term.—Adjourned until the first Monday of February.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term.—Daly, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 2 P. M.

15—Rheim vs. Rheim.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Parts II. and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

Wills for Probate.—At 10:30 A. M., Alexander Melville, Ann Twomey, William J. Kerr, John Massmann, Sarah A. McKenney; at 2 P. M., William A. Crocker.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Pryor, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

1146—Cavagan vs. Hausling. 1293—Waldman vs. Boniface. 872—Nurick vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 845—Barnes vs. Fifth Avenue Transportation Company. 844—Curtis vs. same. 2687—Matter of Block. 1587—O'Donnell vs. Conlin. 2681—Glasshelm vs. Nesbit. 1252—Gruebler vs. The Mayor, &c. 2071—Clement vs. Volkening.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1310.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in brownstone building 32 Chambers Street. Case on.

926—Revocation of probate—Sarah A. Day.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Held in Room 11, City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Extraordinary Term—Williams, J.—Held in Circuit Court, Part I. room. Opens at 10:30 A. M. District Attorney Fellows and Assistant District Attorney Osborne for The People.

1—Giovanni Posterarri.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Ingraham, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre and Miller for The People.

1—Lizzie Brown.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Goff, Recorder, J.—Opens at 11 A. M.—Assistant District Attorney Davis for The People.

1—Charles H. Knoche. 2—Ferdinand Philip. 3—Morris Eisenstein.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Martine, J.—Opens at 11 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Weeks for The People.

1—Lawrence Crane. 2—Charles S. Forbes. 3—Thomas Frank Walsh. 4—Alfred T. Nieman. 5—Henry Herberg. 6—George Silverman. 7—Abraham Freeman. 8—Yetta Gluckstein. 9—Frank Carleton and Thomas Jennings. 10—Frank Schultz, Benjamin Hart, Denis Cavanagh, Joseph Rogers, and John S. Overfield. 11—William Wolf. 12—Aldred Bertschy. 13—Thomas Moran and Thomas Hickey.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 11 A. M.—Assistant District Attorney O'Hare for The People.

1—Richard Grant. 2—Frank Meyers. 3—Michael Surada and Frank Lager. 4—Lee Guen. 5—Louis Barafano.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Van Brunt, P. J.—Lynch vs. Quinlan—Frederick Smyth. O'Brien, J.—Matter of Federal Bank—Charles H. Truax. Cadwalader vs. Walter—Stephen Philbin. Weber vs. Metzger—Arthur H. Sweeney.

Ingraham, J.—Nolte vs. Nolte—Charles H. Pruaux.

COMMON PLEAS—Daly, C. J.—Bogert vs. Livingston—Stephen H. Olin.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—O'Brien, J.—Jonas Weil vs. Max Barnett—Bryan O'Hara.

CITY COURT—McCarthy, J.—Mary Quinlan vs. John Corridan—William C. Reddy, John M. Meyer vs. Frederick H. Wittrock—Benjamin Franklin. Adolph Reiher vs. Abel S. R. Jones—Benjamin Franklin. John C. Almour vs. Wilson J. Best—Benjamin Franklin.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I., Brown, J.; Part II., Landon, J.

Short Causes.—1693—Orpen vs. Joyce. 1870—Vaughan vs. Miller. 1719—Watson vs. Travis. 1720—Watson vs. Travis.

Regular Calendar.—951—Flannery vs. Cornell Steamboat Company.

Highest number reached on regular call, 893.

ILLITERACY IN CONNECTICUT

THE STATE BOARD FINDS A MOST DEPLORABLE CONDITION.

The System Cumbrous and Confusing—Inadequate and Poorly-Paid Teachers—Ignorance of Pupils.

BRIDGEPORT, Jan. 31.—The Connecticut State Board of Education, which has been making an investigation of the public schools, has just finished its work in Fairfield County. In this county a new plan was pursued. A group of schools was taken, instead of a single school, as was the plan in other counties.

The result has been the disclosure of great illiteracy and a most deplorable state of affairs in the public school system of this State, and will probably lead to some marked changes and reforms at an early date. As a result of the general examination, the board declares that the system of work in the public schools of the State is: "Cumbrous, complicated, and confusing, and the practice of teaching under it is largely unskillful and consequently inefficient." While there is accommodation for all the children, in many cases too many are under the care of one teacher. To show the extent of absenteeism in one district. Where school was in session 186 days in a year, twenty-four pupils were absent from 74 to 159 days each. Most of the schools have no library or apparatus and books are notably wanting.

As to the teachers, the board says: "No adequate attainments, no special training, no general and authoritative credentials are demanded. A profound ignoramus, if endowed with assurance, is in no way excluded from teaching, while the tenure of the teacher depends not on ability, education, training, fidelity, or success, but on the annual election in the school district."

Of the 158 teachers in Fairfield County whose grades were visited, 123 had been graduated at a normal or training school, and of these 121 were in two towns. In twelve towns no teachers were found who had received special training for their work and 175 had received only a common-school education and taught as they had been taught.

It was found in this county that children thirteen years of age, the age at which compulsory attendance at school ends in this State, less than one-half could write legibly. They showed no evidence of the habit of reading, and out of 1,205 children twelve years of age there were 659 who failed to do the following simple example:

"Henry had 40 cents. His sister had four-fifths as much. How much did his sister have?"

In the town of Greenwich, out of 63 pupils examined, 52 failed on the above. Out of 1,089 children ten years of age, 388 could not subtract 25 from 104; out of 1,249 children eleven years of age, 743 could not give the number of feet in six yards and two feet; out of 245 children fifteen years old 172 could not answer the question, "3 is what per cent. of 12?" and out of 883 children thirteen years old, 323 answered incorrectly the question, "5 is what part of 20?"

The board also found great inequalities in the length of time schools are in session. In some towns it is 200 days a year, and in others as low as 125 days. Of school visitors, the board says that some of them have never set foot in the schools from the day of their election, and are ignorant of the duties and uneducated and refuse to give their time to the schools. The teachers in the schools are not paid for their services any more than the common day laborer.

More Work for Idle Hands.

EASTON, Penn., Jan. 31.—The Oliver Sheet Iron Mills, which have been idle for several years, and which were recently put in repair, will, it is announced to-day, be put in operation in a few days. A large number of hands will be given employment.

READING, Penn., Jan. 31.—Foundries Nos. 1 and 2 of the Reading Stove Works made their first heats to-day since Christmas. Foundry No. 3, at Orrton, across the river, operated by the same corporation, will also be in operation at an early day. The combined plants of these works give employment to upward of 800 hands.

The Military Service Institution.

At the biennial meeting of the Military Service Institution of the United States, held on Wednesday on Governors Island, the following officers were elected:

President—Major Gen. J. M. Schofield; Vice Presidents—Major Gen. N. A. Miles and Brevet Brig. Gen. T. F. Rodenbough, Secretary—Capt. J. Fornance, Thirteenth United States Infantry; Treasurer—Lieut. J. C. Bush, Fifth United States Artillery; Assistant Secretary—Lieut. H. L. Harris, First United States Artillery; Vice Treasurer—Lieut. H. L. Threlkeld, Thirteenth United States Infantry.

Juror Faints in Court.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 31.—The proceedings at the trial of Harry Hayward were brought to an abrupt termination this afternoon by the fainting of Juror S. H. Dyer of Excelsior. Doctors who examined him expresed the opinion that he was overcome by the foul atmosphere of the court-room, but later they expressed a fear that he might die.

DEFINITE RAPID-TRANSIT PLAN

Commissioners' Meeting on Tuesday Expected to be One of Importance—No More Public Hearings.

The meeting of the Rapid-Transit Commissioners which is scheduled for next Tuesday will probably be of great importance, as it is expected that some practical steps will be taken toward the solution of the problem of rapid transit.

Chief Engineer Parsons of the commission said, yesterday, that prospects were favorable for an early adoption of a practical scheme for the construction of rapid-transit roads.

"There will be no more public hearings," said Mr. Parsons, "because they have not been productive of good. They have simply afforded opportunities for people with unpractical schemes to air their pet theories. No one with any plan of value would care to give it to the public without pay.

"The Commissioners are now considering the report of the experts which was submitted to them on Tuesday, and which was published in full in The New-York Times yesterday. Each of the Commissioners has a copy of this report, and each of them will study it for himself, and when they meet next Tuesday, they will, I think, be prepared to take decisive action."

A gentleman who is in confidential relations with the Commissioners said, yesterday, that the editorial published in The New-York Times yesterday morning practically covered the whole ground, and foreshadowed the action of the Commissioners.

He added that the commission had done with theorizing, and that now something practical might be looked for.

NEWFOUNDLAND ANNEXATION TALK

Cabinet Reconstruction Expected—Bowell Favors Confederation.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Jan. 31.—It is reported that a reconstruction of the Whiteway Cabinet will take place to-morrow, and that Whiteway, Bond, and Morris will replace Green, Horwood, and Scott. It is stated that Harvey will retire from the Cabinet because of the confederate tendencies of the Government. It is the general opinion here that the reconstruction of the Cabinet will bring about another crisis, as members holding their seats temporarily decline to relinquish them, while the annexation movement, initiated by the Whitewayites in influential quarters here, is being agitated, because it is believed that the agitation will have a damaging effect in England and injure Newfoundland's chances of placing a loan there. The Legislature will reconvene to-morrow, when the new appointments will likely be announced.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Jan. 31.—Premier Bowell denies the statement that the Canadian Government has declined to consider proposals from Newfoundland for confederation. No communication has been received from Newfoundland. The Premier adds that he is in favor of confederation at the proper time and under the proper conditions.

CALAMITY AT PORT DE PAIX

Nearly Two-thirds of the Town Destroyed by a Conflagration.

The Clyde steamer Schleswig, Capt. Hackbarth, which arrived from Haitien ports yesterday, brought particulars of a disastrous fire at Port de Paix, Jan. 16.

Nearly two-thirds of the town was destroyed, including a large portion of the business section. One colored man was burned to death.

The cause of the fire is unknown. It spread with frightful rapidity. In three hours it was under control, having swept its way across the town. The bank and several other large structures were saved. Many lost all their possessions.

Carrier Janicke's Faithfulness.

Postmaster Dayton received a communication yesterday from James M. Montgomery of 318 West Eighty-eighth Street, calling attention to and commending the "self-sacrificing and heroic conduct" of Letter Carrier W. W. Janicke of 504 East One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street.

Janicke was run over by a delivery wagon on Park Row about two weeks ago and narrowly escaped death. He refused to be taken to the Hudson Street Hospital until his bag and mail had been safely delivered to another carrier.

Janicke is still confined to his home, suffering from his injuries.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.
Sun rises...7:10|Sun sets...5:18|Moon sets... . .

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	11:40	12:20	5:37	5:56
Governors Island	11:52	12:47	6:17	6:24
Hell Gate	1:43	2:40	7:45	7:52

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) FEB. 1.
Mails Close. Vessels Sail.
Algonquin, Charleston.... ..... 3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, FEB. 2.

Amsterdam, Rotterdam	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Andes, Kingston	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Caracas, La Guayra	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Etruria, Liverpool	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
La Bretagne, Havre	5:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Madiana, Windward Islands	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Massachusetts, London	.....	.....
Orizaba, Havana	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Saginaw, Haiti	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow	.....	2:30 P. M.
Werra, Genoa	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

SUNDAY, FEB. 3.

Lisbonense, Brazil	.....	.....

MONDAY, FEB. 4.

Seminole, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, FEB. 5.

Ems, Bremen	.....	6:00 A. M.
Phoenicia, Hamburg	.....	1:30 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 6.

Adriatic, Liverpool	.....	2:00 P. M.
Paris, Southampton	.....	11:00 A. M.
Yucatan, Havana	.....	3:00 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) Feb. 1.—Alecto, London, Jan. 15; Cuflc, Liverpool, Jan. 22; France, London, Jan. 14; Glamorganshire, Gibraltar, Jan. 15; Patria, Hamburg, Jan. 21; Pontiac, Gibraltar, Jan. 17.

SATURDAY, Feb. 2.—Adriatic, Liverpool, Jan. 23; La Gascogne, Havre, Jan. 26; Paris, Southampton, Jan. 26; Marengo, Antwerp, Jan 18.

SUNDAY, Feb. 3.—Aurania, Liverpool, Jan. 26.

MONDAY, Feb. 4.—England, London, Jan. 20; Runic, Liverpool, Jan. 25.

TUESDAY, Feb. 5.—Adirondack, Kingston, Jan. 31; Alvena, Port au Prince, Jan. 30; Manitoba, London, Jan. 25; Rhynland, Antwerp, Jan. 26; Werkendam, Rotterdam, Jan. 23.

Arrived—New-York, Thursday, Jan. 31.

SS La Campine, (Dutch,) Markschlager, Antwerp Jan. 15, in ballast to C. H. Randerbrock & Co. Arrived at the Bar at midnight.

SS Comal, Risk, Galveston, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Sheerness, (Br.,) Norman, Ghent Jan. 4, with mdse. to order—vessel to master. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A. M.

SS Weimar, (Ger.,) Steencken, Bremen Jan. 19, with mdse. and passengers for New-York and Baltimore—to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:45 P. M.

SS El Sol, Mason, New-Orleans, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS City of Augusta, Daggett, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to R. L. Walker.

SS Schleswig, (Ger.,) Backbarth, St. Marc Jan. 18, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:20 P. M.

SS Ems, (Ger.,) Reimkasten, Bremen Jan. 22, via Southampton 23, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Passed in at Sandy Hooy at 10:22 P. M.

SS Finance, Daly, Colon Jan. 24, with mdse. and passengers to Stamford, Parry, Herron & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:45 P.M.

SS Old Dominion, Couch, Richmond and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

United States SS Vesuvius is anchored in the lower bay.

Bark Earnscliffe, (of Lunenburg, N. S.,) Hines, Gibara 15 ds, with cedar and mahogany to order—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Starlight, Edwards, Point du Pierre 21 ds, in ballast to L. W. & P. Armstrong.

WIND.—Sandy Hook, 9:30 P. M.—N. E., moderate breeze, clear.

Sailed.

SS City of Columbia, for West Point; Tallahassee, for Savannah; Cienfuegos, for Nassau, &c.; Persia, for Hamburg; Kansas City, for Bristol; Colombia, for Colon; Jamestown, for Norfolk, &c.; Kaffir Prince, for Kingston, &c.; El Norte, for New-Orleans; Bea Bellido, for Matanzas.

Ship Eurydice, for Manila.

Barks Wandering Jew and Matanzas, for Havana; Inverdrule, for Copenhagen.

Brig Pearl, for Antigua and St. Croix.

Notice to Mariners.

Mississippi River Post Lights, Louisiana.—Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that changes, as follows, have been made in the post lights on the Mississippi River below New-Orleans: Cubits Gap Post Light.—On Dec. 31, 1894, this light, fixed white, was discontinued at its former location at the Pilot Station, and on Jan. 1, 1895, it was re-established about ⅓ mile further up the river, suspended, 35 feet above the water, from an arm on a white pole on the bell tower at Cubits Gap Fog Signal Station. The light now marks the S. E. point of Cubits Gap in the N. E. bank of the river. St. Philip's Bend Post Light.—(After No. 830 in the "List of Lights and Fog Signals."—On Jan. 14, 1895, a fixed red tubular-lantern light was established, suspended, 30 feet above the water, from an arm on a white post on the N. bank of the river in St. Philip's Bend, about ½ mile below Fort St. Philip. Grand Liard Bayou Post Light.—(After No. 830 in the "List of Lights and Fog Signals."—On Jan. 14, 1895, a fixed white tubular-lantern light was established, suspended, 33 feet above the water, from an arm on a white post on the S. bank of the river, about 450 feet below Grand Liard Bayou. Twelve-Mile Point Post Light.—On Dec. 31, 1894, this light, fixed white, formerly at Twelve-Mile Point, English Turn, was discontinued. Saxonholm Post Light.—(After No. 838 in the "List of Lights and Fog Signals.")—On Jan. 1, 1895, a fixed white tubular-lantern light was established, suspended, 30 feet above the water, from an arm on a white post on the N. E. bank of the river, abreast of Saxonholm Station.

Distances are in nautical miles. Heights are referred to mean high water.

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals," Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1894, Page 126, Nos. 829, 830, and 838, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys," Eighth Lighthouse District, 1893, Pages 15 and

ITS WORK FOR THE POOR

What the University Settlement Society Has Accomplished.

STEADY GROWTH OF THE ORGANIZATION

Seth Low Tells of Its Excellent Purposes at the Annual Meeting—Head Worker Reynolds's Report—Funds Needed.

That excellent organization, the University Settlement Society, held its annual meeting yesterday, elected officers, and listened to reports of an encouraging nature.

The University Settlement was organized in 1887, under the name of the Neighborhood Guild, first at 146 Forsyth Street, and later at 147 Forsyth Street. In October, 1889, the work having been more thoroughly organized, the membership increased to 147. In 1891 the undertaking was seriously embarrassed by lack of funds. At that time, largely through the efforts of A. C. Bernheim, the organization since known as the University Settlement Society was called into existence, and the name of University Settlement was given it. In 1893 Dr. Stanton Coit returned to this country, and through the support of the University Settlement Society, a house was taken at 26 Delancey Street, and the work was established on its present basis. Since then the growth has been constant and steady.

The attachment of a regularly-paid librarian has been the means of developing one of the most important educational features of the work, and the permanent establishment of the kindergarten has also emphasized the educational feature. The clubs which have been in existence since the foundation of the work have revealed in many ways the influence of the workers associated with them. The scheme of clubs has been based according to ages, though the lines are not strictly observed. The club has always been the central feature of the Settlement, and most of the work within the house has gathered around this organization. Other movements outside of the house have been carried on by various workers. The residential force, until this year, has always been quite limited, averaging only two or three. The support has therefore come largely from up-town workers, and the work has a character which makes its influence possible and effective.

In earlier years, experiments in co-operation and suppression of sweat shops were made, with some success in the latter instance. An attempt was made to follow the sweat shop in case it moved, until it was compelled at last to land in shops of lawful size and conditions. At the same time, the residential feature was the central point of the work from the start, and neighborly friendship has ever been the keynote of the movement.

Seth Low, the President of the University Settlement, has an introductory to the report of James B. Reynolds, the "Head Worker" of the organization. He says:

The University Settlement Society represents an attempt to bring into helpful relations to one another, men and women of college education, and the dwellers in the most thickly-populated parts of New-York City. The benefits that may reasonably be expected to arise from such contact, to society as a whole, and to the individuals concerned, are neither few nor small.

In the first place, it helps to bridge over of the geographical gulf that separates one section of the city from another. This gulf of actual distance is only too typical of the real separation that exists between different elements in our city. Just as the different trades centre in different localities, so people of kindred tastes or of kindred nationality are found living together. It is this tendency of people of like mind to live in the same neighborhood, more than any settled purpose, which separates so widely the rich and the poor in this city.

It may be claimed that the poor cannot afford to live where the rich do, but it is asserted that under existing conditions the rental of a house where the poor live is larger in proportion to the square feet of air space which the occupants enjoy than it is where the rich dwell. If this be so, it greatly concerns the rich men of the city to know the fact, for it then becomes a matter of good citizenship on their part to work with their fellow-citizens who live among the poor, to see that the poorer parts of the city receive not less from municipal care than the parts where the rich are found.

This is only one of many illustrations of the sort of knowledge which the dwellers in the University Settlement want to bring home to the minds of the educated men and women of this metropolis. The University Settlement does not so much aim to remedy public and private abuses practiced upon the poor and helpless as it does to supply the knowledge of the need that there is for such help, which the educated and the rich can give.

One who passes his life in the midst of refined surroundings has only to think for a moment to realize how little he knows about the life of a large part of his fellow-citizens. It is appalling to know how slight is the touch of one man upon another, in these modern days, unless they belong to the same element of society. It is equally true that the laboring man knows as little about the educated and rich people of New-York as the latter know about the laboring man. Out of this mutual ignorance is bred mutual suspicion and mutual distrust. These clouds arise constantly under such conditions, tending to exaggerate differences and to obscure points of likeness. Nothing as well as knowledge based upon actual acquaintance can scatter such shadows. Everything, therefore, that tends to make the different classes of people that make up the citizenship of this city better acquainted with one another is a step toward making the life of our city better in all its aspects.

The University Settlement Society offers one of the very best platforms in the city upon which the employer and the laboring man can meet on equal terms. It is not so much that other platforms do not exist. It is rather that there are very few platforms, as matter of fact, to which such different types of men are ready to go. By its services to the people of the neighborhood, the University Settlement has obtained a hearing in the Tenth Ward. This position of advantage should be maintained by all who value the cause of good will among people of the same city. Its capacity to be of service is limited only by its ability to command men and women who will give personal service to its cause and the money necessary to make effective the machinery that it can set in motion. I appeal to the people of New-York for its generous support without hesitation, because I am confident that their support is deserved.

The report of the "Head Worker," James B. Reynolds, states that the work of the University Settlement has enlarged since last year. There are six residents now, against two then, and the accommodations have been exceeded in this, as in several other respects. The work embraces two lines—that of the clubs, classes, library, penny provident bank, lectures and entertainments in the house, and outside of the house the broad interests of the Settlement in the general welfare of the district. Special aid has been given by the Settlement to the work for the unemployed and the Tenement-House Commission. In these various ways the Settlement has tried to fulfill its mission. Intelligent sympathy has been the only criterion for the selection of the workers.

Mr. Reynolds also says:

Our aim is in every way possible to give the people a chance to make their lives more wholesome and their environment more elevating. Because we believe that many of these elevating influences must come from municipal institutions, we have worked to secure the improvement of the public schools, the more efficient service of the Board of Health and Street-Cleaning Departments, and an honest and intelligent Government which will provide for the people all those legitimate contributions to health and right living such as are supplied by the best Governments of Europe. In appealing to the people for good government we have met hearty response, nor have we felt compelled to invoke the desire for "spoils."

New-York is munificent in its charities and means of relieving incapables. Nothing could be more orderly than the system of the Associated Charities. But a similar scheme is needed to bring together the supply and demand for labor. To help people to help themselves is better than to wait till they are no longer able to help themselves. Following the awakening of interest in the political welfare of the city must come an awakening to the demands of social reform, and this cause demands urgency quite as much as the other.

The report of the Finance Committee, Messrs. John B. Pine, R. R. Bowker, and A. C. Bernheim, recites the fact that the residents and workers in the Settlement constitute a body of trained men and women devoting themselves to the needs of the people, and knowing how these needs can be most intelligently and effectively met. The society maintains a kindergarten with an average daily attendance of 50; a library which supplies books to about 100 children daily; and it affords a place of meeting for over 2,000 persons belonging to the various classes and clubs. The art exhibition held in the Settlement House was visited by over 50,000 people, and a third exhibition is now contemplated. As a centre of social life and refining influences it is a constant factor in the life of the people of the Tenth Ward.

Fully recognizing its civic responsibilities and opportunities, the Settlement has organized a Sanitary Union among the residents of the ward, and has been continuously engaged in efforts toward reforming overcrowded tenement houses, deficient sanitary conditions, and filthy streets, and it was able to give material assistance to the Tenement House Committee. The Settlement is not a political organization, but in the last campaign its members took an active part in addressing public meetings, in distributing literature, in educating the public opinion of the district, in organizing a force of watchers at the polls, and in preventing fraud. The election was the most orderly held in the district for years. All disputes were referred to the Settlement for arbitration, and the decisions of the head worker and his associates were accepted as final. Another result of the Settlement's influence was strikingly shown by the defeat of Silver Dollar Smith, long notorious as the "boss" of the district, and by the change of a Tammany majority into a majority in favor of the reform ticket.

"In January, 1894," the report says, "we had 424 members at $5 each; we now have 541 members, of whom 10 are Fellows and 37 Associates. In January, 1894, our income from dues was estimated at $2,120, and our expenses for the year at $9,409. For the coming year we estimate our income from dues at $4,421, and our income from other sources at $1,367, a total of $5,788, and our estimated expenses for the coming year are $9,978. While the budget shows an increase of $569 over that of last year, our probable income has increased $3,668. The encouraging prospects which these figures offer are due not only to the increased membership, but also to the fact that so many of our members have become Fellows or Associates, contributing $100 or $25 annually. But their number must be increased, and we should secure many new members. The budget for 1894 exceeds our estimated income by $4,200.

"The Settlement has been economically managed, and it has proved that it is worth far more to the city than it costs, but, up to the present time, its expenses have been borne by a few, and it is now in urgent need of funds. That its work may be continued successfully, it must have a larger and more assured income."

Officers for the year were elected, as follows: President—Seth Low; Head Worker—James B. Reynolds; Vice Presidents—E. Benjamin Andrews, Stanton Coit, D. C. Gilman, Oswald Ottendorfer, Alfred J. Compton, Carl Schurz, Charles S. Fairchild, William M. Sloan, Merrill H. Gates, H. P. Wright.

Council—Henry Holt, Chairman; A. C. Bernheim, ex officio; R. R. Bowker, Lester W. Clark, L. L. Delafield, Alanson T. Enos, Joseph B. Gilder, Frank J. Goodnow, Seth Low, ex officio; A. B. Mason, R. S. Minturn, P. L. Mosenthal, S. H. Olin, Gifford Pinchott, John B. Pine, and Evert J. Wendell.

Treasurer—A. C. Bernheim, 26 Delancey Street; Secretary—Lester W. Clark, 26 Delancey Street.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONY IN THE DEBS CASE

Two of the Defendants Are Identified as Having Been Rioters.

CHICAGO, Jan. 31.—At this morning's session of the Debs trial, Judge Grosscup ordered the dismissal of the case against Moses Avener, one of the defendants, as to whom nothing whatever has been proved.

Several important witnesses were introduced this afternoon. Harry Swan, an employe of the Rock Island Railroad, was in the cab of an engine attacked by a crowd at Blue Island July 2. He testified to seeing the defendant, Desafants, throw a stone through the window of the cab, striking Engineer Fitzgibbons on the head. John Merwin, another of the defendants, was recognized by the witness as the man who pulled the bell cord.

James Jack, an Illinois Central brakeman, who lost his position during the strike, was called by the Government to testify to the inflammatory language of Director Goodwin on the night of June 27. Jack said Goodwin's words were: "Dynamite is a good thing to stop traffic."

Under cross-examination, Jack admitted that he was notified to attend the trial by Assistant Superintendent McPherson of the Illinois Central. He stated further that Aug. 5 last he called on Mr. McPherson and asked to be reinstated; that on that occasion Mr. McPherson questioned him regarding what he saw and heard at the Debs meeting, and reduced his statements to writing. On the following day he again called, and was given his former position and treated to a glass of champagne by Mr. McPherson.

The Prager Brothers' Failure.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 31.—Financial circles are agitated over the failure of Prager Brothers of Portland, and Jacoby, Ash & Co. of Tacoma. Both firms are practically in the hands of the Pragers, who went to the Northwest from this city in 1883, and have since failed three times. There are many creditors in New-York, Taçoma, Portland, and San Francisco, and the total liabilities can only be estimated. Local creditors are out $40,000 by reason of a chattel mortgage for $58,000 given on Monday by Jacoby, Ash & Co. to M. C. Jacoby of St. Louis, father-in-law of Sydney Prager. This chattel mortgage virtually shuts the creditors out, for, under the laws of Washington, when a trust deed is given and a general assignment does not take place the creditors have no relief.

California's Fair Has a Surplus.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 31.—The financial statement of the Midwinter Fair has been made public. The receipts during the exposition amounted to $811,003.12, which, with $499,109 subscribed by citizens, made a total of $1,260,112.10. The gate receipts were $503,507.94. Concessions, privileges, &c., brought in $271,282.93. For amusements $113,740.83 was expended. The cost of the exposition was $1,193,260.70. Subtracting the disbursements, liabilities amounting to about $39,000, and money expended for collections of the museum, leaves a surplus of $32,464.44. The gifts to the park of the fine arts building, royal pavilion, statuary, &c., are valued at $121,218.45.

A Novel Demand on the Government.

Michael O'Brien of 221 East Eighty-ninth Street appeared before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday and said that he had never given the Government the right to use his initials, "M. O. B.," on applications for money orders, and it would have to pay him handsomely. The letters mean "money order business," as used by the Post Office Department.

He was referred to the Postmaster, and after making his imaginary grievance known to the assistants he was sent to the office of the United States District Attorney. Not getting any satisfaction there, he promised to call again.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Large Proportion of Massachusetts Street Lines Operated by Electricity.

BOSTON, Jan. 31.—The Board of Railroad Commissioners submitted to-day to the Legislature that portion of their report relating to the street system of the State. There are sixty-eight companies, fifty-six in operation, with a total length of track, not including sidings, of 928 miles, an increase of 54 miles over the preceding year. Of this total, 824 miles were operated in whole or in part by electric power, and 103 wholly by horse power. This shows, as compared with the previous year, an increase of 113 miles equipped with electric power, and a decrease of 59 miles equipped for horse power only.

The aggregate capital stock of the sixty-eight companies is $26,971,275, an increase of $1,087,700 over the previous year. The whole amount of cash dividends paid was $1,610,886. The average rate on capital stock of the thirty companies, which paid dividends was 7 per cent., as against 8.22 per cent. the previous year. The aggregate funded debt of the companies Sept. 30, 1894, was $19,188,000, an increase of $5,079,000 over the previous year.

The total number of passengers carried was 220,464,099, an increase of 6,912,090 over the previous year. The total income was $11,236,428, and the total expenditures $11,034,646, leaving a net balance of income for the year of $201,782 to carry to surplus account. The ratio of operating expenses to gross income from operation has fallen in the last five years from 78.40 to 69.51 per cent. The whole number of persons injured was 1,341, of whom 29 received fatal injuries.

In Favor of the Pooling Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The committee appointed by the National Board of Trade came to the Capitol this afternoon, and presented to the Senators a copy of the resolutions the organization passed favoring the pooling bill. It is as follows: "Resolved, that, in the judgment of the National Board of Trade, which represents the shippers, and not the railroads, of this country, the Patterson Pooling bill will not abrogate legitimate competition among railroads, but will tend to prevent unjust discriminations and promote the interests of all shippers, who are satisfied with reasonable, uniform, and stable rates; that far-reaching influence of water transportation has assured to this country much lower rates for railroad transportation than are enjoyed by any other people in the world, and the evil to be guarded against at the present time is not high rates, but unjust discrimination in rates. Our members protested against amendments offered to this bill in the interest of the railroads when it was pending in the House, on the ground that it was bad faith to seek such amendments to a measure agreed upon at a convention representing both mercantile and railroad interests, and these amendments were withdrawn. For the same reason, we depreciate further amendments in the Senate, and respectfully but earnestly urge its adoption by that body."

Trolley Express Cars.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 31.—Cars similar to the express and baggage cars on the steam railroads have been seen on the various lines of the Consolidated Traction Company of late. They are about the same size as the passenger cars, and they are samples of the cars which will be used in the express business which will be carried on over the company's lines. The cars are provided with fenders, and each is in charge of a motorman and a conductor. The cars are at the present time employed in carrying supplies for the company, and in this work they have proved to be very efficient.

General Manager David Young said: "As soon as we get our new powerhouse completed, we will go into the express business. We have already received many requests from large manufacturers for us to build side tracks into their yards, for they see the great help which, such an express will be to them. Under our charter we have a perfect right to run these cars through the streets, and they will be run in the daytime as well as at night."

Reading Foreclosure.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 31.—John G. Johnson, counsel for the Pennsylvania Company, for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities, which is Trustee of the Reading Railroad general and preference mortgages, has completed the task of drawing up the legal papers necessary for the institution of foreclosure proceedings against the Reading Road, and will file the bill in the United States Circuit Court some time next week. This was the last day for depositing securities with the Reorganization Committee. The committee have as yet taken no steps toward the formation of a new reorganization plan, and it is likely they will not do so for some time to come. The meeting of the committee will probably be held in the near future, but the indications are that no action will then be taken, as the members of the committee have not been able to determine upon a basis upon which to formulate a new paln. A member of the committe stated to-day that the foreclosure proceedings will be pushed as rapidly as possible.

Union Pacific's Puget Sound Rates.

CHICAGO, Jan. 31.—If the Union Pacific Road is humored in its request to have the Puget Sound rates shown in the trans-Missouri rate sheets, it will probably sign the agreement of the new Western Passenger Trunk Line Committee at to-morrow's meeting. This will complete the list of Western transcontinental lines, but it is feared that if the Union Pacific's Puget Sound rates are shown in the trans-Missouri sheet the Northern Pacific will withdraw from the association, which it joined on the express stipulation that this should not be done. There is a chance, however, that this difficulty may be compromised, and in that case the Union Pacific would once more open its Denver and Ogden gateways, and the boycott which has been in effect against it so long by other California lines would be lifted.

No Prospect of a Subsidy.

In relation to recent reports, emanating chiefly from London, England, to the effect that a new railroad company, encouraged by the prospect of a large subsidy from the Dominion Parliament, was preparing to build a line parallel to the Canadian Pacific, a special dispatch from Montreal yesterday said: "There is no disposition on the part of the members of the Dominion Parliament to subsidize any new line of the kind described."

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—Application has been made in the United States District Court in Philadelphia for the appointment of a receiver for the Delaware River and Lancaster Railroad Company. The suit is brought by Henry A. V. Post and Charles G. Pomeroy, surviving partners of the New-York banking firm of Post, Martin & Co., against the railroad company, and by Hugh H. North of Columbia, Penn., the former trustee under its mortgage.

—A report of the Delaware and Hudson Company shows that in 1894 it mined 3,997,039 tons of coal, against 4,467,346 tons in 1893, a decrease of 470,287 tons, and transported for other companies 1,753,211 tons, against 1,710,313 tons in 1893, an increase of 42,898 tons, making a total of 5,750,270 tons, against 6,177,659 tons in 1893, a decrease of 427,389 tons.

—Receiver and Special Master J. W. Burke offered the Chattanoogo Southern for sale at auction in Gadsden, Ala., yesterday. An upset price of $500,000 had been fixed, and the Reorganization Committee bid only $350,000, consequently the sale was postponed until Feb. 14.

—The usual monthly conference of the Presidents of the several Vanderbilt railroads occurred at the Grand Central Station yesterday. Encouraging reports were made by each President.

—The new arrangement of differentials on freight business out of Boston and through to Chicago takes effect to-day. All of the New-England lines are now said to be in accord.

—Charles H. Hunter has been appointed city ticket agent of the Grand Trunk Railway in Detroit, to succeed the late E. J. Pierce.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK ADDS TO ITS HOLDINGS.

Other Sales Reported by the Brokers—Most of the Auction Offerings Disposed Of.

The National Park Bank has purchased, through Ruland & Whiting, the five-story building Nos. 10 and 12 Ann Street for $150,000. This purchase on the part of the bank gives it a very valuable property in the best part of the city. This, together with what the bank had previously acquired, gives it over 11,000 square feet, with 60 feet front on Broadway, 67 feet front on Ann Street, and 24 feet front on Fulton Street.

Messrs. Slawson & Hobbs have sold, for W. W. & T. M. Hall, the three-and-one-half story limestone and brick dwelling 214 West Seventy-ninth Street, 19 by 56, with extension, by 102.2, at $29,000. This is the sixth sold of a row of eleven completed six weeks ago.

Mr. John P. Kirwan has sold, for M. Phelan, to B. Clarkin, the four-story brownstone flat 520 West Fifty-first Street.

Mr. Charles Griffith Moses has sold, to John P. Burns, the three-story brick-and-frame dwelling 456 West One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, 16.8 by 50 by 100.

Mr. N. Kaplan has exchanged the five-story tenement 552 West Fiftieth Street, valued at $30,000, with Christian Biersack for the similar building 17 Forsyth Street, valued at $33,000.

At the Trinity Building Salesroom, John N. Golding offered, under foreclosure, the four-story stone-front house at 14 West Eighty-seventh Street, on a lot 20 by 100.8½. It was sold to F. L. Kurtz for $30,000.

William Kennelly offered, under foreclosure, the seven-story stone-front apartment house, at 57 West Tenth Street, on a lot 21.11 by 94.10. It was sold, including the mortgage and interest, to the plaintiff for $89,407.50.

Also, under foreclosure, the three-story stone-front house, at 142 East Fifty-eighth Street, on a lot 20 by 80.5, which was sold to Carrie H. Schnugg for $15,000.

W. W. Fogg offered, under foreclosure, four five-story brick flats, at 141, 145, 149 and 153 West Ninety-eighth Street, on lots about 27 by 116 each, Nos. 141 and 145 brought $40,000 each, and Nos. 145 and 153 brought $39,500 each. The total was $159,500, including the mortgage and interest. They were all sold to the plaintiff in the action.

Richard M. Montgomery offered, under foreclosure, the six-story brick tenement, at 273 Delancey Street, on a lot 18.9 by 75. The property was knocked down to Ignatz Brandwein for $15,500.

At the Exchange Salesroom, in Liberty Street, Charles A. Berrian offered at auction a lease of 40 Amsterdam Avenue, which expires at the end of eleven years. It was sold for $25.

Only two of the eleven offerings were adjourned.

The Committee on General Laws of the Real Estate Exchange met yesterday afternoon for the purpose of considering a number of bills applicable to real estate business. The attendance being unusually small, the meeting was adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.

The only sale at auction set down for today at 111 Broadway is the following:

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, William B. Anderson, referee, 331 East Ninety-seventh Street, north side, 170 feet west of First Avenue, 30 by 100.11, five-story tenement. Due on judgment, $15,550.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Westchester Avenue, northwest corner of Intervale Avenue; three-story brick dwelling and store, by Hattie Knox; cost, $12,000.

Westchester Avenue, north side, 11.4 feet west of Intervale Avenue, three-story brick tenement, by Hattie Knox; cost, $12,000.

One Hundred and Ninth Street, north side, 75 feet west of Madison Avenue, two five-story brick flats, by Richard W. Hawkes of 536 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street; cost, $48,000.

Kelly Street, southwest corner of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, three-story frame dwelling and store, by James G. Patton of 2,071 Third Avenue; cost, $3,000.

Bathgate Avenue, west side, 132 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, two two-and-a-half-story frame dwellings, by Mary S. O'Brien of One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street and Bathgate Avenue; cost, $11,000.

No. 604 Second Avenue, by Matilda Carroll and others, alterations to four-story brick tenement; cost, $200.

Twenty-fifth Street, south side, 80 feet east of Fifth Avenue, by Adolph Kerbs, alterations to three five-story brick flats; cost, $30,000.

Kelly Street, west side, 78.5 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, by James G. Patton, alterations to three-story frame stable; cost, $2,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, south side, 14 feet west of Kelly Street, by James G. Patton, alterations to two-story and basement frame dwelling; cost, $3,000.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

Messrs. Charles Buermann & Co. have sold, for N. Mulvihill, to John G. Grassmuck, at $22,500, the four-story brick flat 131 Keap Street, 29.6 by 80 by 100.

At auction in Brooklyn yesterday Mr. Jacob Cole sold, to Ellen M. Suydam, plaintiff, at $5,000, the four-story brick building, with store, 179 Fourth Avenue, southeast side, 51 feet southwest of Degraw Street, 16.4 by 75.

Mr. Thomas A. Kerrigan sold, at $1,865, to Ernest Kuhnla, the two-story frame dwelling on Barbey Street, west side, 300 feet north of Blake Avenue, 25 by 100. To C. L. Sicardi, at $200, he sold an interior lot, beginning 84 feet south of Oak Street and 195 feet east of Franklin Avenue, 12 by 26 by 23 by 31. To Amy E. Palmer, plaintiff, at $2,500, he sold the three-story frame store building, 605 Kent Avenue, 25 by 89.4 by 25 by 90.9. To John Von Konvalinka, plaintiff, at $10,500 and $10,000, respectively, he sold the two four-story brick flats 353 and 355 Twelfth Street, each 28 by 100.

A plan was filed yesterday for a three-story brick dwelling and stores, on the east side of Myrtle Avenue, 68.9½ feet south of Bleecker Street, 20 by 43. Cost, $4,000; Rutz & Werner, owners.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, Jan. 31.

11STH ST, n s, 168.8 ft e of 1st Av, 16.8x100.10; Henry A Rogers and wife to Joseph S Blatt..... $7,500
2D AV, e s, 80.11 ft n of 124th St, 20x80; Arthur E Browne, trustee, &c., of Frances M Browne, to Arthur E Browne and others..... 1
MADISON AV, w s, 25.11 ft s of 116th St, 50x85; Emanuel Stern and others to Morris Freundlich..... 1
LEXINGTON AV, n e corner of 112th St, 100.11x41.8; Simon Herman and others to Edward V Loew, Jr..... 1
108TH ST, 67 East; John Tucker to Norah Sullivan..... 1
134TH ST, n s, 232.8 ft e of Lenox Av, 52.3x99.11; George W Levy to Marie Madeleine Eulalie Caroline Monjo..... 1
101ST ST, 305 to 309 East; Karl M Wallach to Leopold Rosenthal..... 61,000
103D ST, 105 West; Hattie Frank to Daniel Manson..... 31,000
119TH ST, s w corner of Manhattan Av, 250x100.11; Priscilla S Purser, executrix, and another, executor, of George H Purser, to J Allen Townsend..... 79,750
CONVENT AV, w s, 24.11 ft s of 144th St, 49.10x94.5; Judson S Todd to Sarah J Wagner..... 1
AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of 100th St, 25x75; Henry Schwicardi and wife to Izak Goodfriend..... 4,050
113TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 7th Av, 116.8x100.11; Louis H Jones and wife to Ida E Moore..... 1
GRAND BOULEVARD, w s, 28.10 ft s of 110th St, 60x100; Peter Vollmer and wife to Joseph E. Weed..... 27,000
99TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x100.11; Mathias Goeren and wife to John and Annie Smith..... 28,000
AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 122d St, 50x125x irregular; Edward V. Loew, and wife to Simon Herman and others..... 1
WILLIS AV, w s, 19 ft s of 140th St, 19x66; Henry C. Bryan to Dane D. Russell..... 1
SAME property; Alfred B. Russell to same..... 6,000
SAME property; Dane D. Russell and wife to Herman Blume..... 12,000
142D ST, 685 East; James T. Barry and wife to Rody McLaughlin..... 17,000
WILLIS AV, w s, 19 ft s of 140th St, 19x66; Elivina Russell to Alfred B. Russell..... 1
134TH ST, n s, 19 ft w of Alexander Av, 25x100; Caroline N. Weber to Conrad Weber..... 17,000
INTERVALE AV, w s, 143.10 ft n of Westchester Av, 50x100; Vincenzo Palmieri and wife to Albert Feiminger..... 1,800
134TH ST, n s, 550 ft e of Willis Av, 25.11x108.5; John Frederick and wife to Conrad Weber..... 17,000
LEXINGTON AV, n e corner of 93d St, 61.8x0.04 2-3x19x61.4x20; John Bode and wife to John Jordan..... 14,500
LEXINGTON AV, s e corner of 78th St, 72.2x20; John Jordan to Mary M. Coulter and another..... 40,550
58TH ST, 335 East; Martin Schmeckenbecher and wife to Elizabeth H. Rightmire..... 14,000
90TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of 4th Av, 25x100.8, (115;) Sophia Breihof to Catharine D. Lantry..... 19,100
48TH ST, 4 East; Arthur V. Briesen and wife to Robert Goelet..... 96,000
CLARKE PLACE, s e corner of Central Av, 214.9x204.9x38.4; Margaret L. Chanler to Louis S. Chanler..... 100
POTTER PLACE, n s, 450 ft w of Cadiz Place, 25x100; Abraham Kleinberg to Barnet Kleinberg..... 1
FULTON AV, s e corner of 170th St, 101.6x113.7x irregular; Robert Simpson to Simon Adler and others..... 1
107TH ST, n s, 195 ft w of 4th Av, 17x100.11; Solomon Leman and wife to Charles Noble..... 15,000
82D ST, s s, 86.11 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 38x102.2x38x75; Patrick Collins to Catherine Collins..... 1
AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 75 ft s of 89th St, 25x100; Paul B. Pugh and wife to Manheim Cohn..... 35,000
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, s s, 150 ft w of Cypress Av, —x204.6x25x218.8; Robert Simpson to Simon Adler and others..... 1
162D ST, n s, 375.6 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18.6x112.6; William W. Charles and another to George D. Bangs..... 1
74TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of West End Av, 20x102.2; Edward J. Woolsey, executor of Emily P. Woolsey, to Louise R. Goodwin..... 20,750
BAINBRIDGE AV, e s, adjoining land of John Haupt, 50x115; Morris Begal to Max Levy..... 1,500
119TH ST, n s, 95.5 ft w of 5th Av, 14x37.9; John M. Shepherd, executor of Oliver L. Shepherd, to Lucy A. McKetrick..... 7,000
27TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 6th Av, 23x98.9; William S. Patten and wife to Gustav Cmiotto..... 1
AVENUE B, 280, w s, 25x100; executor of Barbara Elmer to J. Henry Wiegmann and another..... 23,000
28TH ST, 402 West; Albert Etzel to Henry Harburger..... 1
17TH ST, n s, 99 ft w of 6th Av, 20x½ block; Antonio Pastor and wife to Mary E. Clark..... 18,000
COLUMBUS AV, 9; August W. Mehler to John S. Sustmann, ½ part. 22,000
55TH ST, 536 West; Anna M. Lehmann to Charles A. Carr..... 1
83D ST, 15 West; William Drought and wife to Anthony Reichardt.... 1
95TH ST, s s, 173 ft e of 9th Av, 18 x100.8; Daniel Manso and wife to Hattie and Hirsch Frank..... 1
55TH ST, 536 West; Charles A. Carr and wife to William H. Peck..... 1
81ST ST, n s, 256.6 ft e of 1st Av, 25 x102.2; Olga Schmeising to Henry Gentzlinger..... 23,250
41ST ST, 320 East; Henry Gentzlinger and wife to Olga Schmeising. 2,000
48TH ST, 341 East; Sophie Freund to Samuel Hyman..... 23,500
2D AV, w s, 40.5 ft s of 51st St, 20x80; German and Solomon Kahn to Hannah Rosenbaum..... 14,300
83D ST, 524 East; William Holbein and wife to Sebastian Weiffenbach. 22,300
44TH ST, 209 and 211 East; Homer Bostwick to William R. Bronk.... 42,500
87TH ST, s s, 133.4 ft w of Park Av, 25.6x100.8; Johanna Richard to Catharine E. Fitzpatrick..... 33,000
OLIVER ST, e s, 55 ft n of South St, 40x50; Michael Fay and others to Mary L. Quinn..... 1
ALLEN ST, 43 and 45; John P. Free to Marcella P. Free..... 1
LOT 117, Map of W. Stuyvesant; Bertha Hyman to Jacob Gebhard.. 25,000
PRINCE ST, 70; Henry F. Lohmann and wife to Frederick Mahnken.... 38,000
ESSEX ST, 141; Louis Lese and wife to Charles Lowenfeld..... 1
DELANCEY ST, 311; Lucy A. Quinn to Michael Fay and another..... 1
PRINCE ST, n s, 40 ft e of South 5th Av, 20x71.3; Harriett Demuth to Cyprien Gousset..... 20,000
13TH ST, n s, 142.6 ft w of Avenue C, 54x105.3; John P. Free to Marcella P. Free..... 1
27TH ST, 120 East; Theresa Koehler to executrices of J. J. Frech... 25,300
21ST ST, 116 West; Alfred B. Dunn to Charles Hartung..... 1
SAME PROPERTY; Ida M. Holmes and another to Alfred B. Dunn.... 36,000
15TH ST, s w s 193.6 ft n w of 2d Av, 24x103.3; Ferdinand Ehrhart to Anna V. Brunner and another, executors, &c..... 50
36TH ST, 220 and 222 East; Anna V. Brunner and another to Ferdinand Ehrhart.....$50 and exchange
AVENUE B, w s, 65 ft s of 17th St, 25x100; Christian Eisner to Henry Wiegmann and wife..... 1

Recorded Mortgages.

ADAMS, Albert J., and wife to Daniel W. Robinson; s e corner of 9th Av and 44th St, 5 years.....$25,000
ALLEN, Ella A., to Henry Neustadter; s e corner of 4th St and Macdougal St, 3 years..... 26,000
SAME to Samson Lochman; n s of 8th St, 280.6 ft w of 5th Av, 3 years..... 22,000
BUTLER, Marion V., to Virginia Ver Valen and others; 403 Greenwich St, 2 years..... 3,000
SAME to Hugh P. Hill, trustee; 45 and 45½ Water St, 1 year..... 3,000
SAME to same; 403 Greenwich St, 1 year..... 3,000
BANGS, George D., and wife to R. A. Pinkerton; s s of 95th St, 253 ft e of 10th Av, 5 years..... 4,000
SAME to same; n s of 162d St, 375.6 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 5 years..... 4,000
SAME to same; A. Pinkerton; s s of 95th St, 253 ft e of 10th Av, 5 years..... 9,000
BROWER, John L., and wife to Charles A. Meigs; n s of North Moore St, 20.2 ft e of Washington St, and other property, 1 year..... 5,000
CLARK, Mary E., to E. Herbert and another, executors; n s of 17th St, 190 ft w of 6th Av, 3 years..... 13,500
COULTER, Mary M., and another to John Jordan; s e corner of Lexington Avenue and 78th St, 1 year.... 10,550
CARR, Charles A., to Anna M. Lehmann; 536 West 55th St, 5 years.. 10,000
DEPIERRIS, Bertrand D., and wife to the Bank for Savings, City of New-York; s s of 54th St, 375 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year..... 25,000
FEMINGER, Alberta, to Vincenzo Palmieri; w s of Intervale Av, 143.10 ft n of Westchester Av, 3 years..... 1,500
FOWLER, Clarence M., and wife to C. S. Harris; n s of 161st St, 200 ft e of Morris Place, (three mortgages,) 3 years..... 11,500
FITZPATRICK, Catharine E., to Johanna Richard; 62 East 87th St, 5 years..... 6,500
GOODFRIEND, Iszak, to Henry Schwicardi; n e corner of Amsterdam Av and 100th St, 3 years..... 3,000
GENTZLINGER, Henry, to Olga Schneising; s s of 81st St, 256.6 ft e of 1st Av, 3 years..... 3,500
GOUSSET, Cyprien, to Harriett Demuth; n s of Prince St, 40 ft e of South 5th Av, 1 year..... 10,000
GEBHARD, Jacob, and wife to Bertha Hyman; n s of 7th St, between 1st and 2d Avs, 3 years..... 11,000
HELLRUNG, Gustav, to Gustav Hellrung, as guardian; 433 West 39th St, demand..... 1,980
HENNESSY, Daniel, to Mitchel Valentine; n s of 82d St, 310 ft e of 5th Av, demand..... 7,267
JORDAN, John, and wife to William B. Finley; n e corner of Lexington Av and 93d St, 1 year..... 9,000
JOACHIM, Mendel, and wife to James M. Varnum, trustee; 47 Avenue D, 3 years..... 9,000
KETCHAM, James W., and wife to George W. Dayton; n s of 34th St, 20.10 ft e of 10th Av, demand..... 1,200
LOONIE, James J., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; w s of Amsterdam Av, 25.8 ft n of 83d St, 5 years..... 22,000
LOWENFELD, Charles, and wife to Florinda J. Tilford, as trustee; 141 Essex St, 5 years..... 25,000
LOONIE, James J., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n w corner of Amsterdam Av and 83d St, 5 years..... 43,000
LOEW, Edward V., Jr., to Simon Herman; n e corner of Lenox Av and 112th St, 1 year..... 4,000
MICHAELIS, Henry, and wife to M. C. Hartell; 407 East 87th St, 5 years 14,000
MOORE, Ida E., and another to L. M. Jones; n s of 113th St, 150 ft w of 7th Av, three mortgages, demand.. 50,400
McGOVERN, Philip, and wife to Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks; s s of 27th St, 225 ft e of 10th Av, 1 year..... 1,000
MORGAN, Agnes M., and another to R. H. Moran; 29 Gouverneur St, 4 years..... 4,000
NEUMAN, Clara, and another to L. H. Fibel; s s of 167th St, 124.8 ft e of Railroad Av, 3 years..... 2,500
POYNTER, Catharine, to Melancthon W. Borland and another, trustees; 57 Greenwich St, 5 years..... 12,000

REAL ESTATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

City Real Estate for Sale.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

$1,000,000 ESTATE FUNDS TO LOAN, CITY property; sums to suit; second mortgages cashed. V. K. STEVENSON & CO., Real Estate, 177 Broadway, New-York.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

VERY DESIRABLE SUBURBAN HOME.—Good stable; large grounds; sale, lease, exchange; price $20,000. Photographs at CONDIT'S, 67 West 23d. OTHERS ALL DIRECTIONS.

RIKER, William B., to American Surety Company, New-York; w s of 8th Av, 23 ft s of 22d St, 1 year... 8,000
RUSSELL, Daniel D., and wife to Carrie H. Haulenbeck; w s of Willis Av, 18.11

CHIAPAS IN CONTENTION

Cause of the Perpetual Enmity Between Mexico and Guatemala.

ARTICLES OF THE LATEST TREATY

Senor Romero's Explicit Narrative of the Difficulties Between the Two Countries for Thirteen Years.

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 31.—Under the heading of "Important Rectification," the Mexican Official Government Daily, in its issue to-day, says:

Some of the newspapers of this city, on authority or information from the United States, have said that the Washington Government desires to intervene in our question with Guatemala. Although intending to publish at the proper time the correspondence on this subject, we are authorized to state that, according to a telegram dated the 21st inst., and a telegram from the same gentleman, dated the 28th inst., the Secretary of State of the United States declared that he has expressed no opinion regarding the advisability of proposing to the Government of Mexico that it withdraw some of its demands, and that he has not advised Guatemala that the Government of the United States does not care to intervene in that question, nor impose conditions inasmuch as Mexico has a right to act as it thinks best. We make haste to publish this rectification, in order to save our contemporaries from making comments on incorrect news.

MAZATLAN, Mexico, Jan. 31.—A large merchant vessel lying in this harbor has been purchased by the Government, and is being fitted up for service in the threatened war with Guatemala.

It is reported that a large force of troops from the States of Sinaloa and Durango will be transported to the Guatemalan ports by this vessel as soon as war is declared.

Several regiments of volunteers have already been raised in this State by patriotic citizens, and the people are anxious for the fighting to begin.

It is also announced here that Guatemala is negotiating for the purchase of several merchant vessels engaged in the Pacific coast trade with a view of fitting out a navy to transport her troops to Mexico in case an invasion of this country is decided upon.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Mexico and Guatemala, according to the impression of State Department officials, are progressing satisfactorily toward an amicable settlement of their differences as a result of the conference between Ministers Romero and Arriago, brought about by Secretary Gresham and his suggestions of mutual concessions.

It is understood that Guatemala has practically conceded the main portion of the boundary line as laid down by Mexico.

The dispute between Mexico and Guatemala, that has recently assumed so threatening an aspect, is one of long standing between the two countries. It all comes of the assertion by each nation to the right to hold and occupy a little bit of the State of Chiapas, not extensive enough to be worth much fighting for, but so situated on the border line as to supply a constant pretext for irritation and diplomatic correspondence. By reference to the chart that accompanies this article it will be seen just what it is that Mexico claims and has claimed, and the contention of Guatemala is practically the reverse.

The history of the case prior to 1882 seems to be really of little consequence, although it may be admitted to possess some interest. When the independence of Mexico was declared, in 1821, Chiapas was a part of Guatemala. But it chose to cast its lot with Mexico, and by a declaration it did so, separating from Guatemala.

Guatemala declined to recognize this independence in the act of union with Mexico in 1822, although the State of Chiapas had twice asserted its separation from Guatemala. With the overthrow of Gen. Yturbide's throne, in 1823, Chiapas wavered a little, but was at last reorganized as a State of the United Mexican States, 96,829 of its inhabitants having declared for Mexico, while 60,000 voted in favor of union with Guatemala. Socomusco, another province, also voted to unite with Mexico.

From that time on there was frequent disturbance on the border. Mexico, posting troops on territory unquestionably Mexican, asserted its right to control in Chiapas. Guatemala was determined to hold to all it had claimed. The Mexican occupation was in 1842. Guatemala protested against it on the ground that the right to hold Chiapas was based upon the vote of 1821, which Guatemala insisted was fraudulent. From 1842 to 1854 the contention was in abeyance, owing to the disturbed condition of affairs in Mexico.

The French invasion and occupation deferred until 1874 the renewal of attempts to settle the boundaries and the status of Chiapas, and the negotiations resulted in a treaty in 1877 that left the boundaries as they then were, and as they are depicted on the chart accompanying this article. This convention was known as the Vallarte-Uriarte treaty.

This treaty provided for a joint survey of the territory. Guatemala straightway complained of it as a convention intended to deceive. Mexico proceeded to survey, but Guatemala refused its consent to the work. Much controversy followed, and there were at times invasions of the Mexican territory by Guatemalans. The imminence of war between the two countries excited concern at Washington, and Mr. Blaine, then Secretary of State in the Cabinet of Mr. Garfield, extended the good offices of the United States to the contending parties, and President Garfield was offered as an arbitrator to settle all questions in dispute. Mexico then, as now, declined to arbitrate.

In 1881 the relations between Guatemala and Mexico became very delicate by reason of the old and troublesome boundary question between the two countries. The good offices of the Government of the United States prevented a war, and there was signed in New-York by the plenipotentiaries of both republics, Aug. 12, 1882, the preliminary basis of a final boundary treaty. This embraced the waiver by Guatemala of its rights to the State of Chiapas and its district of Socomusco, which at the date of the declaration of independence, Sept. 15, 1881, was an integral part of Central America. It was stipulated further that:

In the event of the two contracting parties not being able to agree with respect to the fixing of the boundary, either in whole or in part, between the State of Chiapas and its department of Socomusco, on the part of Mexico on the one hand and on that of the Republic of Guatemala on the other, or in case the Commissioners who shall be appointed by each Government to draw conjointly the dividing line shall differ on any point or points relative to such drawing, and in case it shall be necessary to appoint an arbitrator to settle such differences as may arise on this account, both Governments agree to do so, and to request the President of the United States of America to act as such arbitrator. (House of Representatives, Fortieth Congress. Ex. Doc. No. 154.)

On the 27th of September of the same year the final boundary treaty to which the aforesaid convention refers was signed in Mexico, which, in defining the boundary, among other things, says (Clause IV., Article III.) that one of the lines shall be "the parallel of latitude which crosses the last-named point (four kilometers from the Ixbul line) eastward until it reaches the deepest point of the River Usumacinta, or the Chixoy in case said parallel does not cross the first-named river. (House of Representatives, Forty-eighth Congress, Ex. Doc. 154.)

The Guatemalan and Mexican commissions of engineers, although working separately, found no difficulty in running the first part of the dividing line; but when they reached the Chixoy River the Mexican engineers desired to prolong the parallel to the Cancuen or La Pasion River, to which the Guatemalan engineers objected, as the Usumacinta River, not being in that direction, but lying to the north of said parallel, the latter should end, according to the provisions of the boundary treaty, at the said Chixoy River. The carrying of such parallel beyond the Chixoy River, attempted by the Mexican engineers, under the mistaken impression that the Cancuen or La Pasion River is the Usumacinta, would deprive Guatemala of an extent of territory of more than a thousand square miles to which Mexico had never laid claim, and, what is worse, would cut off communication between the Guatemalan district of Peten and the rest of the republic, which would imply the loss to the latter of that vast region.

The Government of Guatemala protested emphatically against the prolongation of the parallel beyond the Chixoy, and that of Mexico, through an agreement known as the "Dieguez-Mariscal," concluded in 1890, concurred in not carrying the parallel beyond the Chixoy River, although under condition that no subsequent difficulties should present themselves in the running of the line. Difficulties could not present themselves, for the rest of the boundary line was formed by the Chixoy and Usumacinta Rivers, which are natural boundaries, and because the two furthest parallels to the north of Peten, having to be run in accordance with the principles of science, can offer no impediment.

As a fact, both commissions of engineers, on running the rest of the line, only found small differences, which are easily remediable, consisting first in the astronomical determination of the geographical location of the rivers which, in accordance with the treaty, the Guatemalan commission desired to do, and to which the Mexican objected; and, second, in that, as nearly always happens in such cases, owing to the different instruments used by engineers, the results obtained by both commissions did not agree entirely.

The Guatemalan commission of engineers always worked one or two years ahead of the Mexican, and the Government of Guatemala, in the desire to settle at once the troublesome boundary question, proposed to Mexico, under date of April 13, 1893, that, to avoid objections, the average of the astronomical results obtained by both commissions in the parallels to the north of Peten be adopted; that the geographical location of the rivers be immediately determined, and that Mexico unconditionally cease her attempt to prolong the Chixoy parellel to the east of the river of that name. Although this proposition was nothing more than equitable, and in accordance with what the most eminent engineers recommend to overcome the differences resulting in astronomical work, the Government of Mexico abstained for a long time from giving a categorical reply to the proposition of the Government of Guatemala.

In the meantime, both countries, pursuant to the stipulations in force, have retained the right of possession over those regions which, previous to concluding the treaty, were under their jurisdiction, although a part thereof, after the determining of the boundary line, should pass from one to the other. By the exercise of their right Mexican authorities have been granting concessions of timber camps in territory which will go to Guatemala; and with equal right Guatemalan authorities have granted concessions, on lands which will pass to Mexico, whenever the boundary line shall be legally established. There is a region, comprised within the frontier, always recognized as the boundary between Guatemala and the State of Chiapas, on one side, and the Lacantum and Usumacinta Rivers, on the other, over which Guatemala has exercised jurisdiction from time immemorial.

Several times during the last twenty years parties, protected by Mexican authorities, have invaded that territory, and illegally established thereon lumber camps; but the Guatemalan authorities have resisted the invasion, naturally without protest, but with the assent of the Mexican Government, as may be demonstrated by several official acts. A few months ago, however, Mexican citizens invaded this territory again at points called Egipto, Agua-Azul, and others, and were again opposed by Guatemalan authorities, the Government of Guatemala immediately addressing to that of Mexico a protest against the trespass, and requesting necessary explanations, but the Government of Mexico, instead of giving the explanations now claims that it is the owner of that territory, and that Guatemala is the trespasser. Under this pretext Mexico began to make military preparations, and has continued to send troops to the frontier even when she knows that there are no Guatemalan forces in the territory she now claims belongs to her.

While the Government of Guatemala was hastening to send a special Commissioner to Mexico for the purpose of settling pending difficulties, of which fact the Government of Mexico was informed, the latter has notified that of Guatemala that it will not abide by the obligation it contracted through the Dieguez-Mariscal arrangement not to insist upon prolonging the parallel beyond the Chixoy River. This evidently means that the Government of Mexico is again attempting to take from Guatemala the territory comprised between the Chixoy and the Cancue or La Pasion Rivers.

It has always been the traditional policy of the United States, irrespective of parties, to preserve the peace and good relations of the nations of this continent, and, more especially of late years, to endeavor to cause the integrity and independence of the communities inhabiting the Central American isthmus to be respected. Among several precedents there might be cited those which follow and which demonstrate the friendly solicitude of this Government to induce Mexico to respect the autonomy of the republics of Central America.

In 1851 Mexico intended to make war on Guatemala. This was prevented by the Government of the United States, which made known to that of Mexico (Doc. No. 36 of Pamphlet entitled "Boundary between Mexico and Guatemala," H. R. Forty-eighth Congress, first session, Ex. Doc. No. 154.):

"That the preservation of all the republics on the continent in their present integrity of territory and under their present form of government was of the first importance, and that the United States could not look upon any act, on the part of either of them, which might result in breaking them up or reducing their present territorial limits with anything but disfavor."

Other documents of the same pamphlet may be seen.

In 1885 Mexico again proposed making war on Guatemala, which was not carried into effect owing to the objections of this Government, which expressly declared "that a war between Mexico and Guatemala is deprecated by the United States." (Foreign Relations, 1885, Page 100, Doc. No. 70.)

In 1887 the Government of the United States was obliged to call again the attention of the Government of Mexico to the fact that it should not interfere in the domestic matters of Guatemala. (Foreign Relations, 1887, Page 143, Doc. No. 105.)

From the precedents noted it will be seen that the Democratic as well as the Republican Party has considered a war between Mexico and Guatemala, or the former's interference in the internal economy of the latter Republic, as inimical to the peace of the continent and to the commercial and political interests of the United States in Central America.

Quite independent of the efforts of the United States was the treaty of 1882, signed at Washington by Señor Romero for Mexico, and by Manuel Herrera, J. Rufino Barrios, and F. Cruz, for Guatemala.

Article III. of this treaty reads as follows:

"The Republic of Guatemala abandons the discussion which it has maintained relative to its rights to the territory of the State of Chiapas and its Department of Soconusco."

Article II. was still more explicit. It said:

"The final treaty relative to the boundary between Mexico and Guatemala shall be concluded on the basis that Chiapas and Soconusco are to be considered as integral parts of the United States of Mexico."

The trouble since that time is well described by Minister Romero. He says:

"The treaty signed at the City of Mexico on the 27th of September, 1882, defined the boundary line between Mexico and Guatemala from the Atlantic to the Pacific, thus settling a question which had been pending for over half a century, and said treaty further provided that a mixed commission should mark that line with suitable monuments. When one of the boundary rivers, the Usumacinta, was reached, it was found that the data furnished by Señor Irungaray, an engineer sent by Guatemala to survey the land before the treaty was made, was not accurate, since, according to such data and the respective treaty, the Usumacinta River ought to serve as a boundary line from a point situated considerably above in its course, which left in Mexico a very important part of what had been considered as Guatemalan territory. The Government of Guatemala held that the Usumacinta began at a point below the one fixed on the treaty, and that the boundary line ought to be Chixoy River, situated west of the Usumacinta.

"The Government of Mexico accepted, by reasons of equity, the ideas of the Guatemala Government on condition that no new difficulties should be raised by Guatemala in the final drawing of the boundary line. In the meantime, the time in which the demarcation of the line ought to be done expired without it being possible to survey and mark the whole line, and that time was extended by an additional agreement. At the expiration of the time of the new agreement before the completion of the work, another agreement was signed which did not receive the sanction of the Guatemalan legislative assembly, which caused the suspension of the work of the mixed commission. Recently another agreement was signed, which is still pending before the Congress of both countries.

"In the meantime, Engineer Miles Rock, the chief of the Guatemalan Boundary Commission, traced an arbitrary line, leaving on the side of Guatemala territory which from time immemorial has been unquestionably in the possession of Mexico, both Governments having given charters to several companies to cut mahogany in said territory. Mr. Rock, acting under special authority of the Guatemalan Government, invaded that territory with an armed force, destroyed the lumber camps, built with the authority of the Mexican Government, and seized the lumber. The Mexican Government complained of that conduct to the Guatemalan Government and demanded an indemnity for the sufferers.

"The Government of Guatemala has endeavored to exact from it the cession of that territory, which is not Guatemalan, but which is claimed by Mexico, but which is now claimed by Guatemala under the Rock arbitrary map, and as Mexico is satisfied that said territory is her own, having been in possession of it from time immemorial, the Government of Mexico considers that it has the right to demand the withdrawal of that force, using all the means in its power to attain that end."

Señor Romero hopes, however, that the question will be amicably settled, because it is only an incidental one, which is finally decided by the boundary treaty, and which will disappear when the line is marked in accordance with the same.

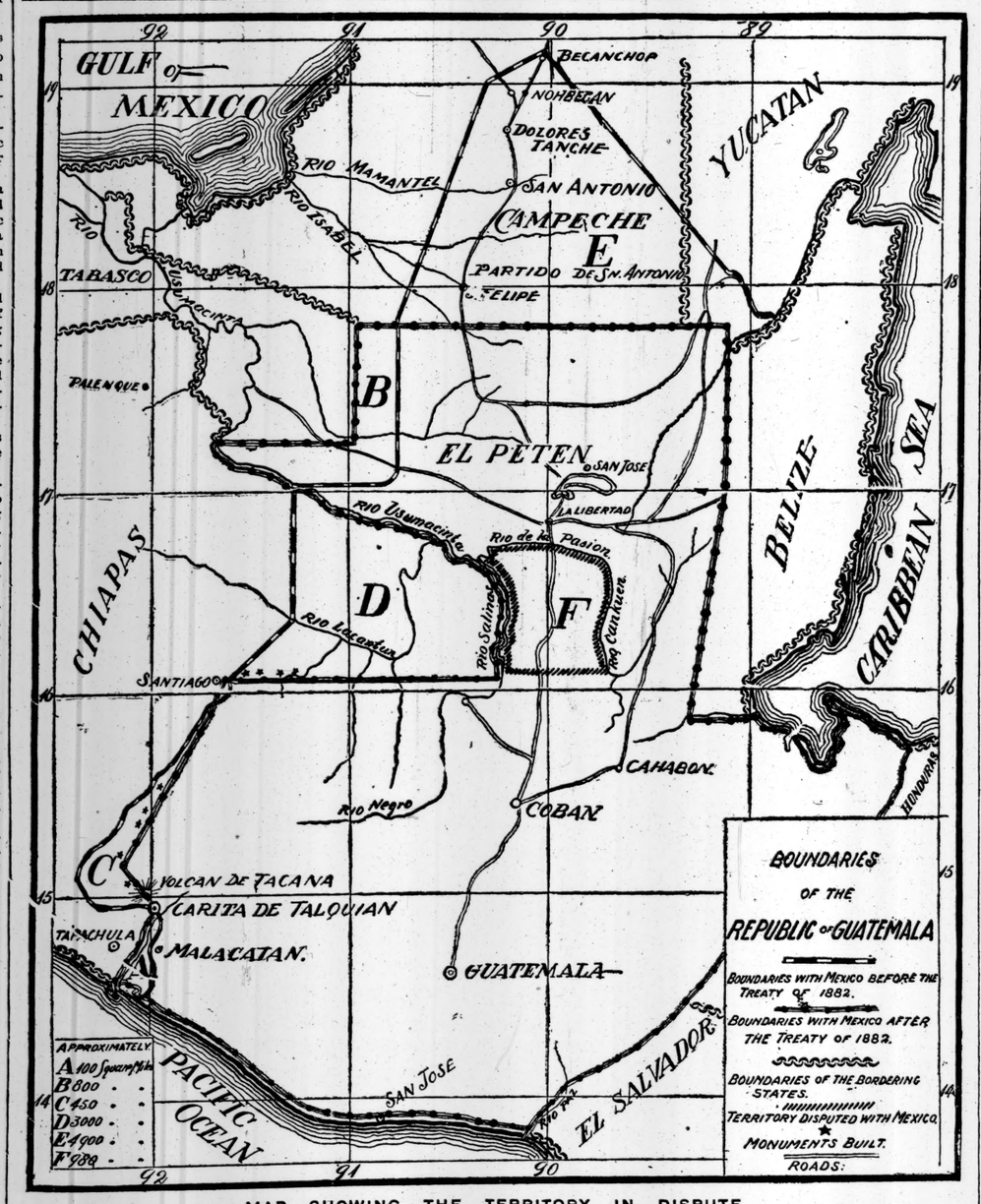
It is the general opinion in Central America and Mexico that Gen. José Maria Reyna Barrios, President of Guatemala, who is a nephew of the late Dictator Barrios, killed during his war for the consolidation of the Central American States, and whose widow was well known in recent years in this city, has found it necessary to force an open rupture with Mexico and revive the old question in order to save Guatemala from a revolution. For some months Guatemalan agents are said to have been within the Mexican border doing what they could to foment trouble. Guatemalan troops also recently invaded a Mexican hamlet, dispersed its inhabitants, and set fire to the buildings. Mexico demanded the payment of a large indemnity and an ample apology for these outrages, and the refusal of the Guatemalans to accede to these demands has been deemed a casus belli by Mexico.

Barrios is said not to have been anxious to force a quarrel with his neighbors, but there is a strong revolutionary party in Guatemala, numbering among its adherents the followers of the late Gen. Barrundia, killed by Guatemalan authorities on a steamship in the port of San José on Aug. 28, 1890. In Salvador are the friends of the Ezetas, who conducted one successful revolution in which Guatemala was thoroughly whipped. Barrios was, therefore, in this dilemma: If he acceded to the Mexican demands, he would be overthrown; if he refused, he would have to fight Mexico, with the Ezetas keeping Salvador from aiding him. The Ezeta party, in either contingency, would come to the top in both Salvador and Guatemala, and Mexico would see to it that they were made strong enough to stay on top.

It seems more than probable that the war will not be of long duration, and that it will result in the banishment of Barrios, who is said to have prepared himself for such a contingency by sending money both to this country and to Europe, and the extension of Mexican rule toward the south, which will perhaps include the absorption of both Salvador and Guatemala.

Guatemala has a present population of 1,800,000 largely Indians and their descendants. Her army numbers about 5,000 men, until quite recently poorly drilled and equipped. Her best regiments are now in her capital, Guatemala City, which is seventy miles inland and upland from her main Pacific port, San José de Guatemala. Guatemala has recently adopted the German uniform and white helmets for her men. If reports are true, she to-day has in the field 10,000 men—5,000 regulars and 5,000 semi-savage recruits. President Barrios is a young man of thirty-five. His election was somewhat remarkable. The late President of the republic, Gen. Barrillas, had been the executive for eight years. Upon the death of Gen. Rufino Barrios, on the battlefield, in 1885, he having been President, Gen. Barrillas rode into Guatemala City and declared himself President. After two terms, desiring a third, he nominally withdrew, when an influential and wealthy Guatemalan came to the front as a candidate. A member of the Cabinet was requested to find a man as an opposition candidate. He promptly selected Señor Barrios, a nephew of the famous General, then living in San Francisco. After the arrival of the present President, he recognized the situation, and, refusing to be the cat for the Barrillas monkey, quietly set about studying a plan for securing his own election. Elected he was, and Barrillas was completely checkmated. Barrios came into power about three years ago.

Mexico has a present population of 9,000,000. She has a well-drilled and thoroughly-equipped army of 35,000 men, officered by veterans of recognized ability. Owing to her geographical position, she can concentrate her army on the Guatemalan border in a few days. The enthusiasm throughout Mexico over the war is said to be tremendous. The population of the States of Oaxaca and Chapas, on the Guatemalan border, are



MAP SHOWING THE TERRITORY IN DISPUTE.

GUATEMALA WOULD BE BEATEN.

Opinion of a Former American Minister on a Boundary War.

P. H. Morgan, who was United States Minister to Mexico when James G. Blaine was Secretary of State, was seen in his home, 103 West Ninety-third Street, by a reporter for The New-York Times and asked about the boundary dispute between Guatemala and Mexico.

"The disputed strip," said Mr. Morgan, "is, I believe, a remarkably valuable one. The two Provinces, or States, that both nations claim are just crowded with woods that would command good money, and the soil is probably the most fertile in that section of the hemisphere.

"Do I think there will be a fight for it? Well, I don't know. The wordy war has been going on for years, and threats have not as yet led to an issue at arms."

"What would the result of a war be?" the reporter asked.

"Guatemala has not as great a population as has the Brooklyn Bridge during the rush hours. It has no army worth mentioning. It is not in a position to go to war to establish its claims, unless it gets some big nation to back it.

"If war should be declared, Mexico, I believe, could put in a very short time 25,000 men into Guatemala and drive the whole population into the sea."

Wednesday's Commercial Advertiser.

The Commercial Advertiser, the oldest newspaper on Manhattan Island, surprised its readers last Wednesday afternoon by giving them an edition of sixty pages, devoted to a review of the business and commercial relations of the City of New-York. Our foreign trade, separating the imports from the exports, is analyzed in detail, and its extent during a period of twenty years is shown. The leading lines of trade are taken separately, and their conditions compared now with twenty years ago.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Feb. 2 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

FRIDAY.—At 5 PM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Delcomyn.

SATURDAY.—At 5:30 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India per steamship La Bretagne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Bretagne";) at 6:30 AM for Europe, per steamship Etruria, via Queenstown; at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Werra, (letters must be directed "per Werra";) at 9:30 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for St. Thomas and St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Madiana, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Madiana";) at 10 AM for Guatemala and Puerto Cortez, per steamship Flamborough, (letters must be directed "per Flamborough";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Jamaica, per steamship Andes, (letters for Colombia, via Carthagena, and Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Andes";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Orizaba, (letters for other Mexican States and Cuba must be directed "per Orizaba";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Amsterdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Amsterdam";) at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla, via Curacoa, per steamship Caracas, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Caracas";) at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for San Domingo and Turk's Island, per steamship Saginaw; at 2 PM for Barbados and Demerara, per steamship Pjomo; at 8:30 PM for Newfoundland, per steamer from Halifax.

SUNDAY.—At 8:30 AM for Barbados and North Brazil, per steamship Lisbonense, via Barbados, Para, and Manaos, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Lisbonense.")

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Oceanic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 6 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Jan. *28 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Sikh, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Jan. *30 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. *3 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Arawa with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Feb. 3 and up to Feb. *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 6 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 22 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 6:30 PM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 3 AM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Jan. 25, 1895.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

WINTER TOURS TO THE WEST INDIES

By the commodious passenger steamers of the

ATLAS LINE,

Weekly from Pier 55 N. R., carrying U. S. Mail.

S. S. ADIRONDACK

SAILS SATURDAY, FEB. 9,

For Jamaica Direct.

THE MOST PICTURESQUE AND HEALTH-GIVING WINTER RESORT IN THE WORLD.

SPECIAL TOURS

to the West Indies and the Spanish Main, costing about $5 A DAY, fully described in our Illustrated Pamphlet, mailed free. JAMES WILLIAMS, PIM, FORWOOD & KELLOCK, Agents, 24 State St., New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

*Adriatic, Feb. 6, 2 P.M. | *Adriatic, Mar. 6, 1 P.M.
Teutonic, Feb. 13, 9 A.M. | Teutonic, Mch. 13, 9 A.M.
Britannic, Feb. 20, 3 P.M. | Britannic, Mch. 20, 2 P.M.
*Majestic, Feb. 27, 9 A.M. | *Majestic, Mh. 27, 8:30 AM

No Cabin Carried by Passenger Steamers.

From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th St.

Saloon rates, $50 upward, according to steamer and location of berth. *Second cabin on these steamers from $30, according to steamer. Steerage from New-York, $10. Prepaid tickets, $15. 29 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia office, 406 Walnut St. H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Etruria, Feb. 2, 10 A. M. | Servia, Feb. 23, 4½ A.M.
Aurania, Feb. 9, 5 A.M. | Etruria, Mch. 2, 9 A.M.
Umbria, Feb. 16, 11 A.M. | Aurania, Mch. 9, 3 P.M.

From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St.

Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

International Navigation Co.' Lines.

From Pier 14 North River, foot of Fulton St.

American Line for Southampton.

Shortest and most convenient route to London. No transfer by tender. No tidal delays.

St. Louis, $60 upward; II. Cabin, $30 to $50.

Paris, Feb. 6, 11 A.M. New-York, Feb. 13, 11 A.M.

Red Star Line for Antwerp.

Rhynland, Feb. 13, 8 AM. West'n'd, Feb. 20, 2 PM.

International Navigation Company, 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.

Steamers leave San Francisco:

OCEANIC, via Honolulu.....Feb. 12, 3 P. M.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO.....Feb. 21, 3 P. M.
GAELIC.....March 5, 3 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING.....March 14, 3 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu.....March 26, 3 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply to 343 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Intended steamships sailing from Vancouver.

TO **JAPAN** AND **CHINA.**

EMPRESS OF JAPAN, Feb. 4; April 22; June 24.
EMPRESS OF CHINA, March 4; May 13; July 15.
EMPRESS OF INDIA, April 1; June 3; Aug. 5.

TO **HONOLULU, FIJI,** AND **AUSTRALIA.**

WARRIMOO, Feb. 16. MIOWERA, March 16.

Second Cabin accommodations very low rates.

For tickets and freight rates apply 353 Broadway. For freight rates only, 69 Wall St., N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMOND, Va., and WASHINGTON, D. C. Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Sat. For RICHMOND, via JAMES RIVER, Mon., Wed., and Sat. For WEST POINT, Va., Tues., Thurs., and Sat. From Pier 26 N. R., foot Beach St., 3 P. M. Saturdays 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points South and West.

W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

TO GIBRALTAR, GENOA, NAPLES.

Werra.....March 9...Algiers, Naples, Genoa
Fulda.....March 23..Algiers, Naples, Genoa
Kaiser W. II..March 30.....Genoa
Werra.....April 13.....Genoa
Fulda.....April 27.....Genoa
Kaiser W. II..May 4.....Genoa

Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.

NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN. FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

I. cabin, $60 and upward; II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100.

Ems, Tu., Feb. 5, 6 A.M. | Trave, Tu., Mch. 19, 7 A.M.
Saale, Tu., Feb. 19, 6 A.M. | Lahn, Tu., Mch. 26, 4 P.M.
Lahn, Tu., Feb. 26, 9 A.M. | Saale, Tu., Apr. 2, 9 AM
Ems, Tu., Mch. 5, 11 A.M. | Ems, Sat., Apr. 6, 7 AM.
Havel, Tu., Mch. 12, 9 A.M. | Havel, Tu., Apr. 9, 9 AM.

SPRING SAILING, 1895,

to Southampton, (London,) BREMEN.

Trave, Tues., April 9 | Ems, Sat., June 1
Lahn, Tues., April 23 | Havel, Tues., June 4
Saale, Tues., April 30 | Kaiser W. II., Sat., June 8
Ems, Sat., May 4 | Trave, Tues., June 11
Havel, Tues., May 7 | Lahn, Tues., June 18
Trave, Tues., May 14 | Aller, Tues., June 25
Lahn, Tues., May 21 | Ems., Sat., June 29
Saale, Tues., May 28 | Havel, Tues., July 2

OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.

NOTICE.

Beginning with S. S. Lahn, March 26, these steamers from New-York will land passengers at Southampton on the quay alongside special railway trains for London. No transfer by tender.

OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO. | HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Fast steamers between New-York and Azores, Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
Werra, Feb. 2, 10 A. M., Alg., Nap., Gen. Azores.
Normannia, Feb. 16, 11:30 A.M., Alg., Nap., Gen.
Kaiser W. II., Feb. 23, 7 A. M., Alg., Nap., Gen.

All steamers stop at Gibraltar.

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton. Direct connections from Genoa, Naples, to Egypt by N. G. Lloyd S. S. Co.'s Imp. Mail Strs.

North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., G. Agts., 2 Bowling Green, N. Y. | Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.

FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE.

LA BRETAGNE, Rupe.....Sat., Feb. 2, 9 A. M.
LA GASCOGNE, Bandelon..Sat., Feb. 9, 5 A. M.
LA NORMANDIE, Poirot..Sat., Feb. 16, 9 A. M.

New-York to Alexandria, Egypt, via Paris, trip valid 60 days. First-class, $160; second-class, $116. A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

Grand Winter Excursion

TO THE MEDITERRANEAN AND ORIENT, BY THE TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS FRENCH MAIL STEAMER

LA TOURAINE.

From New-York Feb. 6, [illegible] to the Azores, Lisbon, Gibraltar, Barcelona, Marseilles, (Nice, Monte Carlo, and Cannes,) Villefranche, Naples, Messina, Syracuse, Alexandria, (Cairo and the Pyramids,) Jaffa, (Jerusalem,) Smyrna, Constantinople, Athens, Malta, Tunis, Algiers, Gibraltar, (Tangier,) to New-York, &c. Duration of round trip two months.

Price of passage round trip, $500, $600, $700, and upward, according to accommodations.

Have a limited number of berths for sale at reduced rates for the Azores, Lisbon, Gibraltar, Barcelona, Marseilles, and Naples.

For further particulars apply to A. FORGET, General Agent, 3 Bowling Green, New-York City.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK—LONDON, Massachusetts, Feb. 2.

For Freight and Passage apply to **NEW-YORK SHIPPING CO.,** General Agents, Produce Exchange Building, 4 Broadway, New-York.

Steamers leave Pier 57 N. R., foot West 27th St.

CLYDE LINE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points. From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P.M.

ALGONQUIN.....Friday, Feb. 1
SEMINOLE.....Monday, Feb. 4
IROQUOIS.....Wednesday, Feb. 6

Stmrs. have first-class passenger accommodations.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Gen. Agts., 5 Bowling Green, New-York.

Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. and P. Line via Jacksonville, Gulf, So. Frt. & Passenger Line via Charleston. T. G. Eger, Gen'l Agt., 379 Broadway, N. Y.

SAVANNAH LINE.—Three times weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply to J. D. HASHAGEN, E. A. THEBAUD, Gen. Agt. S.F.& W.R'y, 261 B'way. W. H. RHETT, Gen. Agt. Cent. R.R., 317 B'way. R. L. WALKER, Agt. J. L. ADAMS, G. E. A. O.S.S.Co., N.Pier 35 N.R. F.C. & P.R.R., 353 B'way. G. M. SORREL, Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

From Grand Central Station, 42d Street:

8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world.
9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Chicago.
10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day Express. For all important State points.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago.
3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy, Saratoga.
4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit 8:20 P. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M.
6:00 P. M.—Daily. Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.
6:25 P. M.—Daily for Troy, Saratoga, Burlington, Plattsburg, and Montreal.
7:30 P. M.—Daily. For Auburn Road points, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago.
9:00 P. M.—Daily. Only Sleeping Car passengers for Rochester carried on this train.
9:15 P. M.—Daily. For Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago.
12:05 Night, Except Sunday Night.—For Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Chicago.
9:04 A. M. and 3:36 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.

Wagner palace cars on all through trains. Trains illuminated by Pintsch Light.

Tickets at Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113, 261, 418, 785 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., Lincoln Building, 942 Broadway, 125 Columbus Av., 53 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 74 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Manager. Gen. Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.

Trains leave West 42d St. Station, New-York, as follows, and 15 minutes earlier from foot Franklin St.:

3:30 A. M. Daily local for Buffalo.
9:15 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Detroit, Chicago; except Saturday for Toronto.
5:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
8:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland Chicago